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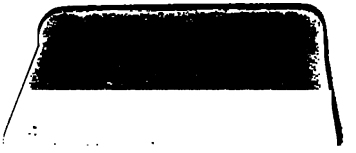

THE

MEDICAL VOCABULARY:

CONTAINING

A Concise Explanation of the Terms

USED IN

MEDICINE

AND ITS ACCESSORY SCIENCES.

BY

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TO

WILLIAM LANE NOOTT, ESQ.,

NOT ONLY AS A TOKEN OF REMEMBRANCE FOR MANY PAST,

AND STILL-CONTINUED, KINDNESSES,

BUT ALSO, AND PARTICULARLY, AS BEING THE FRUITS OF THAT

INSTRUCTION

WHICH WAS IMPARTED PRIMARILY BY HIM,

BOTH IN THE QUIETUDE OF THE STUDY, AND DURING THOSE

MANY PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL CO-JOURNEYINGS

AMONGST THE

BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF

CARDIGAN,

THIS LITTLE WORK

Is Respectfully Dedicated

BY HIS FIRST PUPIL, AND EVER SINCERE FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

AN addition to the many Medical Dictionaries still extant would seem, at first sight, a superfluity, and, speaking technically, a non-essential.

The increasing requirements, however, of the several Examining Medical Boards, alike with the no less extending dependence of a scientific knowledge, and a rational practice, of the Profession on its so-called Collateral Sciences, necessitate, on the part both of the Student, and of the Practitioner, in Medicine, an intimate acquaintance with the Scientific Terminology of the day.

The various sub-divisions of Natural History and of Natural Philosophy teem with a nomenclature, which appears to have received but a partial and transient acknowledgment in the Medical Dictionaries most commonly in use. To meet this deficiency (a deficiency of increasing importance) is the chief aim of "The Medical Vocabulary."

It has been the Author's endeavour to word the "*explanation of the Terms* used in Medicine and its Acces-

sory Sciences," with as much brevity as was consistent with correctness and intelligibility. He has also sought to expunge all such phrases and words—coined by the forefathers of the Profession—as appear to have become obsolete and disused, and not to have been recognised by the Medical Literature of the present century.

ROBERT FOWLER.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

.....Acoustics.	
.....Adjectively.	
.....African.	
.....Anatomy.	
x. .....Anglo-Saxon.	
.....Arabic.	
.....Armoric.	
.....Biology.	
.....Botany.	
.....Chaldee.	
.....Chemistry.	
hil.	Chemical Philosophy.
nat.	Comparative Anatomy.
.....	Conchology.
.....	Crystallography
.....Dutch.	
.....Danish.	
.....Dentistry.	
.....Diminutive.	
.....	exempli gratiâ (*for the sake of example*).
hem.	Electro-Chemistry.
.....Entomology.	
.....Etymon.	
.....Fahrenheit.	
r. .....French.	
.....Geology.	
.....German.	
.....Gothic.	
.....*Greek.*	

Heb. .....Hebrew.	
i. e. ....id est (*that is*).	
Ich. .....Ichthyology.	
Ind. .....Indian.	
Ir. .....Irish.	
It. or Ital. .....Italian.	
L. .....Latin.	
Mat. Med. .....Materia Medica.	
Mech. .....Mechanics.	
Med. .....Medicine.	
Ment. Phil.	Mental Philosophy.
Metal. .....Metallurgy.	
Meteor. .....Meteorology.	
Miner. .....Mineralogy.	
Nat. Hist. .....Natural History.	
Nat. Phil.	Natural Philosophy.
neg. .....negative.	
Old Eng. .....Old English.	
Opt. .....Optics.	
Ornith. .....Ornithology.	
P. L.	Pharmacopœia of London.
Path. .....Pathology.	
Pers. .....Persian.	
Pharm. .....Pharmacy.	
Phil. .....Philosophy.	
Phren. or Phrenol. ..Phrenology.	
Phys. .....Physics.	
Physiol. .....Physiology.	
Pl. .....Plural.	
Pop. .....Popular.	
Port. .....Portuguese.	

priv. .....privative.
q. v. ..... quod vide (*which see*).
Russ. .....Russian.
Sax. .....Saxon.
Sc. .....Scotch.
Sex. Syst. .....Sexual System.
Singh. .....Singhalese.
Sp. Gr. .....Specific Gravity.
Span. .....Spanish.
Subs. .....Substantively.
Surg. .....Surgery.
Sw. .....Swedish.
Sw. Goth. .....Swedish Gothic.
Syn. .....Synonyme.
Teut. .....Teutonic.
Turk. .....Turkish.
V. or *Vide* .....See.
W. .....Welsh.
Zool. .....Zoology.

THE

MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

A. Used generally, though not always, in a *privative* sense, as a prefix to Greek derivatives beginning with a consonant.

$\bar{A}\ \bar{A}$. Used in prescriptions, to denote that an equal quantity is to be used of all the prior-written ingredients, or of all the substances included *between* these two letters and the last-written quantity.

$\bar{A}\ \bar{A}\ \bar{A}$. In chemical language denotes an amalgam.

ABALIENATION (L. *ab*, from; *alienus*, different). An ancient term for a decay of the whole or any part of the body.

ABARTICULATION (L. *ab*, from; *artus*, joint). A species of articulation in which mobility is the distinguishing characteristic.

ABBREVIATE, ABBREVIATED (L. *ab*, from; *brevis*, short). In Bot., When one part is shorter than another.

ABBREVIATION (same). The act of omitting certain letters or words, or of substituting certain arbitrary characters or signs.

ABDOMEN (L. *abdo*, I conceal). The cavity between the thorax and the pelvis.

ABDOMEN, PENDULOUS. When, from the presence of integumental fat, an internal tumour or fluid, the abdominal walls hang over the edge of the pelvis.

ABDOMINALES (L. *abdomen*, belly). *An order of fishes*, in *which the ventral fins* are attached to the abdomen behind the pectorals.

ABDOMINO-ANTERIOR, POSTERIOR. Applied to those positions of the fœtus where the belly is directed respectively anteriorly or posteriorly.

ABDOMINOSCOPIA (L. *abdomen*, belly; *Gr. skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Examination of the abdomen.

ABDOMINOUS (L. *abdomen*, belly). Possessed of a large abdomen.

ABDUCENT (L. *ab*, from; *duco*, I draw). Drawing or pulling from.

ABDUCTION (same). The action which withdraws a limb or other part from the axis of the body, or of a limb; the condition of the limb or part so withdrawn; formerly applied to a fracture of a bone near a joint, with separation of the broken extremities.

ABDUCTOR (same). A muscle which performs the abduction of any part.

ABER'RANT (L. *ab*, from; *erro*, I wander), In Nat. Hist., Deviating from the type of a natural group.

ABERRA'TION. 1. The passage into, determination to, or appearance of any of the natural fluids or secretions in an unusual locality of the body. 2. An error or derangement in the perceptive or intellectual faculties. 3. *Any* deviation of nature from her usual progress; *e. g.*, a lusus naturæ. 4. The deviation from their proper focus of the rays of light in passing through certain lenses.

ABERRATION, CHROMATIC. That which causes a coloured image by the unequal refraction of the component rays of white light by the same refracting medium.

ABERRATION, DISTANTIAL. The aberration, or source of indistinctness of vision, arising from distance of the object viewed.

ABERRATION OF PARALLAX. Syn. of aberration, distantial.—*Nunneley.*

ABERRATION OF REFRANGIBILITY. Syn. of aberration, chromatic.

ABERRATION OF SPHERICITY, ABERRATION, SPHERICAL, That unequal refraction occasioned by the difference in the angle of incidence of the component rays of light on a curved surface.

ABEVACUATION (L. *ab*, and *evacuo*, I empty). A partial evacuation of morbid humours of the body, either by nature or art.

ABIRRITATION (L. *ab*, priv.; *irritatio*, irritation). Absence or defect of irritation; debility; asthenia.

ABLACTA'TION (L. *ab*, from; *lac*, milk). The cessation of the period of suckling; weaning.

ABLAQUEA'TION (L. *ab*, from; *laquear*, a roof). In Bot., The practice of laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air or water.

ABLA'TION (L. *ab*, from; *fero*, I take away). In Surg., The taking from the body whatever is hurtful. In Chem., The removal of whatever is finished, or no longer necessary.

AB'LEPSY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *optomai*, I see). Want of sight; blindness.

ABLUENTS (L. *ab*, from; *luo*, I wash away). Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the external or internal surface of the body, by washing off any adhering impurities. Detergents.

ABLUTION (same). Certain legal ceremonies, consisting of particular affusions of the body; the therapeutical employment of water; one of the modes of separating extraneous matters from drugs and chemicals.

ABNODA'TION (L. *ab*, from; *nodus*, knot). In Bot., The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

ABNORMAL (L. *ab*, priv.; and *norma*, a square). Irregular; unnatural; unusual.

ABNORMOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of abnormal.

ABOLITION (L. *aboleo*, I remove). The complete suspension of a symptom or function.

ABOMASUM. One of the names of the fourth stomach of ruminants.

ABORIGINALS, ABORIGINES (L. *ab*, from; *origo*, origin). The primitive inhabitants of, or first settlers in, a country.

ABORTION. 1. Miscarriage. 2. The expulsion of a fœtus before it is viable. 3. The product of this expulsion. 4. In Bot., An imperfect development.

ABORTIVE. Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine supposed to be capable of producing abortion.

ABRAN'CHIATE (Gr. *a*, neg.; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). Devoid of gills.

ABRASION (L. *ab*, from; *rado*, I scrape). A superficial excoriation of the skin or mucous membrane. Absorption of the component molecules of the various organs.—*Vicq. d'Azyr.*

ABRAZIT'IC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *brazō*, I bubble). In Miner, Not effervescing when melted before the fire.

ABRUPT (L. *ab*, from; *rumpo*, I break). In Bot., Appearing as if cut off at the extremity.

ABRUPTLY-PINNATE. In Bot., Applied to leaves pinnate without a terminal or odd leaflet.

ABSCESS (L. *abs*, from; *cedo*, I depart). A cavity, the result of morbid action, containing pus.

ABSCESS, COLD. An abscess the result of scrofulous or chronic inflammation.

ABSCESS, SHIRTSTUD. An abscess existing between the mammary gland and the chest, and communicating by a narrow passage with another suppurating cavity between the gland and the skin.—*Velpeau.*

ABSCISSION (L. *abs*, from; *scindo*, I cut). Excision, extirpation, or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance; diminution or complete loss of voice; sudden and premature ending of a malady.

ABSINTHIAN (L. *absinthium*, wormwood). Of the nature of, or pertaining to, wormwood.

ABSINTHIATED (same). Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSORBENT (L. *ab*, from; *sorbeo*, I suck up). Applied adjectively and substantively to anything which absorbs acidity in the intestinal canal, or blood and other fluids from any part of the body.

ABSORBENT SYSTEM. The vessels and glands employed in the function of absorption.

ABSORPTION. That function by which the absorbent vessels take up substances from the exterior or interior of the body. In Chem., The imbibition of a gas or vapour into the pores of a liquid or solid, or of a fluid into the pores of a solid.

ABSORPTION OF COMPOSITION. The absorption effected by the skin and mucous membranes of materials intended for their composition.

ABSORPTION, INTERNAL OR INTERSTITIAL. That process by which the effete materials of the several organs and tissues of the body are removed.

ABSTEMIOUS (L. *abs*, without; *temetum*, strong wine). Generally temperate in wine, fermented liquors, and diet.

ABSTERGENT (L. *abs*, from; *tergeo*, I make clean). Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

ABSTINENCE (L. abs, without; teneo, I hold back). The refraining, generally voluntary, from any acts or habits; but more especially from certain articles of food.

ABSTRACTI"TIOUS, ABSTRACTIVE (L. *abs*, from; *traho*, I draw). Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly vegetables, without fermentation.

ACALEPHOID (Gr. *akalēphē*, kind of fish; *eidos*, appearance). In Nat. Hist., Like a medusa or other form of acalepha.

ACALY'CINOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kalux*, flower cup). In Bot., Devoid of a calyx.

ACANA'CEOUS (Gr. *akanos*, a thorny shrub). In Bot., Armed with prickles.

ACANTHA (Gr. *akē*, a point; and *antheō*, I shoot up). The vertebral column; the spinous process of a vertebra; a thorn or prickle.

ACANTHACEOUS (Gr. *acantha*, thorn). In Bot., Syn. of acanaceous.

ACANTHOCEPHALOUS (Gr. *akantha*, thorn; *kephalē*, head). In Nat. Hist., Having the head armed with spines or hooks.

ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS (Gr. *akantha*, thorn; *pterugion*, small wing). In Zool., Having back fins, which are hard, bony, and prickly.

ACARDIA (Gr. *a*, priv.; *kardia*, heart). The condition of a fœtus without a heart.

ACARDIOHÆMIA (Gr. *a*, priv.; *kardia*, heart; *aima*, blood). A deficiency of blood in the heart. —*Piorry.*

ACARDIONERVIA (Gr. *a*, priv.; *kardia*, heart; *neuron*, nerve). A deficiency of nervous action in the heart, evinced by the sounds being inaudible.

ACARDIOTROPHIA (Gr. *a*, priv.; *kardia*, heart; *trephō*, I nourish). Atrophy of the heart.

AC'ARICIDE (L. *acarus*; and *cædo*, I kill). Destroyer of acari.

ACAROMACHIA (L. *acarus*; and Gr. *machē*, fight). The name of

a work recently published in France in defence of the existence of the acarus scabiei.

ACARI'Æ (Gr. *a*, neg.; *karpos*, fruit). Certain cutaneous diseases, unattended with any "fruit" or production—tubercles, vesicles, or pustules—from the surface of the skin.—*Fuchs.*

ACARUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *keirō*, I cut: *i.e.*, too small to be cut). The name of a numerous genus of arachnida.

ACATALEI'SY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kata*, concerning; *lambanō*, I comprehend). Uncertainty either in diagnosis or prognosis.

ACATAP'OSIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kata*, down; *poo*, I drink). Incapacity or difficulty of swallowing.

ACAULOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kaulos*, stalk). In Bot., Devoid of a stem or caulis.

ACCENT (L. *ad*, to; *cano*, I sing). The varying degree of emphasis laid on certain syllables by the raising or dropping of the voice. It is variously altered in disease.

ACCESSION (L. *ad*, to; *eedo*, I go). The invasion of a disease, or the commencement of the paroxysm, or exacerbation of a disorder.

AC'CESSORY. In connexion with, added to, or in dependence upon, anything.

ACCESSORY SCIENCES TO MEDICINE. Those sciences but indirectly relating to the study of health and disease, such as chemistry, &c.

ACCIDENT (L. *ad*, to; *cado*, I chance). A casualty; an unexpected symptom. A synonyme of *symptom*, by the French writers.

ACCIP'ITRINE (L. *ad*, to; *capio*, I seize). In Nat. Hist., Seizing; rapacious.

ACCLIMATION (L. *ad*, to; *clima*, climate). The process of becoming accustomed to, and enabled *to endure, a climate*; the condition *of a person acclimated.*

ACCLIMATIZATION. *V.* ACCLIMATION.

ACCOM'PANIMENT (Fr. *compagnon*, a companion). That which is associated with anything.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE CATARACT. A viscid whitish substance, which sometimes encompasses the opaque lens; and remaining after the operation, produces a secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHEMENT (Fr.) The act of parturition.

ACCOUCHEUR (Fr.) A man-midwife.

ACCOUCHEUSE (Fr.) She who practises the art of midwifery.

ACCRETE (L. *ad*, to; *cresco*, I increase). Grown together.

ACCRE'TION (same) 1. Increase; growth. 2. The conjoining of parts naturally separate. 3. The super-addition of new parts on a central nucleus.

ACCUMBENT (L. *accumbo*, I lie down). In Bot., Lying on, prostrate, supine.

ACEPHALIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head). The condition of a monster born without a head.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *brachion*, arm). A monster with neither head nor arms.

ACEPHALOCAR'DIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *kardia*, heart), The condition of a monster born without head and heart.

ACEPHALOCHI'RUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *cheir*, hand). A monster with neither head nor hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *kustē*, bladder). The visceral hydatid, consisting of a headless bag, which contains a curious animalcule—echinococcus hominis.

ACEPHALOGAS'TER (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *gastēr*, belly). A monster with neither head, chest, nor upper part of abdomen.

ACEPHALOPO'DIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *pous*, foot). The

condition of a monster born without head or feet.

ACEPHALOPO'DUS (same). A monster with neither head nor feet.

ACEPHALORA'CHIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *rachis*, spine). The condition of a monster born without head and spine.

ACEPHALO'STOMA-or-US (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *stoma*, mouth). An acephalous monster, having at its upper part an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPHALOTHORA'CIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head; *thōrax*, trunk of the body). The condition of a monster born without head and chest.

ACEPHALOTHO'RUS (same). A monster with neither head nor chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head). Headless; born without a head.

ACERATO'SIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *keras*, horn). Deficient development of the horny tissue.

ACERB' (L. *acer*, tart). Applied to a savour partaking of acidity, bitterness, and astringency.

ACER'CUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kerkos*, tail). A monster born without a tail.

ACEROSE, ACEROUS (L. *acus*, needle). In Bot., 1. Needle-pointed; fine and slender, with a sharp point. 2. Chaffy; resembling chaff.

ACER'VULUS CEREBRI. The sabulous, or sandy, matter frequently found near, or in the substance of, the pineal gland.

ACER'VULUS GLANDULÆ PINEALIS. Syn. of above.

ACES'CENCY (L. *acer*, tart). A tendency to acidity.

ACETAB'ULUM (L. *acetum*, vinegar—like the old vinegar saucer, or oxubaphion). 1. The cup-like socket of the innominate bone, which receives the head of the femur. *Pl.* 2. *Syn. of* cotyledons.—*Castelli.* 3. The orifices of the uterine veins terminating in the placenta. 4. The fleshy sucking-cups with which many of the invertebrate animals are provided.

ACETA'RIOUS (L. *acetaria*, salad). In Bot., Pertaining to the salad tribe.

AC'ETARY (Gr. *akē*, edge). In Bot., An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits enclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

A'CETATED (L. *acetum*, vinegar). Combined with acetic acid.

ACE'TICA (same). Preparations of vinegar.

ACETIFICA'TION (L. *acetum*, vinegar; *facio*, I make). The act of making acetous or sour; the operation of making vinegar.

ACETOM'ETER (L. *acetum*, vinegar; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

AC"ETONE (L. *acetum*, vinegar). The new name for pyro-acetic acid, or naphtha.

ACHENIUM (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chainō*, I gape). In Bot., An indehiscent, apocarpous fruit, one celled, one seeded, superior, hard, dry, and with the seed non-adherent to the pericarp.

ACHILLEI'NUM. A spirituous extract of the achillea millefolium, employed by the Italians in intermittent fever.

ACHIL'LIS TENDO. The united tendon of the gastrocnemii and solei muscles.

ACHLAMYDEOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chlamus*, mantle). In Bot., Having neither calyx nor corolla.

ACHOR (Gr. a running sore on the head). The old name for the porrigo favosa, larvalis, and scutulata.

ACHO'RES. Syn. of achor; also applied by the ancients to small superficial cutaneous ulcerations of the head and face.

A'CHORION SCHONLEI'NI. The parasitic plant, which, according

in modern dispensers, forms the crumb of gunrigs leaven.—*Ronalds.*

ACHROMA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chroma*, colour). A partial deficiency of colour of the skin.

ACHROMATIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chromatos*, coloured). That which corrects the aberration of refrangibility; destitute of colour.

ACHROMATOPSIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chroma*, colour; *opsomai*, I see). An incapacity of distinguishing colours; colour blindness.

ACHYLIA'SIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chulos*, juice). Imperfect formation of chyle.

ACHYMI'SIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *chumos*, juice). Imperfect formation of chyme.

ACICULAR (Gr. *akis*, point). In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. Syn. of acerose (1).

ACID (Gr. *akis*, point). "A compound which is capable of uniting, in definite proportions, with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste, or reddens litmus paper."—*Turner.*

ACIDIFEROUS (L. *acidus*, acid; *fero*, I bear). Containing, or combined with, an acid, or acids.

ACIDIFIABLE (L. *acidus*, acid; *fio*, I become). Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle without decomposition.

ACIDIFICATION (L. *acidus*, acid; *facio*, I make). The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACIDIFIER (L. *acidus*, acid; *fio*, I become). A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity.

ACIDIMETER (L. *acidus*, acid; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACIDOM'ETER (Gr. *akis*, point; *metron*, measure). A hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of acids.

ACIDULATE. To render acid in a slight degree.

ACIDULOUS. Sourish; subacid; somewhat acid.

ACINACIFORM (L. *acinaces*, a scymitar; *forma*, form). In Bot., Shaped like a scymitar.

ACINESIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kinei*, I put in motion). 1. Loss of motion in the whole, or part of the, body. 2. The interval betwixt the systole and diastole of the heart.

ACINESES (same). Those paralysed as regards motive power.—*Dunglison.*

ACINI OF MALPIGHI. The Malpighian bodies.

ACINIFORM (L. *acinus*, grape-stone; *forma*, form). Having the form of, or being in clusters like, grapes.

ACINUS (L. grape-stone). 1. A small glandiform corpuscle, in which secretion takes place. 2. Acini glandulosi, or glandulæ acinosæ, are glands arranged in the form of clusters, as the pancreas. 3. Formerly a small fleshy granulation. 4. Pl. The little masses (drupes and utriculi, misnamed berries) which make up the fruit (an eterio) of the mulberry, blackberry, &c. have been called acini.

ACINOSE, ACINOUS (L. *acinus*, grape-stone). In Miner., Consisting of minute granular concretions.

ACLEITROCARDIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kleiō*, I lock up; *kardia*, heart). Patency of the foramen ovale.

ACME. The height, crisis, or maturity of a disease.

ACNE (Gr. *akmē*, vigour). "An eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which are sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly and partially."—*Willan and Bateman.*

ACNE MENTAGRA. Syn. of sycosis.

ACNE OF THE THROAT. Follicular inflammation of the pharynx.

ACOGNOSIA (Gr. *akos*, remedy; *gignōskō*, I know). Syn. of pharmacognosia.

ACOLOGY (Gr. *akos*, remedy; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Materia Medica.

ACONITA, ACONITIA, ACONITIN, ACONITINA, ACONITINE, ACONITIUM. The active principle of the aconitum napellus.

ACOR'MUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kormos*, trunk). A monster without a trunk.

ACOTYLE'DONOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kotulēdōn*, socket). In Bot., Devoid of cotyledons, or seed lobes.

ACOU'METER (Gr. *akoē*, hearing; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of hearing.

ACOUOPHO'NIA (Gr. *akouō*, I hear; *phōnē*, voice). A method of auscultating, in which the operator puts his ear on the chest, and discriminates the sound elicited by percussion.

ACOUS'TIC (Gr. *akoustos*, audible). 1. That which belongs to the ear, or to sound. 2. Acoustic medicine is one employed in disorders of hearing.

ACOUS'TICS. That branch of physics treating of the theory of sounds.

ACQUIRED DISEASES. Diseases, neither congenital nor hereditary, but produced by some adventitious cause occurring after birth.

ACRATOPE'GÆ (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kratos*, strength; *pēgē*, spring). Mineral springs without any decided chemical properties.

ACRATURE'SIS. Inability to pass urine, from palsy of the bladder.

ACRID (L. *acer*, sharp). A term for substances which produce an unpleasant sense of constriction or of irritation in the fauces.

ACRID HEAT causes a burning tingling at the tips of the fingers.

ACRID POISONS produce a burning pain, and other symptoms of irritation, in the parts they come in contact with, followed by inflammation and its consequences.

ACRIDS mean pathologically certain fancied materials which the humourists imagined to exist in the humours, and to be the cause of various maladies.

AC'RIMONY. The change in the humours produced by imaginary acrids.

ACRITA (Gr. *akritos*, confused). The lowest form of animals, in which the organs, and especially the nervous system, were supposed to be *confusedly* blended with the other tissues.

ACRIT'ICAL. That which occurs without, or is not indicative of, a regular crisis.

ACRITO-CHROMACY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *krinō*, I form a judgment; *chrōma*, colour). Inability to discriminate between certain colours.—*Dixon.*

ACROBYS'TIA (Gr. *akros*, extremity; *buō*, I shut up). 1. The prepuce. 2. Circumcision. — *Kraus.*

ACROBYSTITIS. Inflammation of the prepuce.

ACRODYN'IA (Gr. *akros*, extremity; *odunē*, pain). The painful rheumatic epidemic, or *Dengue*, of 1828 and 1829, at Paris. Some supposed that the affection was owing to spinal irritation.

ACROMION (Gr. *akros*, extremity; *ōmos*, shoulder). The terminal process of the spine of the scapula, articulating with the clavicle.

ACRO-NARCOTIC. Applied adj. and subs. to poisons, at the same time locally irritant and of a narcotic action.

ACROT'ICA (Gr. *akros*, extreme). Diseases of the fluids, or of the emunctories themselves, of the external surface of the body.—*Good.*

ACROSPIRE (Gr. *akros*, high; *speira*, curve). In Bot., A shoot, or sprout, of a seed.

ACROSPIRED (same). In Bot., Having a sprout, or having sprouted, at both ends.

ACTINOCEROS (Gr. *aktis*, ray;

keras, horn). In Nat. Hist., Having a radiated disposition of the horns, or parts like horns.

ACTINOLITIC (Gr. *aktin*, ray; *lithos*, stone). In Miner., Like or pertaining to the mineral actinolite.

ACTINO-METER (Gr. *aktin*, ray; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays.

ACTION (L. *ago*, I act). In Nat. Phil., The effort by which one body produces, or endeavours to produce, motion in another.

ACTIVE. *Pathologically*, strong; excessively powerful; *therapeutically*, energetic; *physiologically*, communicating action.

AC'TUAL. Real, acting immediately.

ACTUAL CAUTERY. A red-hot iron used in surgery to, and which necessarily does, produce immediate cauterization; the operation itself.

ACTUAL HEAT. Heat existing truly and absolutely in a body.

ACULEATE (L. *aculeus*, prickle). In Bot, Having prickles, or sharp points. In Zool., Having stings.

ACU'MINATE (L. *acumen*, point). In Bot., Having a long, projecting, and highly tapering point.

ACUPRESSION, ACUPRESSURE (L. *acus*, needle; *premo*, I press). A plan of arresting hæmorrhages in surgical wounds and operations, by the employment of metallic pins or needles. The best description of the mode is the familiar illustration of "fixing a flower in the lapel of the coat by means of a pin," "the heads of the needles being left out in the cutaneous surface of the flap," whilst the divided vessel is compressed between the cut surface of the flap and the body of the needle.—*Dr. J. Y. Simpson.*

A'CUPUNCTURE (L. *acus*, needle; *pungo, I prick*). A surgical operation, performed by running in one or more very fine needles with a rotatory motion.

ACUTANGULAR (L. *acutus*, acute; *angulus*, angle). Having sharp or acute angles.

ACUTE (Gr. *akis*, point). 1. Applied to a disease with violent symptoms, of rapid progress, and of short duration. 2. Gradually tapering to a slender termination.

ACUTENACULUM (L. *acus*, needle; *teneo*, I hold). A steel or silver instrument, somewhat like a small forceps, for accurately holding a needle, when too fine and small to be guided by the fingers.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *kuanos*, dark blue; *blepō*, I see). A defect of vision, which consists in an incapability of distinguishing blue colours.

ADAC'TYLE (Gr. *a*, neg.; *daktulos*, finger). In Zool., A locomotive extremity without digits.

ADAMANTINE SUBSTANCE (Gr. *a*, neg., *damaō*, I soften). The dental enamel.

ADAM'S APPLE. *V.* POMUM ADAMI.

ADAPTER (L. *ad*, to; *apto*, I fit). A tube used in pharmacy for increasing the length of the neck of a retort; or, where the orifice of the receiver is not big enough to admit the beak of the retort.

ADAR'CE, ADARCES, ADARCION, ADARCIS (Gr. *a*, neg., *derkō*, I look). A concretion found incrusting the reeds and grasses in the maritime marshes of Galatia; formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, tetters, &c.

ADDISON, DISEASE OF. A peculiar condition of cachexia, characterized by symptoms of anæmia, irritable stomach, and a singular bronzed state of the skin, which was first described by Dr. Thomas Addison as associated with disease of the supra-renal capsules.

ADDITAMENTUM (L. *addo*, I add). An appendix. Formerly a syn. of epiphysis.

ADDUCENT (L. ad, to; and duco, I

lead). Bringing, or pulling, forward, or together.

ADDUC'TION The action by which parts are drawn to the axis of the body, or of a limb.

ADDUCTOR A muscle which performs adduction.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter Malabar plant, employed against catarrh, asthma, and gout.

ADENALGIA (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *algos*, pain). Pain in a gland.

ADEN'IFORM (Gr. *adēn*, gland; L. *forma*, form). Gland-like.

ADENITIS (Gr. *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of a gland.

ADENOCE'LE (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *kēlē*, swelling). Tumours of the mammæ, composed of structures similar to, or identical with, the normal gland tissue; mammary glandular tumour.

ADENODYNIA (Gr *adēn*, gland; *odunē*, pain) Syn. of adenalgia.

ADENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *graphō*, I write). A description of the glands.

ADENOID (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of adeniform.

ADENOL'OGY (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the glands.

ADENOMA (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *ōmion*, projection). A glandular growth.

ADENO-MENINGEAL (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *mēnigx*, membrane). Accompanied with disease of the mucous follicles of the intestines.

ADENO-NERVOUS FEVER. The plague.

ADE'NO-PHARYN'GEUS (Gr. *adēn*, gland; *pharungx*, gullet). A name given to some inconstant fibres which pass from the inferior constrictor of the pharynx to the thyroid gland.

ADE'NO-PHARYNGITIS (same, and *itis*). Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

AD'ENOSE, AD'ENOUS (Gr. *adēn*, gland) Gland-like, *or pertaining to a gland.*

ADENOT'OMY (Gr. adēn, gland; *temnō*, I cut). Dissection of the glands; a cutting or incision of a gland.

ADHESION (Gr. *ad*, to; *hæreo*, I stick). 1. The act or state of sticking. 2. In Physics, The tendency which dissimilar bodies have to adhere, stick, or remain attached to each other, when their surfaces are brought in contact. 3. In Surgery, The reunion of parts that have been severed, by a peculiar kind of inflammation, styled the *adhesive*. 4. In Pathology, The morbid union of naturally contiguous, but separated, parts, by adhesive inflammation. The organized bands of lymph which unite such parts are called *Adhesions*.

ADHE'SIVE INFLAMMATION. That inflammation which terminates in an adhesion of separated surfaces, by means of coagulating lymph.

ADHE'SIVE PLASTER. 1. Emplastrum resinæ, or plumbi, spread on sheets of calico, linen, &c. 2. Any plaster which adheres to the skin.

ADHESIVENESS (L. *ad*, to; *hæreo*, I stick). In Phren., The organ of the brain whose function is to produce the instinctive tendency of attachment to objects animate and inanimate.

ADIAPH'OROUS (Gr. *a*, neg; *diaphoreō*, I carry through). A term formerly given to medicines which do neither good nor harm; also to some chemical substances of a neutral character.

ADIATH'ESIC. Applied to a disease which occurs without any preceding diathesis.

ADIPOCERATION (L. *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax). The art or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCERE (same). 1. Grave-wax, a sort of soapy, ductile, greyish-white matter, into which, after a certain time buried or immersed, animal bodies are converted. The longer the time since the period of

interment, the drier, more brittle, and more wax-like does this substance become. 2. Cholesterine, or the base of calculi of the liver.

ADIPOSE (L. *adeps*, fat). Fatty; pertaining to fat.

ADIPOSE SARCOMA of Abernethy. A suetty tumour, enclosed in a thin cyst of thickened areolar tissue, chiefly found on the front and back of the trunk.

ADIPOSIS (L. *adeps*, fat). Obesity.

ADIPOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of adipose.

ADIULIS'TOS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *diulizō*, I filter). Unstrained wine, used pharmaceutically.

AD'JUVANT (L. *ad*, to; *juvo*, I help). An ingredient put into a recipe to assist the operation of the principal drug, or basis. 2. That which aids in the cure or prevention of disease.

ADNATA TUNICA. The sclerotic conjunctiva.

ADNATE (L. *ad*, to; *nasco*, I grow). In Bot., Adhering, or growing, to other parts

ADOLES'CENCE (L. *adolesco*, I grow). That period of life from puberty to the full development of the body, which, in man, is from 14 to 25, and, in woman, from 12 to 21.

ADOPTER (L. *adopto*, I am engrafted into). In Chem., A large round receiver with two opposite necks, placed, in certain distillations, between the retort and another receiver.

ADOSCULATION (L. *ad*; and *osculum*, a kiss). In Bot., 1. The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. 2. The inserting of one part of a plant into another.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM. Signifies, in prescribing, that any particular ingredient is to equal in weight all the others.

ADPRESSED (L. *ad*, to; *premo*, I press). In Bot., Rising in a direction *nearly* parallel to the stem, *and close to it.*

ADSTRICTION (L. *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind). 1. The action, or effect, of an internal or external astringent, or styptic. 2. The act of compressing with ligatures. 3. Constipation.

ADULT AGE. The age between adolescence and old age; the period of maturity.

ADULTERATION. The act of corrupting or debasing by foreign mixture.

ADUSTION (L. *ad*; and *uro*, I burn). 1. In Ancient Pathology, That condition of the body when the serum of the blood was supposed to be dispersed by increased constitutional heat. 2. In Surgery, The application of any burning substance to the body.

ADVENTITIOUS. *V.* ACQUIRED DISEASES. Also applied to tissues the product of disease. In Bot., Appearing out of the ordinary course of nature.

ADYNAM'IC (Gr *a*, neg.; *dunamis*, power). Applied to maladies accompanied with great debility or deficiency of vital power.

ÆDŒAG'RAPHY (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; *graphō*, I write). A description of the genital organs.

ÆDŒAL'OGY (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the genital organs.

ÆDŒAT'OMY (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; *temnō*, I cut) The anatomy of the genital organs.

ÆDŒITIS (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; and *itis*.) Inflammation of the organs of generation.

ÆDŒOMYCODERMITIS (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; *muchios*, internal; *derma*, skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the parts of generation.

ÆDŒOSCOPY (Gr. *aidoia*, privy parts; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An ocular examination of the genitals.

ÆGAGROP'ILA (Gr. *aigagros*, wild goat; *pilos*, wool). A concretion found in the stomach of cows, deer, goats, &c., composed of hair

has been swallowed when imals lick themselves.

)PS (Gr. *aix*, goat; *ōps*, eye). ulcer at the inner angle of ye, communicating or not the lachrymal sac. 2. A given to the bromus sterilis, its supposed capability of the so-called ulcer.

:ONCHOPHONY (Gr. *aix*, *bronchos*, windpipe; *phōnē*,). Syn. of ægophony.

IONY (Gr. *aix*, goat; *phōnē*,). A twanging vibration, or ken tremulousness of the like the squeak of Punch or ating of a goat, heard gene- est near the lower angle of apula (or at the level of the where there is moderate ef- into the pleura: and also ie cases of hepatized lung.

:OR OCULI. The line re- g from the closure of the two s. It is, however, below the of the eyeball.

'ION (Gr. *aēr*, air). The sa- on of a liquid with air.

ION OF THE BLOOD. *V.* ATOSIS.

EMATOXIA (Gr. *aēr*, air; blood; *toxikon*, poison). Poi- from the entrance of air ie blood.

EROUS (Gr. *aēr*, air; *pherō*,). Air-carrying or conveying.

'CATION (L. *aer*, air; *fa-* nake), The act of combin- with, or of becoming air, hanging into an aëriform the state of being filled ir, or of being aëriform.

)RM (Gr. *aēr*, air; L. *forma*, Having the form of air.

)YNAM'ICS (Gr. *aēr*, air; *is*, power). The science treats of the motion of the of the mechanical effects put in motion.

'RAPHY (Gr. *aēr*, air; *gra-* write). Syn. of aërology.

YDROP'ATHY (Gr. *aēr*, *ōr*, water; *pathos*, disease). ch of medicine in which air and water are the chief curative agents.

AEROL'OGY (Gr. *aēr*, air; *logos*, speech). That branch of physics which treats of the atmosphere.

AEROMAN'CY (Gr. *aēr*, air; *manteia*, prophecy). Divination by means of the atmosphere.

AEROM'ETER (Gr. *aēr*, air; *metron*, measure). An instrument for weighing or ascertaining the density and rarity of air; or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AEROM'ETRY (same). The art or science of measuring the air, or of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AEROPHO'BIA (Gr. *aēr*, air; *phobos*, terror) Fear of a current of air, as observed in hydrophobia, and occasionally in hysterical and cerebral affections.

AEROPHYTES (Gr. *aēr*, air; *phuton*, plant). Plants which live exclusively in air.

AEROSTATION (Gr. *aēr*, air; *istēmi*, I weigh). The science of weights suspended in the air, or of weighing air.

AEROS'CEPSY, AEROS'COPY (Gr. *aēr*, air; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). In Zool., The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

ÆRU'GINOUS (L. *ærugo*, verdigris). Like verdigris in colour. Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris.

ÆSTHEMATOLOGY (Gr. *aisthēma*, sense; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the senses, or on the organs of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI (Gr. *aisthēma*, sense; *nousos*, disease). Disorders affecting sensation.

ÆSTHESIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *aisthēsis*, sense; *graphō*, I write). A description of the organs of the senses.

ÆSTHESIOLOGY (Gr. *aisthēsis*, sense; *logos*, speech). *V.* ÆSTHEMATOLOGY.

ÆSTHESIOMETER (*Gr. aisthesis*, sensation; *metron*, measure). An instrument contrived by Dr. Sieveking, for measuring the tactile sensibility of different parts involved in a paralytic affection.

ÆSTHETICA (*Gr. aisthesis*, sense). Disorders affecting sensation; diseases impairing the function of one or more of the external organs of sense; agents that influence sensation.

ÆSTHETICAL (same). Applied to the faculty of the soul, by which the sentiment of taste is gratified or pained.—*Kant.*

ÆSTHETICS (same). The doctrine of sensuous perception.—*Kant.*

ÆSTIVATION (L. *æstas*, summer). In Bot., The disposition of the petals within the floral bud.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. Sudden flushing of the face; the strophulus volaticus, or wild-fire rash of children.

ÆTHE'REO-OLEO'SA. Having the properties of volatile oils.

ÆTHEROLEUM. A volatile oil.

ÆTHIOPIFICA'TIO (L. *æthiops*, blackmoor; *facio*, I make). The mummy-like discoloration of the cuticle produced occasionally by the application of mercurial ointment; and observed in cases of arsenic poisoning.

ÆTH'RIOSCOPE (Gr. *aithria*, open air; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

ÆTIOL'OGY (Gr. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the causation of disease.

AFFEC'TION (L. *ad*, to; *facio*, I make). Syn. of disease of the body. 2. Applied to the different passions; and to every condition of the mind that is associated with feelings of pleasure, or the reverse.

AFFECTIVE (same). That affects or excites emotion.

AFFECTIVE FACULTIES. *Applied by Gall to* certain cerebral functions, including the sentiments, affections, &c.

AF'FERENT (L. *ad*, to; *fero*, I carry). Conveying from the surface to the centre

AFFINITY (L. *ad*, to; *finis*, boundary). In Nat. Phil., The force which causes dissimilar particles of matter to comb ne together so as to form new matter.

AFFLUENCE, AFFLUXUS (L. *ad*, to; *fluo*, I flow). A determination of blood, or other fluids, to a part.

AFFU'SION (L. *ad*, to; *fundo*, I pour out). The act of pouring a cold or warm liquid on the body; employed beneficially in many diseases.

AFŒTAL (Gr. *a*, neg.; *fœtus*, young of any animal). Without a fœtus —*Boivin.*

AFTER-BIRTH. Syn. of placenta, and of secundines.

AFTER-PAINS. The pains which occur shortly after delivery, from the contraction of the uterus in forcing away coagula, &c.

AGALACTIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *gala*, milk). Absence of milk after delivery.

A'GAMOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.: *gamos*, marriage). Applied to plants whose sexual organs are unknown.

A'GARIFIED. A Suffolk term for one affected with ague.

AGENNESIA, AGENNESIS (Gr. *a*, and *gennesis*, production). Impotence.

A'GENOSO'MUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *gennaō*, I beget; *soma*, body). That sort of monstrosity consisting of a fissure in the lower part of the belly; the genito-urinary organs more or less absent or imperfect.

AGENT (L. *ago*, I act). 1. In medicine, a cause or power of possessing certain activity in its effects on the human body. 2. In chemistry, a substance which occasions the decomposition, or a chemical change of other bodies. 3. In physics, the effective power, or the effecting thing itself.

AGEU'SIA, AGEUS'TIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *geusis*, taste). Defect or absence of taste.

AGGLOM'ERATE (L. *ad*; and *glomero*, I wind round). 1. In Anatomy, syn. of aggregate. 2. In Botany, applied to the stamens when collected in, and to the fruit of the pine tribe when of, a rounded form.

AGGLUTINANT (L. *ad*, to; *gluten*, glue). Remedies supposed formerly to unite divided parts. Plasters and certain bandages, which stick to, or assist to unite, the divided skin, are now so called.

AGGLUTINATION (same). 1. The process of adhesion. 2. The action of an agglutinant. 3. Coition.

AG'GREGATE (L. *ad*, to; *grex*, flock). 1. In Anatomy, applied to glands, and those lower animals which are clustered together. 2. In Bot., to flowers consisting of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx; to buds appearing more than one at a time; and where a single flower produces many fruits, each fruit being composed of a single carpel. In ancient Mat. Med., to pills supposed to possess the united properties, and to be capable of supplying the place, of very many medicines.

AGITATION (L. *ago*, I act). Continued and wearing motion of the body; mental perturbation.

AGLOSSOSTOMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *a* neg.; *glossa*, tongue; *stoma*, mouth; *graphō*, I write). Description of a mouth with no tongue.

AGLUTI'TION (Gr. *a*, neg.; and L. *glutio*, I swallow). Inability to swallow.

AGMINATED (L. *agmen*, company). Arranged or collected in groups.

AGNAIL (Sax. *ange*, pain; and *nail*). Syn. of hangnail.

AGNINA MEMBRANA (L. *agna*, lamb; first observed surrounding fœtal lambs). Syn. *of amnion.*

AGNUS CASTUS (Gr. agonos, barren; L. castus, chaste). A plant strewed with others on the women's beds at the Feasts of Ceres, as being favourable to chastity.

AG'OGE (Gr.) The condition or tenour of a disease; the state of the air; the process of reasoning employed in diagnosis.

-AGOGUE (Gr. *agō*, head). A terminal of certain words signifying expeller.

AGOMPHIASIS, AGOMPH'OSIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *gomphos*. I nail). Looseness of the teeth.

-AGRA (Gr. *agreō*, I seize). A terminal of certain words signifying a seizure.

AGRIA (Gr. *agrios*, wild). Syn. of Lichen agrius; ancient term for Lupus non-exedens.

AGRIPPA (Gr. *agreō*, I seize; *pous*, foot). Those born feet first, as were said to be the Agrippæ of Rome.

AGRIPPINUS PARTUS. Foot presentation.

AGROSTO'GRAPHY (Gr. *agrōstis*, herbage; *graphō*, I write). A description of grasses.

AGROSTOL'OGY (Gr. *agrōstis*, herbage; *logos*, speech). That part of botany which comprehends what relates to the grasses.

AGRYPNOCO'MA (Gr. *agrupnia*, watching; *koma*, drowsiness). Partial coma, accompanied with muttering delirium.

AGUE (Goth. *agis*, fear). Intermittent fever.

AGUE BROW. Frontal neuralgia.

AGUE-CAKE. The tumour produced by induration of the spleen as a not uncommon consequence of ague.

AGUE DROP, TASTELESS. Liquor potassæ arsenitis.

AIR-BED. A bed consisting of a large air-tight bag, which is inflated by bellows.

AIR-BLADDER. A contractible and dilatable pneumatic apparatus in the abdomen of many fishes to regulate their specific gravity.

AIR-CELLS. Syn. of air-sacs (1).

In Bot., Cavities in certain portions of a plant, containing air.

AIR-CHAMBER. Syn. of folliculus aeris.

AIR, DEPHLOGISTICATED (L. *de*, from; Gr. *phlogizō*, I burn). Syn. of oxygen.

AIR, FACTITIOUS. Syn. of carbonic acid gas.

AIR-SACS. 1. The numerous small cavities which open into the terminal dilatation of a bronchial tube.—*Waters*. 2. Certain receptacles of air lodged in various parts of the body of birds, and all communicating with the lungs.

AISTHOMO'MA (Gr. *aithos*, black; *omma*, eye). A black state of the humours of the eye.—*Ambrose Paré*.

AITIOLOGY (Gr. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, discourse). *V.* ÆTIOLOGY.

ALA (L. *wing*). In Anat., A part projecting like a wing from the mesial line.

ALA EXTREMA. The tip of a bird's wing, whence spring the great feathers.

ALABASTER (Gr. *a*; and *lambanō*, I grasp, from its smoothness, or from vessels made of it having no handles). A variety of compact sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is now so called; whilst that of the ancients, used as a discutient, as a dentifrice, and in the form of an ointment, was the calc-sinter, a variety of carbonate of lime.

ALAR (L. *ala*, a wing). Like or belonging to a wing.

ALA'TUS (same). 1. One whose scapulæ project backwards. 2. In Bot., The expanded leaflike borders of certain stems and leafstalks.

ALBINO (L. *albus*). A Spanish term for human beings with white skin and hair, a very pale iris, and with eyes extremely sensitive to the light.

ALBUGIN'EA (L. *albus*, white). *The white fibrous* tunic which *immediately* envelopes the testis and ovary; the aponeurotic expansion, derived from the margins of the tendons of the four recti muscles, which forms a partial covering for the eye-ball.

ALBUGINEOUS (same). Like the white of the eye, or of an egg.

ALBUGINEOUS FIBRE. Syn. of white fibrous tissue, according to Chaussier.

ALBUGINEOUS MEMBRANE. A deep and a superficial form, according to Ganthier, two out of the four layers of which he considers the rete mucosum to consist.

ALBUGINITIS. Inflammation of albugineous tissues.

ALBUGO (L. *albus*, white). Syn. of leucoma.

ALBUMEN (L. *albus*, white). 1. One of the proximate principles of animals and plants. 2. In Bot., A farinaceous horny or feculent substance, which makes the great bulk of certain seeds, and whose sole office is to nourish the germinating embryo. 3. The white of the eye.

ALBUMEN-PEPTONE. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the albumen received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

ALBUMINIPAROUS (L. *albumen*, white of egg; *pario*, I produce). Secreting albumen.

ALBUMINOID (L. *albumen*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling albumen.

ALBUMINOSE. 1. The soluble portion of fibrine. 2. The ultimate result of the change in the stomach of albuminoid matters. 3. One of the proximate principles, identical with pure non-coagulated albumen, of which the buffy coat of the blood is said to be made up.—*M. Bouchardet*.

ALBU'MINOSIS. A state of the blood in which the proportion of albumen is augmented.

ALBUMINURIA (L. albumen, and

Gr. *ouron*, urine). The presence of albumen in the urine.

ALBURNUM (L. *albus*. white). In Bot., The young lighter-coloured wood in exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMOURS. An old idea of the humourists. The condition can only occur during the putrefaction of animal matters.

ALCALESCENT. Having, or tending to, the properties or effects of an alcali

ALCALI (Ar. *al*, the; *kali*, the glass wort which contains a large quantity of soda). A salifiable base, soluble in water, having more or less of a urinous acrid taste, the power of changing vegetable blues to green, and certain yellows to brown, and of restoring the blue of litmus when reddened by acid.

ALCALIFIABLE (*Alcali*; and L. *fio*, I am made). Convertible into an alcali.

ALCALIGENE (*Alcali*; and Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Syn. of azote.

ALCALIGENOUS (*Alcali*; and Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Producing or generating alcali.

ALCALIMETER (*Alcali*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alcalies, or the quantity of alcali in potash, soda, &c.

ALCALIMETRY (same). The process for ascertaining the strength of alcalies, or the quantity of alcali in potash, soda, &c.

ALCALOID (*Alcali*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). The organic, which resemble the mineral, alcalies only in their basic properties.

AL'CHYMY (Ar. *al*, the; *kimia*, secret art). The pretended science of discovering an universal menstruum, and panacea, and a mode of transmuting all metals into gold.

AL'COHOL (*Ar. al, the; kahala, to paint with finely levigated* powder of antimony; thence the word applied to *any* very subtile powder; and now only to spirits of wine of the highest degree of tenuity). The characteristic product of the vinous fermentation.

ALCOHOLATE (same). A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization.

ALCOHOLISM (same). The series of symptoms produced by the use of alcoholic liquids.

ALCOHOLIZATION (same). The act of rectifying spirits of wine till it is wholly separated from water.

ALCOOLOMETER, ALCOOMETER (*Alcohol*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). Syn. of areometer.

AL'CYON. A swallow of Cochin China and the Philippine Isles, whose nest is cemented with a gelatinous nutritious matter. The nest is also considered to be aphrodisiac and restorative.

ALEBERRY. An old invalid drink made by boiling spice, sugar, and sops of bread in ale.

ALEM'BIC (Ar. *al*, the; Gr. *ambix*, a pot). A chemical utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, adapted to receive and condense volatile products.

ALEM'BROTH. The alchymical name for the product of the sublimation of corrosive sublimate mixed with sal ammoniac.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC (Gr. *alexō*, I ward off; *pharmakon*, poison). Applied adjectively and substantively to medicines anciently supposed to strengthen the system against poisons, or to prevent their bad effects when swallowed.

ALEXITERIC (Gr. *alexō*, I ward off). Applied adjectively and substantively to medicines which counteract poisons applied to the exterior of the body.

ALGAROTH (Victor Algarothi, a physician of Verona). The precipitated oxychloride of antimony.

ALGE'DO (Gr. algos, pain). A

violent pain about the urethra, neck of the bladder, and testes, the result of suddenly suppressed gonorrhœa.

AL'ICA (L. *alo*, I nourish). A term used by the ancients for the meal which they made into a sort of frumenty; some authors apply the term to the pottage itself.

ALIENATION, MENTAL. Syn. of insanity.

ALIF'EROUS (L. *ala*, wing; *fero*, I bear). Having wings.

ALIFORM (L. *ala*, wing; *forma*, likeness). Shaped like a wing.

ALIG'EROUS (L. *ala*, wing; *gero*, I carry). Syn. of aliferous.

AL'IMENT (L. *alo*, I nourish) Any matters capable of conversion by the actions of the body into nutriment.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. The whole tube from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTARY DUCT. 1. Syn. of alimentary canal. 2. Syn. of thoracic duct.

ALIMENTA'TION. The act or power of nourishing.

AL'IPED (L. *ala*, wing; *pes*, foot). In Zool. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

ALISPHENOID (L. *ala*, wing; *Sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). The middle portion or great wing of the sphenoid bone—the neurapophysis of the neural arch.—*Owen*.

ALLAN'TOIC ACID. A very sparingly soluble acid which exists in the allantois of the cow.

ALLANTOID, ALLAN'TOIS (Gr. *allas*, a sausage; *eidos*, appearance). An elongated sac situated between the chorion and amnion of most mammalian fœtuses, communicating with the bladder by the urachus.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM (Gr. *allas*, sausage; *toxikon*, poison). The sausage-poison of the Germans.

ALLEN'THESIS (Gr. *allos*, another; *enthesis*, putting in). The entering into, or actual presence of, foreign bodies in the organism.

ALLEVIATOR (L. *ad*; and *levo*, I lift up). An apparatus invented by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island, for the purpose of raising a patient from the mattrass.

ALLIA'CEOUS (L. *allium*, garlic). Having the properties of garlic.

ALLOCHETIA (Gr. *allos*, another, *chezō*, I go to stool). The discharge of foreign matters from the intestines; the escape of fæces through an abnormal orifice.

ALLOP'ATHY (Gr. *allos*, another; *pathos*, disease). That method of treatment which attempts to cure diseased action by producing an opposite condition of the system.

ALLOTRIOEC'CRISIS (Gr. *allotrios*, strange; *ekkrinō*, I separate). The elimination of foreign matters in disease.

ALLOTRIOTEXIS (Gr. *allotrios*, strange; *tiktō*, I beget). The bringing forth of monsters.

ALLOTRIU'RIA (Gr. *allotrios*, strange; *ouron*, urine). Presence of extraneous matters in the urine.

AL'LOTROPISM (Gr. *allos*, another; *tropos*, a turn). The variable properties which certain bodies possess, when influenced by certain modes of treatment.

ALL-OVERISH. The vulgar term for a feeling of sickness.

ALLUVIUM (L. *ad*, to; *luo*, I wash). The mass of substances collected in valleys and plains, or deposited along shores, or the banks or mouths of rivers, by the action and force of water.

ALOETIC, ALOETICAL. Consisting chiefly of aloes. Pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of aloes.

AL'OGOTROPHY (Gr *alogos*, hasty; *trephō*, I nourish). Disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body.

ALOPE'CIA (Gr. *alōpēx*, fox, said to be subject to it). Falling off of the hair; baldness.

ALPHON'SIN (Alphonso Ferri, of Naples, the inventor). A sort of forceps for extracting bullets, consisting of three elastic branches, which are closed by being drawn within a containing tube.

AL'TERANT (L. *alter*, another). Syn. of alterative.

ALTERATION (L. *alter*, another). Used in France to signify any change which occurs in any of the symptoms of a disease.

AL'TERATIVE (same). Applied adjectively and substantively to an agent which establishes a salutary alteration in a disease, without producing any apparent evacuation.

ALTERED (same). A term applied in the Southern American States to a castrated animal.

ALTERNATE GENERATION. That modification of generation in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grandparent; so that the successive series of individuals seem to represent two species alternately reproduced, in which also parthogenesis alternates with the ordinary engendering by impregnation.—*Owen.*

ALU'DEL (L. *a*, and *lutum*, lute). Ancient glass or earthen pots, without bottoms, which, fitted one into another, were used in sublimations.

ALULA (L. dim. of *ala*, a wing). The batch of ill-feathers attached to the wrist joint of some birds; a little wing.

ALUMENIZED. Mixed or impregnated with alum.

ALUMINIFORM (L. *alumen*, alum; *forma*, form). Having the form of alumina.

ALUMINIUM. The metal of alumina; a mode of more easily obtaining which has been recently discovered in Paris.

ALUMINOUS (L. *alumen*, alum). *Pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of alum or alumina.*

ALUMISH. Having the nature of, or somewhat resembling, alum.

ALUTACEOUS (L. *aluta*, tanned leather). Having the colour of tanned leather.

ALVEUS (L. a channel). A tube or canal through which any of the fluids of the body flow.

A. *Ampullescens, seu Ampullosus.* Syn of the receptaculum chyli.

A. *Communis, seu Utriculosus.* Syn. of the utriculus or common sinus of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

AL'VEARY (L. *alveare*, a beehive). The meatus auditorius externus.

AL'VEOLAR (L. *alveolus*, a hollow vessel). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the aveoli.

ALVEOLAR MEMBRANE. The fine periosteum lining the aveoli.

AL'VEOLARY. Etym. as, and syn. of alveolar.

AL'VEOLATE (L. *alvus*, beehive). In Bot., Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honeycomb.

ALVEOLI. The sockets for the teeth.

ALVEOLODENTAL (L. *alveolus*, and *dens*, tooth). Pertaining to, or relating to, a tooth-socket.

AMADOU. An inflammable substance, got from the dried plant of boletus igniarius by steeping it in saltpetre.

AMALGAM (Gr. *ama*, together; *gameō*, I marry). In Chem., A compound formed by the union of any metal with mercury.

AMATORII (L. *amo*, I love). The oblique muscles of the eye, which perform the movements in ogling.

AMAUROSIS (Gr. *amauroō*, I obscure). Partial or complete loss of vision, originating in the nervous apparatus of the eye. The ophthalmoscope has, and will, much circumscribe the application of this term.

AMAUROTIC CAT'S-EYE. A term of Beer's for amaurosis, associated with a yellowish or brownish yellow tint in the fundus of the eye.

AMAZIA (Gr. *a*, and *mazos*, breast). The condition of a monster without breasts.

AMBE (Gr. *ambē*, the raised rim of a shield). 1. An old instrument used in the reduction of dislocation of the humerus downwards. 2. A superficial projection on a bone.

AM'BERGRIS (Fr. *ambre*, amber; *gris*, grey). A morbid product originating in, and discharged from, the intestines of the spermaceti whale. It is of a greyish, white, black, cineritious or variegated colour, of the consistence of wax, and of an aromatic, pleasant odour.

AMBIDEXTER (L. *ambo*, both; *dexter*, right). One equally active with both hands.

AMBULACRA (L. *ambulacrum*, a private place for walking in). The perforated series of plates in the shell of the sea-star, or sea-urchin.

AMBUSTIAL (L. *ambustio*, a burn). Produced by a burn.

AMBLYAPH'IA (Gr. *amblus*, blunt; *aphē*, touch). Bluntness of the sense of touch.

AMBLYO'PY (Gr. *amblus*, obscured; *ōps*, visage). Incomplete or incipient amaurosis.

AMBON (Gr. *ambōn*, the raised rim of a shield). The fibro-cartilaginous ring which forms the margin of an articular socket.

AM'BULATORY (L. *ambulo*, I walk). 1. Applied to erratic diseases; also to blisters put in succession on different portions of the frame. 2. Made for walking.

AM'BULO (Gr. *amballomai*, I throw up). Painful shifting abdominal tumours, probably of a flatulent nature.

AMENORRHŒA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *mēns*, the menses; *reo*, I flow). Suppression or retention of the menses.

AMENTIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; and L. *mens*, mind). Idiocy.

AMENTUM (L. a thong). In Bot., *A species of inflorescence*, consisting of numerous scales or bracts which enclose stamens, and are ranged along a stalk or axis.

AMIANTH'IFORM (*Amianth*, and L. *forma*, form). Having the form or likeness of amianth, or earth flax.

AMIANTH'OID (*Amianth*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of amianthiform.

AMMI (Gr. *amis*, a chamber-pot). The seeds of the bishop's weed: carminative, *diuretic*, stomachic, and tonic.

AMMO'NIAC, AMMONIA'CAL. Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, ammonia.

AMMONITES. An extinct genus of mollusca, which inhabited a chambered shell, so called from its resemblance to the horns on the statue of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMONITIFE'ROUS (*Ammonite*, and L. *fero*, I bear). In Geol., Containing the remains of ammonites.

AMMONI'URET. A supposed compound of ammonia and a pure metal.

AM'NION (first observed in (Gr. *amnos*) a sheep). The most internal membrane of the ovum—a non-vascular shut sac—which completely envelopes the embryo.

AMNIOT'IC (same). Of, or relating to, the liquor amnii.

AMNIOT'IC ACID. The name given by Vauquelin and Buniva to allantoic acid, from supposing that it was in the liquor amnii they discovered it.

AMNI'TIS. Inflammation of the amnion.

AMORPHO-GRANULAR. Consisting, or composed of, irregularly-shaped granules.

AMORPHOUS (Gr. *a* neg.; *morphē*, shape). Devoid of regular form.

AMORPHY (same). Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.

AMPAC. A tree of the East Indies,

yielding a very odoriferous resin; its leaves are used in baths as detergents.

AMPHIARTHRO'RIS (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *arthroō*, I join). A form of articulation where the corresponding surfaces of the bones are held together by a cartilaginous, or fibro-cartilaginous, thick disc, and by external ligaments: —hence motion is but limited.

AMPHIB'IAL, AMPHIB'IAN (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life). In Zool., Applied adjectively and substantively to animals capable of living both under water and on land.

AMPHIB'IOLITE (same, and *lithos*, stone). A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

AMPHIBIOL'OGY (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the history and description of, amphibious animals.

AMPHIB'IOUS. Etym. as, and applied adjectively as, amphibial.

AMPHIB'OLIC (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *ballō*, I cast). Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of, the nature and characters of the minerals amphibole.

AMPHIDIARTHROSIS (Gr. *amphi*, about; *diarthrōsis*, separation). Syn. of the temporo-maxillary joint, which is a mixture of the ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *ex*, six; *edra*, base). In Crystall., When the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

AMPHIPODS (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *pous*, foot). Having feet for both walking and swimming.

AMPHIP'ODOUS (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Having feet on both sides.

AMPHI'TROPAL (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Curved upon itself in such a manner that both its ends are presented to the same point.

AMPHIOXUS. The lancelott, the connecting link between the vertebrate and invertebrate series of animals.

AM'PHORA (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *pherō*, I bear). A Greek liquid measure, *with two handles*, containing seven gallons and a pint.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE, or RESPIRATION. A sound like the noise produced by blowing obliquely into an empty flask, heard in pneumothorax, and in very large cavities of the lung.

AMPLEX'ICAUL, AMPLEXICAUL'ENT (L. *amplector*, I embrace; *caulis*, stem). In Bot., Nearly surrounding or embracing the stem.

AMPUL'LA (L. a bottle). 1. In Chem., All bellied-vessels. 2. In Anat., The dilated ends of the membranous semi-circular canals of the internal ear. 3. In Bot., A small membranous sac connected to the roots and immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, to render them buoyant. Pl. syn. of spongioles. 4. In Path., Pl. syn. of phlyctænæ.

AMPULLA'CEOUS (L. *ampulla*, a bottle). Like a bottle or inflated bladder.

AMPUTA'TION (L. *am*, and *puto*, I prune). The removal of some part of the body by means of a cutting instrument.

A. *Circular*. Where all the parts are cut through circularly.

A. *Flap*. Where one or two flaps are made for a future covering to the stump.

A. *Joint*. Where the limb is separated at the joint.

A. *Spontaneous*. The separation of a fœtal limb in the womb.

AMUR'CA, AMURGA (Gr. *amergō*, I press out). The refuse of the olive after the oil has been pressed out; the sediment deposited from the newly-pressed oil.

AMYEL'IA (Gr. *a*, and *muelos*, marrow). The condition of a monster without spinal marrow.

AMYGDALÆ (Gr. *amugdalon*, an almond). 1. Syn. of the tonsils. 2. The two rounded lobes at the sides of the vallecula, or valley on the under surface of the cerebellum.

AMYG'DALATE (same). Made of almonds.

AMYG'DALIN. A very peculiar albuminous principle, found in bitter almonds, which, by a mutual action, with the assistance of water, upon another principle (synaptase), produces the essential oil and hydrocyanic acid.

AMYG'DALINE (Gr. *amugdalon*, almond). Pertaining to, or resembling, the almond.

AMYGDALITIS. Syn. of cynanche tonsillaris.

AMYG'DALOID, AMYG'DALOIDAL (Gr. *amugdalon*, almond; *eidos*, appearance). Almond-shaped.

AMYLA'CEOUS (Gr. *amulon*, starch). Pertaining to, or resembling, starch.

A. *Bodies*. *V.* CORPORA AMYLACEA.

AMYLE, HYDRATED OXIDE OF. Syn. of Fusel oil.

AMYLENE. A colourless, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distilling amyl-alcohol with chloride of zinc. Its vapour has been used as an anæsthetic; but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining *pure* amylene, it is doubted by some whether the effects produced admit of scientific credence.

AMYLOID (Gr. *amulon*, starch; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or like, starch. Syn. of hepatine.—*Pavy*.

AMYLOID BODIES. *V.* CORPORA AMYLACEA.

AN. The Greek privative prefix before a vowel in composition.

ANA (Gr. each). 1. *V.* ĀĀ. 2. As a *prefix it implies* "above," "again," "in," "through," "upwards," &c,

ANAB'ASIS (Gr. *ana*, up; *bainō*, I go). 1. The first period of a disease. 2. Syn. of augmentation.

ANACATHAR'TIC (Gr. *ana*, up; *kathairō*, I cleanse). Applied adjectively and substantively to medicines which excite vomiting, sneezing, expectoration, or salivation.

ANACLAS'TIC (Gr. *ana*, again; *klaō*, I break). Refracting; breaking the rectilinear course of light. Subs. pl. syn. of dioptrics.

ANAD'ROMOUS (Gr *ana*, up; *dremō*, I run). In Zool., Passing from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons

ANÆMATOSIS (Gr. *an*, and *aima*, blood). Defective sanguification.

ANÆMIA (same). Deficiency, or insufficient formation, of the red corpuscles of the blood.

ANÆMOCH'ROUS (Gr. *an*, neg.; *aima*, blood; *kroa*, colour). Pale.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY (Gr. *an*; *aima*, blood; *trephō*, I nourish). Defective blood nutrition.

ANÆSTHESIA (Gr *an*, neg.; *aisthanomai*, I feel). Diminution, or loss, of the sense of feeling.

ANÆSTHESIMETER (Gr. *anaisthēsia*, insensibility; *metron*, measure). An apparatus for regulating the amount of chloroform which is inhaled in a given time. —*Duroy*.

ANÆSTHESIS. Etym. as, and syn. of anæsthesia.

ANÆSTHETIZA'TION. Etym. as anæsthesia The state of the nervous system in anæsthesia.

ANAL (L. *anus*, fundament). Pertaining to the anus.

ANALEPSY (Gr. *ana*, again; *lambanō*, I take). 1. Recovery of strength after sickness. 2. Epilepsy, arising from gastric irritation. 3. The support given in the treatment of a fractured limb.

ANALEPTIC (same). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines or food which recruit the strength.

ɜUE (Gr. *ana*, again ; *logos*, tion). An organ in one being which corresponds in ıical relation and function n organ of another living That which is the coun- ; of another.

ɜOUS ADVENTITIOUS ES. Tissues foreign to the n a state of health, yet ous to others in the normal ıy.

SIS (Gr. *ana*, throughout ; oosen). The separation of e into parts.

ZER. The crystal to be inserted into the tube of roscope above the object- ɔr adapted to the eye-piece, examining an object by ɜed light.

)ROUS (Gr. *an*, neg. ; *anēr*, In Bot., Destitute of a ı.

RODISIA (Gr. *an*, and *itē*, Venus). Absence of the ıtive feeling or power.

ASMATIC, ANAPLAS- Gr. *ana*, again ; *plassō*, I r). 1. Syn. of morioplas- 2. Any agent which aug- the plastic material of the

ɜEROTIC (Gr. *ana*, again ; , I fill up). Applied adj. and to agents which renew flesh ɜted parts.

IOMETER (Gr. *anapnoē*, ation ; *metron*, measure). ɔf spirometer.

ıR'CA (Gr. *ana*, through ; flesh). A collection of se- in the subcutaneous areolar .

'ADIA (Gr. *ana*, up ; *spaō*, I . Syn. of epispadia.

'ADIAS (same). Syn. of ıdias.

'ALTIC (Gr. *ana*, again ; I repress). Syn. of styptic.

'OMAT'IC (Gr. *ana*, again ; *mouth*). *Having the quality ɔving obstructions.*

)MO'SIS (Gr. *ana*, through ; *stoma*, a mouth). The inosculation or communication of vessels.

ANASTOMOTIC (same). Medicines supposed to open the mouths of vessels and promote circulation.

ANATIF'EROUS (L. *anas*, duck ; *fero*, I bear). Producing ducks.

ANAT'OMISM (Gr. *ana*, up ; *temnō*, I cut). The doctrine which explains organic phenomena by the arrangement of the organs.

ANATOMIST (same). One versed in the practice and principles of anatomy.

ANATOMY (same). The study and knowledge of all the apparent properties of organized beings.

Artificial. The art of modelling in wax, or other materials, the healthy or diseased organs of the body.

Comparative. The study of the structure of all organized beings, excepting man.

Descriptive. The study of the shape, position and connexion of the several organs or parts.

Forensic. Morbid anatomy in relation to forensic medicine.

General. The study of the nature and general properties of the component tissues of the body.

Medico-Chirurgical. Syn. of surgical.

Pathological or *Morbid* The study of the structural change of organs produced by disease.

Physiological. The study of the structures of organs with a special view to their functions.

Pictorial. Anatomy depicted.

Regional. Syn. of surgical.

Surgical. The particular study of the relative position of the parts in respect of operations.

Textural or *Microscopic.* Syn. of histology.

Topographical. Syn. of surgical.

Transcendental or *Philosophical.* The study of the plan, mode or model on which the living frame or organs are formed.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY, ANATRIP-

TOLOGIA (Gr. *ana*, up; *tribō*, I rub, *logos*, speech). A treatise on the use of friction.

AN'ATROPOUS (Gr. *ana*, up; *trepō* I turn). In Bot., When the embryo is inverted, so that its base corresponds to the apex of the seed.

ANAZOTURIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; L. *azotum*, nitrogen; Gr. *ouron*, urine). A deficiency of urea in the urine; syn. of albuminuria.

ANCIP'ITAL (L. *anceps*, two-edged). In Bot., Two-edged; compressed, and forming two opposite angles.

ANCONAD (Gr. *agkōn*, the elbow). Towards the anconal aspect.—*Barclay.*

ANCO'NAL (Gr. *agkōn*, the elbow). Pertaining to the elbow or olecranon.

ANCONAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the ancon or elbow.—*Barclay.*

ANCYROID CAVITY (Gr. *agkura*, anchor; *eidos*, appearance) Syn. of digital cavity.

ANCYROIDES PROCESSUS (same). Syn. of coracoid.

ANDERS. A local cutaneous papular or pustular disease among the horned bovine cattle of Auvergne, communicable to man, and probably from one human being to another.

ANDRÆCIUM (Gr. *anēr*, man). In Bot., The whorl or whorls of leaves developed into stamens.

ANDRANATOMY (Gr. *anēr*, a man; *temnō*, I cut in two). Human anatomy. Dissection of a human body.

ANDROG'YNAL, ANDROG'YNOUS (Gr. *anēr*, man; *gunē*, woman). In Nat. Hist., Having male and female parts combined in the same individual.

A'NDROID (Gr. *anēr*, man; *eidos*, appearance). A machine in the human form, which, by certain *springs, performs some* of the *natural motions of a living* man.

ANDROPET'ALOUS (Gr. *anēr*, man, *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having the stamens converted into petals; produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals.

ANDRO'PHORUM (Gr. *anēr*, man; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., A columnar expansion of the centre of the flower, on which the stamens seem to grow.

ANDROTOMY (Gr. *anēr*, a man; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of andranatomy.

ANDRUM. 1. A Malabar syn. of hydrocele. 2. Latinized by Kæmper, and applied to the endemic elephantiasis of the scrotum in Southern Asia.

ANEMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *anemos*, wind; *graphō*, I describe). A description of the winds.

ANEMOLO'GY (Gr. *anemos*, wind; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the winds.

ANEMOM'ETER (Gr. *anemos*, wind; *metron*, measure). An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

ANEM'OSCOPE (Gr. *anemos*, wind; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.

ANENCEPHALIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *egkephalos*, brain). The condition of an anencephalus.

ANENCEPHALOUS (Gr. *an*, neg.; *egkephalos*, brain). Applied to a fœtus born devoid of brain; metaphorically, foolish.

ANENTE'ROUS (Gr. *an*, neg; *enteron*, intestine). Having no intestinal canal.

ANEPITHYM'IA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *epithumeō*, I thirst after). Loss of any of the appetites.

ANETUS (Gr. *aniēmi*, I remit). A generic term for ague.

ANEURAL'GICON (Gr. *a*, neg.; *neuron*, nerve; *algos*, pain). An apparatus for applying local fumigation to allay the pain of neuralgia. —C. T. Downing.

ANEURISM (Gr. *aneurunō*, I make wide). A preternatural dilatation

or rupture of the coats of an artery; a dilatation of the walls of the heart.

By Anastomosis. A pulsatory nævus,

Diffused. Where after a wound of the walls of the artery, the blood escapes into the surrounding areolar tissue.

Dissecting. When owing to ulceration of the inner coats, the blood makes its way between these and the outer tunic of the artery.

External. Situate exterior to the cavities of the body.

False or *Traumatic.* Where after a wound of the walls of the artery, the adhesive lymph poured out becomes dilated into a sac.

Internal. Situate within the cavities of the body.

Of the heart. Hypertrophy, with dilatation (active), or dilatation with attenuation (passive) of the muscular walls of the heart.

True or *Spontaneous.* Where the sac is formed by one or more of the proper tunics.

ANEURISMAL VARIX. A swelling of a vein produced by the entrance of arterial blood into it, from the simultaneous wounding of both vessels.

ANFRACTUOSITY (L. *am*, around; *frango*, I break). A sinuous depression or groove of more or less depth.

ANFRAC'TUOUS (same). In Bot., Full of winding and turning passages.

ANGEIAL (Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel). Syn. of vascular.

ANGEIO'GRAPHY (Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel; *graphō*, I write). A description of the vessels of the body.

ANGEIOHYDROGRAPHY (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *udōr*, water; *graphō*, I write). A description of the lymphatics.

ANGEIOHYDROT'OMY (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *udōr*, water; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGEIOLEUCI'TIS (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *leukos*, white; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lymphatics; strumous inflammation.

ANGEIOL'OGY (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *logos*, discourse). A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the body.

ANGEIOTELECTASIA (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *telos*, end; *ektasia*, extension). Dilatation of capillary vessels.

ANGEIOT'OMY (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *temnō*, I cut). Dissection of the vessels. In Surg., The opening of a vessel.

ANGEI'TIS (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; and *itis*). Inflammation of the vessels.

ANGEL-BREAD. A purgative cake composed of spurge, flour, ginger, and oatmeal.

ANGINA PECTORIS. An anomalous or spasmodic affection, often connected with ossification or other disease of the heart or great vessels.

ANGI'NAL, ANGINOSE (L. *ango*, I strangle). Pertaining to, or attended with, angina.

ANGIOCARDITIS (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; L. *carditis*, inflammation of the heart). Inflammation of the heart and large vessels.

ANGIO-CARPOUS (Gr. *aggeion*, a vase; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Applied to seed-vessels, which are enclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves.

ANGIOLYMPHI'TIS (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; L. *lympha*, water; and *itis*). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

ANGIOMONOSPERM'OUS (Gr. *aggeion*, vase; *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Producing one seed only in a pod.

ANGIONOMA (Gr. *aggeion*, vein; *ōmion*, projection). A vascular growth.

AN'GIOSCOPE (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel;

skopeuō, I scrutinize). An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

ANGIOSPER'MOUS (Gr. *aggeion*, vase; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having seeds enclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

ANGIOSPO'ROUS (Gr. *aggeion*, vase; *spora*, seed). In Bot., Having spores enclosed in a hollow shell or bag.

ANGIOTENIC (Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *teinō*, I stretch). Applied to synocha, owing to its chiefly affecting the vascular system.

AN'GULAR (L. *angulus*, an angle). Applied in Anat., 1. to the two serrated processes of the supra-orbitar arch of the frontal bone; 2. the terminal twigs of the facial artery and vein, which pass by the inner angle of the eye; 3. these vessels themselves, which pass under the angle of the jaw; 4. the twigs of the infra-orbital branches of the facial nerve, which pass upwards to the inner angle of the eye. In Bot., to stems, leaves, petioles, &c., of an angular shape.

ANGUSTIFOL'IOUS (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Narrow-leaved.

ANHELA'TION (L. *anhelo*, I breathe short). Shortness of breath.

ANHELO'SE (same). Breathing with difficulty; panting.

ANHIS'TOUS (Gr. *an*, neg; *istos*, a web). Syn. of anorganic.

ANHIS'TOUS MEMBRANE. Syn. of the membrana decidua of the womb.—*Velpeau.*

ANHYDRÆ'MIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *udōr*, water; *aima*, blood). A diminution in the serum of the blood.

ANHY'DROUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *udōr*, water). Containing no water.

ANIMA (Gr. *anemos*, breath). The fancied intelligent principle of *Stahl; the principle* of the intellectual and moral faculties; the *principle of life.* In Ancient Chem., The active principle of a drug separated by chemical means.

ANIMAL ACTIONS. Those actions that occur in the animal body.

ANIMAL HEAT. That heat continually being formed by the body of an animated being, by which its temperature is preserved nearly the same, whatever medium it is surrounded by.

ANIMAL KINGDOM. One of the principal divisions of organized bodies comprising all animated beings.

ANIMAL, or SEROUS LAYER. The name of the upper of the two layers of the blastodermic vesicle of the impregnated ovum.—*Bischoff.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. *V.* MAGNETISM, ANIMAL.

ANIMAL'CULE. A small animal, well discernible only by the aid of a magnifying glass.

ANIMALCULES, SEMINAL; ANIMALCULES, SPERMATIC. Syn. of spermatozoa.

ANIMALCULISM. Syn. of spermatism.

ANIMAL'CULIST. One who tries to explain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules; one versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

ANIMAL'CULOVISM (L. *animalculum*, and *ovum*, egg). The now universal doctrine, that the new being is produced by the concourse of spermatozoa with the ovum.

ANIMALIST. Syn. of animalculist.

ANIMAL'ITY. Animal existence; the characteristics of an animal.

ANIMALIZA'TION. The transformation of aliments into the living substance of the frame.

AN'IMIST. One who, like Stahl, maintains that the soul is the only cause of life, of all its functions, and of every material change in the body.

ANION (Gr. *ana*, up; *eimi*, I go). A

nce which, in electrolysis, to the anode.

)YN'AMOUS (Gr. *anisos*, ıl; *dunamis*, power). In growing with more force on le of the axis than on the

TEM'ONOUS (Gr. *anisos*, ıl; *stēmōn* (stamen), spun). In Bot., Having stamens correspond neither in num- r power with the sepals or :als.

STOMOUS (Gr. *anisos*, un- *stoma*, mouth). In Bot., d to the divisions of a calyx ılla, which are unequal.

OBLEPHARON (Gr. *ag-* thong; *blepharon*, eyelid). of the edges of the eyelids. ' symblepharon.

OSIS (Gr. *agkulos*, crooked). r less impossibility of mov- oint.

ite, *Bony*, or *True*. Where is firm union of the ends of ones.

ılete, *Spurious*, or *False*. e there is only thickening ıd deposits into, the syno- membrane and ligaments, muscular rigidity.

ntous. Where the union of ıds of the bones is by liga-

AR (L. *annulus*, a ring). ıing to, having the shape, forming the functions, of a

ATED (same). Apparently ed of a succession of rings. OSE (same). Furnished ngs; composed of rings.

(Gr. *ana*, up; *odos*, way). rface at which, in electro- ıe electricity passes into a supposing the currents to ı the apparent direction of .

NE (Gr. *an*, neg.; *odunē*, Applied adj. and subs. to ine which mitigates or ar- *in*.

LIPED, ANOM'ALI- PODE (Gr. *anōmalos*, unequal; L. *pes*, or Gr. *pous*, foot). In Ornith., Applied adj. and subs. to fowls whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

ANOM'ALOUS (Gr. *an*, neg.; *omalos*, smooth). Applied to diseases whose symptoms or course are unusual; or which cannot be assigned to any recognised species.

ANOPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *ophthalmos*, eye). Congenital absence of one or both eyes.

ANOPSIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *ōps*, eye). A monstrosity where there is neither eye nor orbit.

ANOREXY (Gr. *an*, neg.; *orexis*, longing). Mere want of appetite; syn. of dyspepsia.

ANORGANIC (Gr. *an*, neg.; *organon*, organ). Applied to non-vascular and nerveless parts of the body.

ANORTHOPIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *orthos*, straight; *opsis*, seeing). That state of vision which cannot distinguish when objects are non-parallel or unsymmetrical.

ANOSMIA (Gr. *an*, neg.; *osmē*, smell). Partial or complete loss of smell.

ANOTOS (Gr. *an*, neg.; *ous*, ear). A monster devoid of ears.

ANOUROUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *oura*, tail). Tail-less.

ANSA INTESTINALIS (L. *ansa*, handle of a jug). Applied by the French to any part of the intestine attached to its mesentery, and forming a curved line.

ANTACID (Gr. *anti*, against; L. *acida*, acids). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which prevent or destroy acidity.

ANTAGONISM (Gr. *anti*, against; *agōnizomai*, I contend). The action of muscles which are opponents to others.

ANTALGIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *algos*, woe). Syn. of anodyne.

ANTALKALINE. Applied adj. and subs. to substances which have the power of neutralizing alkalies.

ANTAPHRODISIAC (Gr., *anti*, against; *aphroditē*, love). Applied adj. and subs. to means which extingui-h the venereal appetite.

ANTAPHRODITIC. Etym. as, and syn. of antaphrodisiac.

ANTE-CURVATURE OF THE UTERUS (L. *ante*, before; *curvo*, I bow). A very slight degree of anteflexion of the uterus.

ANTEFLEXION OF THE UTERUS (L. *ante*, before; *flecto*, I bend). The bending forwards of the body of the womb upon the cervix.

ANTENNA (L. yard-arm). Pl. 1. The jointed feelers or horns upon the heads of insects and crustacea. 2. The analogous parts, which are not jointed, in other animals.

ANTENNIF'EROUS (L. *antenna*, yard-arm; *fero*, I bear). Bearing antennæ.

ANTERIOR (L. *ante*, before). In Anat., Applied to parts situated in front of the mesian line.

ANTEROTIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *eros*, love). Syn. of antaphrodisiac.

ANTEVERSION OF THE UTERUS (L. *ante*, before; *verto*, I turn). The tilting forwards of the fundus, whilst the cervix is projected backwards.

ANTHEMINE (L. *anthemis*, camomile). The alkaloid of camomile. —*Pattone.*

ANTHELMIN'TIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *elmins*, worm). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which kills, expels, or removes the tendency to the development of intestinal worms.

ANTHER (Gr. *anthos*, young bud). In Bot., The summit or top of the stamen, which contains the pollen.

ANTHERIDIA (Gr. *anthos*, young bud). Little ovate bodies, generally shortly stalked, and consisting of a cellular external wall, enclosing a large cavity. They are found in various situations of *flowerless plants.*

ANTHERIF'EROUS (L. *anther*; and *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing anthers.

ANTHERO'GENOUS (Gr. *anthos*, young bud; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Applied to double flowers, in which the anthers are converted into horn-like petals.

ANTHEROID (Gr *anthos*, young bud; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling an anther.

ANTHEROZOIDS (Gr. *anthos*, young bud; *zōon*, animal; *eidos*, appearance). Certain spiral filaments discharged from the antheridia of flowerless plants

ANTHOCARPOUS (Gr. *anthos*, flower; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Applied to fruits composed also of the non-essential parts of the flower.

ANTHO'DIUM (Gr. *anthōdēs*, full of flowers). In Bot., Syn. of capitulum.

ANTHOL'OGY (Gr. *anthos*, flower; *logos*, speech). A discourse on flowers.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. Popular syn. of erysipelas

ANTHO'PHORUM (Gr. *anthos*, flower; *phero*, I bear). In Bot., An elongated receptacle, having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

ANTHOPHYLLIT'IC (Gr. *anthos*, flower; *phullon*, leaf). Pertaining to, or containing, the mineral anthophyllite.

ANTHRACIA (Gr. *anthrax*, carbuncle). A genus of diseases in Good's "Nosology," including the plague and the yaws.

ANTHRACION (same). A carbuncle arising from any external cause.

ANTHRACIT'IC (Gr. *anthrax*, live coal). Pertaining to anthracite, or slaty glance-coal.

ANTHRACOID (Gr. *anthrax*, carbuncle; *eidos*, appearance). Associated with or resembling anthrax.

ANTHROPOGEN'IA (Gr. *anthropos*, man; *gennaō*, I beget). The

knowledge or study of the generation of man.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *graphō*, I write). A description of human structure; of man; or of the human race.

ANTHROPOID (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *eidos*, appearance). Like a man.

ANTHROPOLITE (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *lithos*, stone). A petrifaction of part or the whole of the skeleton or body of man; concretions in the human body.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *logos*, discourse). 1. A treatise on human nature. 2. The doctrine of the structure and functions of man's body. 3. The natural history of man.

ANTHROPOMANCY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *manteia*, prophecy). Divination by looking at the entrails of a human being.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *metron*, measure). Measurement of the human dimensions.

ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *morphē*, form; *logos*, discourse). Syn. of anatomy, descriptive.

ANTHROPOMORPH'OUS (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *morphē*, form). Pertaining to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.

ANTHROPON'OMY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *nomos*, law). A knowledge of the laws of human physiology.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *phagō*, I eat). Cannibalism; an unusual longing in pregnancy, and some diseases.

ANTHROPOP'ATHY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *pathos*, affection). The affections of man.

ANTHROPOSCOPY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Syn. of physiognomy.

ANTHROPOSOPHY (Gr. *anthrōpos, man; sophia, wisdom*). A knowledge of, or acquaintance with, human anatomy and physiology.

ANTHROPOTOMIST (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *temnō*, I cut in two). One versed in the practice or teaching of human anatomy or dissection.

ANTHROPOTOMY (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of andranatomia.

ANTI (Gr.) A preposition signifying in English composition *against, opposite, contrary*, or *in place of*.

ANTIBRACHIAL (Gr. *anti*, over against; *brachiōn*, forearm). Pertaining to the forearm.

ANTIBROMIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *brōmos*, stench). A destroyer of offensive odours.

ANTICI"PATING (L. *ante*, before; *capio*, I take). Applied to healthy and morbid phenomena which occur before their usual time

ANTICLI'NAL, ANTICLIN'IC, ANTICLIN'ICAL (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *klinō*, I incline). In Geol., Inclining in opposite directions.

ANTI'COUS (L. *anticus*, in front). In Bot., Applied to an anther whose lobes are placed facing the style; or to a petal growing on that side of a flower next to the eye of an observer.

ANTID'INIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *dinos*, dizziness). Good against vertigo.

AN'TIDOTE (Gr. *anti*, against; *didōmi*, I give). A remedy to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything injurious.

ANTIDYNOUS (Gr. *anti*, against; *odunē*, pain). Syn. of anodyne.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *ephialtēs*, nightmare). A remedy against nightmare.

ANTIGALAC'TIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *gala*, milk). Applied to remedies, which diminish the secretion of milk; or which relieve or cure diseases produced by the milk.

ANTIHELIX (Gr. *anti*, before; *elix*, anything twisted). A cir-

cular ridge in front of the helix of the ear.

ANTILITHIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *lithos*, stone). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies for preventing the formation or increase of urinary calculi.

ANTILOBIUM (Gr. *anti*, before; *lobos*, lobe of the ear). Syn. of the antitragus, and tragus.

ANTIMO'NIAL. 1. Pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of antimony. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

ANTIMONIALIZED. Affected with, or under the influence of, antimony.

ANTINIAD (Gr. *anti*, against; *inion*, the nape of the neck or occiput). "Towards the antinial aspect."—*Barclay*.

ANTINIAL (same). Applied to the aspect towards the side opposite to the ridge of the occiput.—*Barclay*.

ANTIORGAS'TIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *orgaō*, I desire ardently). A remedy for immoderate excitement, or any irritation.

ANTIPARASTATI'TIS (Gr. *anti*, against; *parastatēs*, defender; and *itis*). An inflammation of Cowper's glands.

ANTIPATHIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling). Opposite; contrary. Syn. of palliative; syn. of allopathic.

ANTIPERIOD'IC (Gr. *anti*, against; *periodos*, circuit). A remedy which puts a stop to the periodicity of disease.

ANTIPERISTALSIS (Gr. *anti*, against; *peri*, around; *stellō*, I diminish). Inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS (Gr. *anti*, against; *peristasis*, surrounding). The opposition of contrary qualities, one of which thereby acquires strength or force; *e.g.*, the heat evolved when water is added to quicklime.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC (Gr. *anti*, *against*; *phlegō*, I burn.) Applied to the remedies for inflammation.

ANTIPHYS'ICAL (Gr. *anti*, against; *phusaō*, I blow). 1. Syn. of carminative. 2. (Gr. *anti*, against; *phusis*, nature). Contrary to nature.

ANTIPLAS'TIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *plastikos*, plastic). That which lessens the quantity of fibrine in the blood.

ANTIPY'IC (Gr. *anti*, against; *puon*, pus). Applied to remedies against suppuration.

ANTIPYROTIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *pur*, fire). Applied to remedies for burns.

ANTISEPTIC (Gr. *anti*, against; *sēptos*, putrid). Counteracting putrefaction.

ANTISPASMOD'IC (Gr. *anti*, against; *spaō*, I convulse). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy capable of allaying spasm.

ANTISPAS'TIC (same). 1. Syn. of antispasmodic. 2. Syn. of derivative.

ANTISQUA'MIC (Gr. *anti*, against; L. *squama*, scale of a fish). A medicine which acts through the blood in removing skin diseases. —*Headland*.

ANTITHENAR (Gr. *anti*, against; *thenar*, palm of hand or sole of foot). Syn. of the opponens pollicis manus, and adductor pollicis pedis, muscles.

ANTITRAG'ICUS. The muscle of the antitragus of the ear.

ANTIT'RAGUS (Gr. *anti*, opposite; and *tragus*). A conical eminence opposite the tragus of the ear.

ANTITROP'AL, ANTITRO'POUS (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Applied to a seed when the radical of the embryo is turned to the end farthest away from the hilum.

AN'TLIA (L. pump). The spiral instrument of the mouth of butterflies and allied insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants.

ANTOZONE (Gr. anti, against;

mit an offensive odour). to common oxygen, or ıot ozonized.—*Schönbein.*

NIDE (same). Applied oxides, whose oxygen is t, and does not form the tions which does the oxy- ther bodies.—*Schönbein.*

(L. cave). Applied to sevc- ies in bones, the bottom is larger than the opening.

(Gr. *aeirō*, I suspend). ıt artery of the body.

3 (same; and *itis*). In- ion of the aorta.

OUS (Gr. *apax*, once: nale). In Bot., Fructi- t once, and perishing im- y afterwards.

US (Gr. *a*, neg.; L. *pellis*, Destitute of skin.

VT (L. *aperio*, I open). adj. and subs. to a laxa- tive.

VE (same). Aperient; ent.

OUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *petalon*, a Bot., Having no petals; ıo corals.

NGIASIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; phalanx). The last ? oriental elephantiasis, ıe fingers and toes gan- d separate.

IA (Gr. *aphelkō*, I drag Inattention to surround- ressions whilst awake—

N. Pertaining to the plant-louse.

'OROUS (L. *aphis*, plant- *oro*, I devour). Eating, g, or subsisting on the plant-louse,

I'THROPY (Gr. *a*, neg.; love; *anthrōpos*, man). t stage of melancholy, ɔlitude is preferred to

IS'TIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; s, burned up). Flameless.

(Gr. *a*, neg.; *phōnē* *Loss of voice.*

S'TAC, APHRODISIA- CAL (Gr. *a*, neg.; *Aphroditē*, Venus.) Applied adj. and subs. to articles believed to be provocative to venery.

APHRODISIOGRAPHY (Gr. *Aphroditē*, Venus; *graphō*, I write). A description of venereal pleasures or diseases.

APHRODITIC (*Aphroditē*, Venus). Syn. of venereal.

APHTHÆ (Gr. *aptō*, I kindle). Small white ulcers confined to a part, or the whole of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; the thrush.

APH'THAPHYTE (Gr. *aphthai*, the thrush; *phuton*, plant). 1. A vegetable parasite seen in aphthæ. 2. Syn. of aphthæ.—*Gruby.*

APH'THOID (Gr. *aphthai*, the thrush; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling aphthæ.

AP'HYLLOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Destitute of leaves.

APICAL (L. *apex*, top). In Nat. Hist., Pertaining to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.

API'CULATED (same). In Bot., Suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

APLANATIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *planaō*, I wander). In Chem. Phil., Entirely correcting the aberration of the rays of light.

APLAS'TIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *plassō*, I form). Incapable of forming, or non-organizable.

APLOTOMY (Gr. *aploos*, simple; *temnō*, I cut in two). A simple incision.

APNEUMATOSIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pneuma*, breath). A condition of the lungs, where a whole lobule is found void of air by reason of the impaction of a plug of mucus in a bronchial tube.

APNEUMIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pneumōn*, lungs). The condition of a monster devoid of lungs.

APNŒ'A (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pneō*, I breathe). Real or apparent death from a suspension of respiration.

APOCARP'OUS (Gr. *apo*, from; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Formed

of a single carpel produced in a single flower; or of multiple ovaries composed of a number of free carpels. Applied to a flower, the carpels of which either do not adhere to each other at all, or only by the ovaries.

APOCROUSTIC (Gr. *apo*, out; *krouō*, I stamp). Adj. and subs., astringent, repelling.

APOMYTHO'SIS (Gr. *apomussō*, I blow the nose). A disease accompanied by stertor.

APONEUROG'RAPHY (Gr. *apo*, belonging to; *neuron*, a nerve; *graphō*, I write). A description of the aponeuroses

APONEUROL'OGY (Gr. *apo*, belonging to; *neuron*, a nerve; *logos*, discourse). A treatise on the aponeuroses.

APONEURO'SIS (Gr. *apo*, belonging to; *neuron*, a nerve). A membranous or tendinous expansion of interlaced fibres, composed of white fibrous tissue.

APONEUROSI'TIS (Gr. *apo*, belonging to; *neuron*, a nerve; and *itis*). Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

APONEUROT'OMY (Gr. *apo*, belonging to; *neuron*, a nerve; *temnō*, I cut in two). The anatomy or section of the aponeuroses; the orifices and divisions in aponeuroses for the passage of vessels, &c.

APOPHLEGMATIC (Gr. *apo*, from; *phlegma*, phlegm). Applied to medicines which excite discharges of mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

APOPHLEGMATISM (same). The action of an apophlegmatizant.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. Etym. as, and syn. of apophlegmatic.

APOPHYSIS (Gr. *apo*, from; *phuō*, I grow up). In Anat., A process of bone, when finally united by ossification to the main part. In Bot., A fleshy tubercle at the base or apex of the seta or stalk of the theca of certain mosses.

APOPLEXY (Gr. *apo*, from; *plessō*, *I strike*). *An* effusion of blood, *more or less* sudden, into the substance of an organ or tissue; abolition, more or less, of sensation and voluntary motion, accompanied with unconsciousness, from extravasation of blood in, or vascular derangement of, the brain.

AP'ORY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *poros*, passage). Restlessness from the obstruction or stoppage of any natural secretion.

APOSIT'IC (Gr. *apo*, from; *sitos*, bread). Applied to anything which takes away the appetite.

APOS'TASIS (Gr. *apo*, from; *istēmi*, I put). The separation of exfoliated or fractured bone; an abscess.

APOS'TAXIS (Gr. *apo*, from; *staō*, I drop). The discharge of any tumour.

APOSTE'ME (Gr. *apo*, from; *istēmi*, I put). An abscess, or the collection of any fluid so as to separate parts.

APOTHECARY (Gr. *apothēke*, a storehouse). A practitioner who attends, prescribes, and dispenses medicine for gain, in a medical case. A licentiate or member of an Apothecaries' Company or Society.

APOTHE'MA (Gr. *apotithēmi*, I lay aside). An insoluble substance, formed by the oxydation of vegetable extractive matter; any vegetable sediment, deposit, or precipitate, possessing somewhat similar properties to, and produced as, the foregoing. Every so-called apothema is a humic acid.

APOZEM, APOZESIS (Gr. *apo*, by reason of; *zeō*, I boil). Syn. of decoction.

APPARATUS (L. *ad*, to; *paro*, I prepare). 1. The instruments used for practising any art. 2. In Surg., A. major; A. minor; A. altus; A. lateralis—four different methods of lithotomy. 3. In Physiol., A collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

APPENDI'CULATE (L. *ad*, to; *pendo*, I hang). In Bot., Furnished with appendages, or addi-

organs for some particular

DIX (L. *ad*, to; *pendo*, I
A part in continuity or
tion with any organ.
ENCY (L. *appeto*, I desire).
sposition of organized bodies
:t and imbibe certain por-
only of nutrient matter. 2.
nclination or propensity in
ls to perform certain actions.
)A'TION (L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I
The act of laying on, or the
ial agents themselves which
ıployed, externally.
S'SED (L. *ad*, to; *premo*, I
In Bot., Pressed close; lying
), or flat upon, the surface.
XIMATION (L. *ad*, to;
ıus, nearest). Communica-
f disease by contact; a pre-
l mode of cure by trans-
ng the disease into some ani-
plant by immediate contact.
OUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pteron*,
Wing-less. In Bot., With-
embranous margins.
T'IC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pur*, fever).
ıd to affections in which
is an intermission or absence
ır.
:XY (same). The absence
ırmission of fevers.
)US (Gr. *a*, neg.; *pur*, fire).
bustible, or capable of sus-
g a strong heat without al-
ın of form or properties.
:APSULITIS. Inflamma-
of the imaginary mem-
or capsule of the aqueous
ır.—*Mackenzie.* *V.* AQUO-
RANITIS.
MORGAGNI. The water
which the connecting cells
en the capsule and lens be-
loaded (*after death*), and
is absorbed, most probably
e capsule, from the aqueous
ur.
REGIA. A mixture of nitric
ydrochloric acids, so called
its property of dissolving
the *king of the metals.*
)UCTUS (*L. aqua, water*;
ıı

duco, I lead). A name given to various canals in the body, some of which, however, do not contain fluid.

AQUEOUS (L. *aqua*, water). Watery; of the nature of, or abounding with, water.

AQUIFORM (L. *aqua*, water; *forma*, form). Having, or in, the form of water.

AQUILA. An alchemical name for various substances.

AQUIP'AROUS (L. *aqua*, water; *pario*, I bring forth). Applied to glands which secrete much water.

AQUO-MEMBRANI'TIS. A term, as aqua-capsulitis, based on false anatomy; it is really a superficial inflammation of the cornea and iris together.

ARACHNITIS (Gr. *arachnēs*, spider; and *itis*).

ARACHNODEITIS (Gr. *arachnēs*, spider; *eidos*, appearance; and *itis*). Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

ARACHNOID (Gr. *arachnēs*, a spider; *eidos*, appearance). A term applied to a membrane of the brain; the capsule of the lens; and the hyaloid membrane, from their extreme tenuity.

ARACHNOL'OGY (Gr. *arachnēs*, spider; *logos*, speech). The science or history of spiders.

ARANEOSE (L. *araneum*, spider's web). Covered with hairs crossing each other, like the threads in a spider's web.

ARA'NEOUS (same). Resembling a cobweb.

ARBORES. A morbid change in the skin, preceding ulceration.—*Ruland.*

ARBO'REOUS (L *arbor*, tree). Pertaining to, resembling, constituting, or growing on, a tree.

ARBORESCENCE. Etym. as, and syn. of arborization.

ARBORE'SCENT (L. *arbor*, tree). Branched like a tree.

ARBORIZATION (same). The figure or appearance of a tree or plant.

ARBUS'CULAR (L. *arbusculus*, little

tree). Resembling, or having the figure of, a small tree.

ARBU'TEAN (L. *arbutus*, strawberry tree). Of, or pertaining to, the strawberry tree.

ARCHELOG'IA (Gr. *archē*, beginning; *logos*, discourse). A treatise on first principles.

ARCHENCEPHALA (Gr. *archē*, dominion; *kephalē*, head). The name proposed by Prof. Owen for his fourth distinct sub-class of the mammalia, of which he regards the genus Homo to be the sole representative. This sub-class is distinguished by the highest state of development of the cerebral hemispheres, which not only overlap the olfactory lobes and cerebellum, but extend in advance of the one, and further back than the other; by the possession of a third lobe to the cerebrum; and by the existence of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle and of the hippocampus minor. In this sub-class, the superficial grey matter of the cerebrum attains its maximum of extent; and with this highest form of brain are associated peculiar mental powers.

ARCHORRHA'GIA (Gr. *archos*, fundament; *ragas*, rupture). Hæmorrhage from the anus.

ARCHORRHŒA (Gr. *archos*, fundament; *reō*, I flow). Syn. of archorrhagia.

ARCIFORM (L. *arx*, ridge; *forma*, form). Applied (1), by reason of their direction, to certain superficial white fibres on the front and sides of the medulla oblongata, crossing over it beneath the olivary bodies; and (2) to the mode in which fatty degeneration attacks the cornea.

ARCTA'TION, ARCTITUDE (L. *arctus*, tight). 1. Preternatural contraction of a canal or orifice. 2. Syn. of constipation. 3. Closure of a part by suture or fibulæ.

ARCUA'TION (L. *arcus*, a bow). *An anterior projection* of the breast bone. *In Bot.*, A mode of raising *trees, by bending* the branches into the ground till they have taken root.

ARC'ULUS (L. dim. of *arcus*, an arch). A sort of box or cradle to keep the contact of the bedclothes from a diseased or injured part.

ARDENT (L. *ardeo*, I burn). Applied to diseases or spirits of a burning nature; and to the eyes and urine, when of a red colour.

AR'DOR (same). The sensation of burning heat.

A'REA (L). A void space; a depression or circle. Baldness. Syn. of porrigo decalvans.

AREFAC'TION (L. *areo*, I am dry; *facio*, I make). The process of drying drugs.

ARENA'TION (L. *arena*, sand). The application of a sand bath.

ARENA'CEOUS (L. *arena*, sand). Sandy; having the properties of sand.

ARENA'RIOUS (same). Sandy; full of sand.

ARENILITIC (L. *arena*, sand; Gr. *lithos*, stone). Pertaining to, or consisting of, sandstone

ARENO'SE. Etym. as, and syn. of arenarious.

AREN'ULOUS (L. dim. of *arena*, sand). Full of small sand.

ARE'OLA (L. a little garden bed). The coloured circle round the nipple; the inflamed circle around certain skin eruptions; pl. the small interstices of areolar and other tissues.

ARE'OLAR (same). Belonging to, or possessing, areolæ.

ARE'OLATE (same). In Entom., Divided into small spaces or areolations. In Bot., Studded with areolæ or small pentagonal spaces.

AREOM'ETER (Gr. *araios*, rare; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, more especially of alcoholic.

AREO'TIC (Gr. *araios*, rare). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which attenuate the humours, dissolve viscidity, open the pores, and increase perspiration.

ARGENT'AL (L. *argentum*, silver). Pertaining to, consisting of, containing or combined with, silver.

ARGENTIF'EROUS (L. *argentum*, silver; *fero*, I bear). Producing silver.

AR'GENTINE (same). Pertaining to, sounding as, or like silver.

ARGILLA'CEOUS (L. *argilla*, white clay). Consisting of white clay or argil; clayey.

ARGILLIF'EROUS (L. *argilla*, white clay; *fero*, I bear). Producing, or abounding with, clay.

ARGILLIT'IC (L. *argilla*, white clay). Of, or pertaining to, argillite or clay-slate.

ARGIL'LO-ARENA'CEOUS. Consisting of clay and sand.

ARGIL'LO-CALCA'REOUS. Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

ARGIL'LOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of argillaceous. Partaking of, or belonging to, clay.

ARGY'RIA (Gr. *arguros*, silver). The discoloured state of the skin following the prolonged internal use of nitrate of silver.

ARICINA (*Arica* in Peru, whence it is shipped). The alkaloid of the Cusco bark.

ARID'ITY (L. *areo*, I am dry). A dry or emaciated state of the whole or a part of the (or any) body.

ARIL. *Vide* ARILLUS.

ARILLODE (*Aril;* and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., A false Aril. (*Vide* ARILLUS). 2.—*Planchon.*

ARILLUS. In Bot., An expansion analogous to the other coats, arising from the funiculus in an annular manner, and growing up over the seed. 2. A peculiar structure produced upon the ovule, giving a covering of varied form, in addition to the true integuments.

ARIS'TATE (Gr. *aris*, file). In Bot., Having a pointed beard or awn-like process.

ARM'ATURE (L. armo, I arm). A *piece of soft iron applied to a* loadstone, or connecting the poles of a horse-shoe magnet.

ARNALD'IA (Gr. *ars*, lamb; *algos*, woe). A disease (so called because lambs are subject to it), formerly prevalent in England, and accompanied with alopecia. By some supposed to be syphilitic.

ARO'MA (Gr. *aroō*, I plough). The odorous quality of plants and other bodies.

AROMAT'IC (same). Applied adj. and subs. to any vegetable substance having a spicy fragrant smell, and a warm pungent taste.

AR'OMATIZE (same). To mask the taste of a mixture, potion, &c., with some aromatic.

ARRHIZUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *riza*, root.) In Bot., Destitute of a root.

ARSECOCKLE (Sc.) Formerly an inflamed pimple on the hips. In Scotland at the present day a similar one on any part of the body.

ARSEN'ICAL. Pertaining, consisting of, or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE. To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICIS'MUS (L. *arsenicum*, arsenic; *cædo*, I kill). Arsenic poisoning.

ARSENIZED. Containing, or impregnated with, arsenic, or any of its preparations or compounds.

ARTE'RIAC (Gr. *artēria*, windpipe). A medicine used against diseases of the windpipe.

ARTERIAL SYSTEM. Includes all the arteries from the origin of the aorta to the commencement of the capillaries.

ARTERIALIZATION OF THE BLOOD. Syn. of Hæmatosis.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *artēria*, artery; *graphō*, I write). A description of the arteries.

ARTERIOL'OGY (Gr. *artēria*, artery; *logos*, discourse). A discourse, or treatise, on the arteries.

ARTERIO-PHLEBOT'OMY. Bloodletting from the skin or

mucous membranes by means of leeches, the scarificator, or lancet.

ARTERIO-PITUITOUS. Applied to the submucous vascular plexuses of the pituitary membrane of the nose.

ARTERIOS'ITAS (Gr. *artēria*, artery). A condition in which the blood remains of an arterial character in the veins.

ARTERIOT'OMY (Gr. *artēria*, artery; *temnō*, I cut in two). The opening of an artery, for the purpose of drawing blood from it.

ARTERI'TIS (Gr. *artēria*, artery; and *itis*). Inflammation of an artery.

AR'TERY (Gr. *aēr*, air; *tēreō*, I keep, as the ancients believed). The arteries are the cylindrical vessels which convey the blood from the heart, and have valves only at their origin.

ARTHRAGRA (Gr. *arthron*, joint; *agra*, seizure). Syn. of the gout.

ARTHRALGIA (G. *arthron*, joint; *algos*, woe). Syn. of Gout and Lead rheumatism.

ARTHRIT'IC (Gr. *arthron*, a joint). Pertaining to gout or the joints; affecting the joints.

ARTHRITIS (Gr. *arthron*, a joint; and *itis*). Inflammation of a joint; gout.

ARTHRO'DIA (Gr. *arthron*, a joint; *odos*, way). A joint between two plane, or one slightly convex and the other slightly concave surfaces of bone, having a gliding movement limited only by the articular ligaments and bony processes.

ARTHRODYNIA (Gr. *arthron*, joint; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the joints.

ARTHROGRAPHY (Gr. *arthron*, joint; *graphō*, I write). A description of the joints.

ARTHROHYDRINE (Gr. *arthron*, joint; *udōr*, water). Syn. of synovia.

ARTHROLOGIA (Greek, *arthron*, joint; *logos*, discourse). A discourse, or treatise, on the joints.

ARTHROP'ATHY (Gr. *arthron*, joint; *pathos*, calamity). Articular disease.

ARTHRO-RHEUMATISM (Gr. *arthron*, joint). Syn. of Acute Rheumatism.

ARTHROSIA (same). A genus in Good's Nosology, embracing the articular inflammations.

ARTHROSIS (same). Syn. of Articulation.

ARTIC'ULAR (L. *artus*, joint). Pertaining to the joints.

ARTICULATA (same). Animals with external jointed skeletons or jointed limbs.

ARTIC'ULATE, ARTICULA'TED (same). Provided with, or united by, joints.

ARTICULA'TION (same). In Anat., The joining of bones. In Bot., The connexion of the parts of a plant by joints; a node or joint.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS (L. *arundo*, a reed). Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed.

ARUNDIN'EOUS, ARUN'DINOSE (same). Abounding with reeds.

ARYTÆ'NOID (Gr. *arutaina*, a funnel; *eidos*, appearance). Applied, from their shape, to two small cartilages of the larynx, and also to their muscles and glands.

ASAPH'ATUM (Gr. *a*, very; *saphēs*, manifest). A collection of little black spots, dependent on obstructed sebaceous follicles, the retained secretion of which may be squeezed out like a little maggot with a black head.

ASBE'STINE (Gr. *asbestos*, inextinguishable). Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature and qualities of asbestos.

AS'CARIS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *skairō*, I leap). A genus of intestinal worms.

ASCENDING (L. *ascendo*, I ascend). In Anat., Proceeding or carrying towards the superior parts of the body. In Bot., At first trailing on the ground, then rising erect, forming a curve.

AS'CI (Gr. *askos*, leathern bottle). In Bot., Small membranous bags, bladders, or tubes, in which the sporules of cryptogamic plants are enclosed.

ASCID'IAN (same). Shaped like a leathern bottle.

ASCID'IUM (same). Syn. of pitcher.

ASCIG'EROUS (Gr. *askos*, leathern bottle; *gerō*, I bear). Having, or bearing, asci.

ASCHISTODAC'TYLUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *skizō*, I cleave; *daktulos*, finger). A monster with webbed fingers.

ASCI'TES (Gr. *askos*, a leathern bottle). A collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum.

ASCLEPI'ADES (Gr. *Asklēpios*, Æsculapius). The priest physicians, descendants of Æsculapius.

ASPALASO'MUS (Gr. *aspalax*, a mole; *sōma*, body). 1. A genus of monsters having imperfectly developed eyes. 2. A monstrosity with an inferior abdominal fissure and tumour; the genitals, bladder, and rectum having each separate external orifices.

ASPARAGINE. The crystallizable principle of asparagus, said to be sedative.

ASPARA'GINOUS. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, asparagus.

ASPERGIL'LIFORM (L. *aspergillus*, the brush with which holy water is scattered about in Roman Catholic chapels; *forma*, form). In Bot., Shaped like an aspergillus.

ASPERIFO'LIATE, ASPERIFO'LIOUS (L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having rough leaves.

ASPERMATIA, ASPERMATISMUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sperma*, seed). Reflux of the semen into the bladder during the height of venereal excitement.

ASPER'MOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sperma*, seed). *Destitute of seed.*

ASPERSION (L. asperyo, I sprinkle). A sprinkling or pouring over of liquid drop by drop.

ASPHYX'IA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sphuxis*, pulsation). 1. A temporary suspension of the circulation; syncope. 2. An incorrect Syn. of Apnœa.

ASSIMILATION (L. *ad*, to; *similis*, like). The act or process by which bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance other bodies.

ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS. Consensual movements accompanying voluntary motions without our consciousness.

ASSURGENT (L. *assurgo*, I rise up). In Bot., Rising in a curve to an erect position.

ASTATIC NEEDLE (Gr. *astatos*, unsteady). A double magnetic needle not affected by the earth's magnetism.

ASTERIA'TED (Gr. *astēr*, star). Radiated; presenting diverging rays like a star.

ASTEROI'D, ASTEROID'AL (Gr. *astēr*, star; *eidos*, appearance). Star-like; resembling a star.

ASTHENIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sthenos*, strength). Characterized by asthenia or debility.

ASTHENOL'OGY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sthenos*, strength; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

ASTHENOPIA (Gr. *a*, neg.; *sthenos*, strength; *ōps*, the eye). Debility of the muscular apparatus by which the eye is adjusted for the vision of near objects.

ASTHMA (Gr. shortness of breath). Spasmodic stricture of the excretory ducts or bronchial tubes of the lungs, producing an intermitting disorder of the respiration.

ASTIG'MATISM (Gr. *a*, neg.; *stigmē*, point). That state of vision in which an object presents two linear images, at right angles to each other, owing to an irregular refraction of the rays by the ocular media.

ASTOMATOUS, AS'TOMOUS (Gr.

a, neg.; *stoma*, mouth). Having no true or determinate mouth or aperture.

ASTRAGALOID (Gr. *astragalos*, a die; *eidos*, appearance). Pertaining to the astragalus.

ASTRAGALUS (Gr. *astragalos*, a die). The ankle-bone used formerly as a die.

ASTRICTION (L. *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind). The action of an astringent; the contraction of parts by applications.

ASTRINGENTS (same). Medicines which bind or contract organic textures.

ASTROBLESIA, ASTROBOLIA, ASTROBOLISMUS (Gr. *astron*, star; *ballō*, I strike). The action of the stars on plants or persons. Syn. of apoplexy and sphacelus.

AT'AVISM (L. *atavus*, grandfather). The case in which an anomaly or disease reappears in alternate generations.

ATAXIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *taxis*, arranging). Characterized by ataxia or disorder. Irregular.

-ATE. In Chem., A termination in the name of a salt formed from an acid ending in —ic.

ATELEC'TASIS (Gr. *atelēs*, imperfect; *ektasis*, extension). Imperfect expansion or dilatation.

ATHAL'AMOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *thalamos*, bed). In Bot., Not furnished with shields or beds for the spores.

ATHERMANOUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *thermos*, heat). Impervious to the passage of heat.

ATHERO'MA (Gr. *athara*, pottage). An encysted tumour, containing pap-like matter.

ATMOM'ETER (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *metron*, measure). An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time.

ATOM (Gr. *a*, neg.; *temnō*, I cut). A minute particle not susceptible of further division.

ATOMIC (same). Pertaining to, or *consisting of*, atoms.

ATLANTAD. "Towards the atlantal aspect."—*Barclay.*

ATLANTAL. 1. Pertaining to the atlas. 2. Applied to the aspect towards where the atlas is situated.

ATLANTAL EXTREMITIES. The superior limbs.

ATLANTION, ATLAS (Gr. *a*, much; *thaō*, I sustain). The first vertebra of the neck.

ATLODID'YMUS (L. *Atlas*, the first cervical vertebra; Gr. *didumos*, double). A monster with two distinct heads on one body.

ATMOSPHERIZATION (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaira*, globe). Syn. of Hæmatosis.

ATOMY. Vulgar. Syn. of Skeleton.

AT'ONIC (Gr. *a*, neg.; *tonos*, vigour). 1. Debilitated. 2. A medicine which abates excitement and irritation.

ATONY (same). Debility; want of tone; muscular weakness.

ATRABIL'IARY (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile). Affected with melancholy and hypochondriasis; pertaining to, or formative of, atrabilis.

ATRABI'LIS (same). An ancient term for a secretion of the pancreas or suprarenal bodies, which has no real existence.

ATRACHE'LOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *trachēlos*, neck; *kephalē*, head). A monster with a partial or total absence of neck.

ATRAMENT'AL (L. *atramentum*, ink). Black like ink.

ATRAMENTA'RIOUS (same). Like ink; suitable for making ink.

ATRAMENTO'US (same). Syn. of Atramental.

ATRETOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *traō*, I perforate; *kephalē*, skull). A monster, in which some of the cranial apertures are wanting.

ATRETOCOR'MUS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *traō*, I perforate; *kormos*, trunk). A monster in which some of the apertures of the trunk are wanting.

ATRIO-VENTRICULAR (L. *atrium*, a chamber). Of, or pertaining to, the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

ATROPHY (Gr. *a*, neg.; *trephō*, I nourish). A wasting of a part of, or of the whole, body.

ATROPISM. The aggregate of symptoms produced by the continued medicinal use of belladonna.

ATTEN'UANT (L. *ad*, to; *tenuis*, thin). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which thin the humours and render them less dense and viscid. Syn. of diluent.

ATTEN'UATED (same). In Bot., Tapering gradually to a point.

ATTENUA'TION (same). 1. The act of making thin. 2. A homœopathic term for the infinitesimal dilution or division of remedies.

ATTOL'LENT (L. *attollo*, I lift up). In Anat., Applied to a muscle which raises some part.

ATTRAC'TION (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, I draw). In Nat. Phil., The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite, or cohere.

ATTRACTION OF AGGREGATION. Syn. of Cohesion, Force of.

AT'TRAHENT (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, I draw). A remedy which attracts the fluids to its seat of application.

ATTRIT''ION (L. *ad*, to; *tero*, I rub). A graze of the cuticle; a severe crushing or bruising of a part; a kind of cardialgia.

AUDIT''ION (L. *audio*, I hear). The act or sensation of hearing.

AU'DITORY. Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

AUGMENTATION (L. *augeo*, I increase.) The period of a disease in which the symptoms keep increasing.

AURA (L. a breath). A vapour or exhalation from any body. In Path., The various sensations, *proceeding generally from below upwards, which sometimes precede an attack of epilepsy or hysteria.*

AURAL (L. *auris*, ear). Pertaining to the ear and its diseases.

AU'RATED (L. *aurum*, gold.) Resembling gold, combined with auric acid. (L. *auris*, ear); having ears.

AURE'LIAN (L. *aureus*, of a gold colour). In Entom., Like, or pertaining to, the aurelia or chrysalis.

AURICLE (L. *auricula*, the flap of the ear). 1. The part of the external ear which projects from the side of the head. 2. Two muscular cavities of the heart. 3. Ear-like appendages.

AU'RICLED (same). 1. Having ears, or ear-like appendages. 2. In Bot., Having a pair of leaflets generally, though not always, distinct.

AURICULAR (same). Pertaining to the ear, or ear-shaped cavities of the heart.

AURIC'ULATE (same). 1. Shaped like the ear. 2. In Bot., Syn. of auricled.

AURICULA'TED (same). In Comp. Anat., Having large or elongated ears.

AURICULATELY-SAGITTATE. In Bot., Eared at the base, giving the appearance of the head of an arrow.

AURIF'EROUS (L. *aurum*, gold; *fero*, I bear). Yielding or producing gold.

AURIFORM (L. *auris*, ear; *forma*, form). Ear-shaped; having the form of an ear.

AU'RISCALP (L. *auris*, ear; *scalpo*, I scrape). An instrument to clean the ears.

AU'RIST (L. *auris*, ear). One skilled in, and who professes to cure, diseases of the ear.

AUSCULTATION (Gr. *ous*, ear; L. *colo*, I exercise). The investigation of internal diseases through the sense of hearing, either by the direct application of the ear to the surface of the body (mediate),

or by the intervention of a proper instrument (immediate).

AUSTERE (L. *austerus*, harsh). Sour; harsh; rough to the taste.

AUTOCARP'IOUS (Gr. *autos*, self; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Consisting of nothing but pericarp, without any additional organ outwardly adhering.

AUTOC'RASY (Gr. *autos*, self; *kratos*, strength). The inherent principle of self-preservation; the vital principle; independent power.

AUTOG"ENOUS (Gr. *autos*, self; *gennaō*, I beget). Applied to parts or processes that are generally developed from distinct and independent centres.—*Owen.*

AUTOLARYNGOSCOPY (Gr. *autos*, self; *larynx*, orifice of windpipe; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). The operation or process by which, with the laryngoscope and an additional mirror, it is possible to view one's own larynx.

AUTOMAT'IC (Gr. *automatos*, spontaneous). Applied to instinctive or involuntary motions.

AUTONOMIA (Gr. *autos*, self; *nomos*, law). An identity of mechanism or instinctive laws.

AUTOPEP'SIA (Gr. *autos*, self; *peptō*, I cook). Self-digestion,—as of the stomach.

AUTOPHONICS. Etym. as, and Syn. of Autophony.

AUTOPH'ONY (Gr. *autos*, self; *phōnē*, voice). The noting the character of the auscultator's own voice, when he speaks, while mediately auscultating a patient's chest; the character differing, it is alleged, according to the state of the subjacent organs.

AUTOPLASTY (Gr. *autos*, self; *plassō*, I form). Syn. of Morioplastice.

AUTOP'SY (Gr. *autos*, self; *opsis*, seeing). Self-inspection; ocular demonstration.

AU'TOSITE (Gr. *autos*, self; *sitos*, *bread*). A monster capable of deriving nutriment through its own proper organs, after its separation from the mother.

AUXILIARY (L. *auxilium*, aid). That which assists, or aids the action of another.

AVA. A Polynesian narcotic, made by chewing a species of piper.

AVENA'CEOUS (L. *avena*, oat). Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, oats.

AVERRUNCA'TION (L. *averruncō*, I weed ground). In Bot., The act of tearing up, or raking away by the roots.

AVULSION (L. *avello*, I pull away). *V.* EVULSION.

AWN (Gr. *achna*, chaff). In Bot., A slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.

AXIFE'ROUS (L. *axis*; and *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Consisting exclusively of an axis, without any leaves or appendages.

AXIL. Etym. as, and Syn. of Axilla.

AXILE BODIES. Syn. of Corpuscula tactus.

AXIL-FLOWERING. In Bot., Flowering in the axils of the leaves.

AXILLA (L.) Armpit; other parts of the animal body which form a similar angle. In Bot., The angle formed by the union of a leaf or branch with the branch or stem.

AXILLARY (L. *axilla*, armpit). Belonging to the armpit, or the axil of plants.

AXIRNACH (Ar.) A fatty tumour of the upper eyelid.—*Albucasis.*

AXIS. The second cervical vertebra. In Bot., 1. The stem or main body of a plant with its root. 2. A taper column in the centre of some fruits or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

AXOT'OMOUS (Gr. *axōn*, axis; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

AZOTE (Gr. a, neg.; *zōē*, life). El-

trogen, so called because it will not support respiration.

AZOT'IC (same). Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.

AZOTIZED (Gr. *a*, neg.; *zōē*, life). Syn. of nitrogenized.

AZOTU'RIA (L. *azotum*, nitrogen; Gr. *ouron*, urine). A superabundance of urea in the urine.

AZYGOS (Gr. *a*, neg.; *zugon*, yoke). Applied to muscles, veins, bones, that are single.

AZ'YMOUS (Gr. *a*, neg; *zumē*, leaven). Unleavened; unfermented.

AZZLE-TEETH. Syn. of molar teeth.

B.

BACCATE (L. *bacca*, berry). In Bot., Consisting of a berry; fleshy.

BACCIF'EROUS (L. *bacca*, berry; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing berries.

BACILLAR, BACILLARY (L. *bacillum*, stick). Consisting of, or resembling, rods or cones.

BACCIV'OROUS (L. *bacca*, berry; *voro*, I devour). Subsisting on berries.

BACKSTROKE OF THE HEART. The diastolic impulse of the heart.

BACULITE (L. *baculus*, staff). An extinct genus of molluscous animals which inhabited a straight-chambered shell, resembling a staff.

BALANCE, AEROSTATIC. An areometer.

BAL'ANCEMENT (Fr. *balance*, scales). That law in Teratogeny, by which an overgrowth in one organ is supposed to be more or less counterbalanced by a total or partial atrophy of some other, and *vice versâ*.—*Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

BALANITIS (Gr. *balanos*, glans penis; and *itis*). Inflammation of the glans and lining of the prepuce, with a muco-purulent discharge.

BALANOID (Gr. *balanos*, acorn; *eidos*, appearance). Having the shape of an acorn.

BALANO-POSTHITIS (Gr. *balanos*, male glans; *posthē*, fore-skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of the prepuce and glans penis.

BALANOBLENNORRHŒA (Gr. *balanos*, male glans; *blenna*, phlegm; *reō*, I flow). BALANORRHAGIA (Gr. *balanos*, male glans; *ragas*, rupture). Balanitis from impure connexion.

BALANORRHŒA (Gr. *balanos*, male glans; *reō*, I flow). Syn. of balanitis.

BALOTTEMENT (Fr.) The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus in utero, when it is slightly jerked upwards by the finger of one hand introduced *per vaginam*, whilst the uterine tumour is kept steady by the other hand externally.

BALNEA'TION (Gr. *balaneion*, bath). The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY (same). Pertaining to a bath or stove.

BALNEOG'RAPHY (Gr. *balaneion*, bath; *graphō*, I write). A description of baths.

BALNEOL'OGY (Gr. *balaneion*, bath; *logos*, discourse). A treatise, or discourse, on baths.

BALNEOTHERAPI'A (Gr. *balaneion*, bath: *therapeuō*, I cure). Treatment by baths.

BALSAMA'TION (Gr. *balsamon*, balsam). The act of rendering balsamic.

BALSAM'IC, BALSAMICAL, (same). Having the qualities of balsam.

BALSAMI'FEROUS (Gr. *balsamon*, balsam; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or yielding balm.

BAND, PRIMITIVE. The axis, or axis-cylinder of the nerve-tube.

BANDAGIST. One who makes bandages.

BAPTORRHŒA (Gr. βαπτω, I im-

bue; *reō*, I flow). Syn. of gonorrhœa from impure connexion.

BARBADOES LEG. Syn. of Elephantiasis of the Antilles.

BARBATE, BARBATED (L. *barba*, beard). In Bot., Bearded; gaping or ringent.

BAR'BELLATE (L. *dim. of barba*, beard). In Bot., Having the pappus bearded by short, stiff, straight bristles.

BARBELLULATE (same). In Bot., Having the pappus bearded by extremely short points.

BARBERS' ARMY. A name given by the country people of remote districts in Germany to the medical practitioners.

BARBIERS. A sort of chronic paralysis prevalent in India.

BARILLA. 1. A Spanish plant cultivated for its ashes, from which soda is obtained. 2. Impure soda from this plant.

BARK-BOUND. In Bot., Having the bark too firm or close.

BAROMACROM'ETER (Gr. *baros*, weight; *makros*, long; *metron*, measure). An instrument to show the weight and length of a newborn infant.

BAROM'ETER (Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the air.

BAROSCOPE (Gr. *baros*, weight; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Syn. of Barometer.

BARREL OF THE EAR. The cavity of the tympanum.

BARTON'S FRACTURE. Fracture of the lower extremity of the radius.

BARYPHO'NIA (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *phōnē*, voice). Impediment of the voice or speech.

BARYT'IC (Gr. *barus*, heavy). Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

BASALT'IFORM. In the form of basalt; columnar.

BASANASTRA'GALA (Gr. *basanos, acute pain*; *astragalos*, ankle). Pain in the ankle. Syn. of podagra.

BASE (Gr. *bainō*, I am fixed). In Anat., A foundation; a support. In Bot., The part of the fruit where the carpels or calycine leaves arise from the receptacle. In Chem., Applied to metallic oxides, or the principal constituent of compounds; and to azotized compounds capable of forming salts with acids. In Dent., The plate which supports the artificial teeth. Syn. of Basis.

BASEMENT MEMBRANE. A delicate homogeneous layer of membrane found beneath the epithelium or epidermis.

BAS-FOND (Fr. shallow). The lowest portion of the inferior region of the urinary bladder.

BASIATOR (L. *basio*, I kiss). Syn. of the orbicularis oris.

BA'SIC (Gr. *bainō*, I am fixed). Pertaining to a base. In Chem., Performing the office of a base.

BA'SIFIER (L. *basis*, base; *fio*, I am made). In Chem., That which converts into a salifiable base.

BASIHYAL (L. *basis*, base; *hyoides*, hyoid bone). The hæmal spine of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

BASI-HYOID (same). In Zool., The median piece in the hyoid arch of fishes, homologous to the body of the hyoid bone in man.—*Owen*.

BASILAD. "Towards the basilar aspect"—*Barclay*.

BA'SILAR (Gr. *basis*, base). Pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

BASILAR ASPECT. That which is towards the base of the head.

BASIL'IC (Gr. *basileus*, a king). Applied to parts supposed to play a chief part in the animal body.

BASIOCCIPITAL (L. *basis*, base; *occipitale*, occipital bone). The centrum of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton; the

logue of the basilar process of uman occipital bone.—*Owen.*

CESTRUM (Gr. *basis*, base; , dart). A sort of obstetric ator invented by Mesler.

The principal ingredient rescription.

?HENOID (L. *basis*, base; *ides*, the sphenoid bone). entrum of the neural arch penultimate segment of the of the archetype vertebrate on; the homologue of the of the human sphenoid bone. *en.*

'CHIAN (Gr. *batrachos*, In Nat. Hist., Pertaining gs. Applied to an Order rising frogs, toads, &c.

ACHOID (Gr. *batrachos*, frog; appearance). Having the of a frog.

ACOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *batra-* frog; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding gs.

OM'ETER (Gr. *bdella*, leech; *n*, measure). An instrument ed as an artificial leech.

(W. *bal*, a prominence). To rate; to swell and come to d. Syn. of furunculus.

NG (Old Eng.) Pregnant.

'INGS. Syn. of Colostrum.

RINE. An alkaloid of a f British Guiana.

IC8 (Gr. *bēx*, cough). Medi- for relieving coughs.

HYDROSTATIC (Gr. *udōr*, '; *istēmi*, I poise). The bed invented by Dr. Arnott.

BAR (Ar. *bedegua*). An ex- mce on the stalks of the wild produced by the puncture insect.

LMITE (corruption from *Beth-* Hospital). An insane person.

In Bot., Any hard, sharp, jecting point which resem- he beak of a bird.

LNITE (Gr. *belemnon*, dart). xtinct genus of molluscous als, provided with a long, *ht-chambered conical shell interior of the body.*

BELE'NOID (Gr. *belos*, arrow; *eidos*, appearance). Applied to the styloid processes of bones.

BELLINI, DUCTS OF. The straight portions of the uriniferous tubes of the kidney.

BELLOWS' SOUND. A sound, closely resembling that produced by the blowing of a pair of bellows, heard when the natural sounds of the heart or large vessels are modified by disease; or when the passage of the blood is preternaturally rapid through a healthy heart.

BELLY-BOUND. Costive; shrunk in the belly.

BELT, RUSSIAN. A broad abdominal bandage.

BENIGN. Applied to diseases and medicines of a mild character.

BENIG'NANT. Applied to morbid growths, which are local, and if removed by the surgeon, do not return.

BENZOATED. Having the addition of, or impregnated with, gum benzoin.

BERIBERI (Singh., *beri*, weakness). An Indian disease, consisting of painful numbness, muscular debility, and œdema of the lower extremities, which sometimes extends to the whole body; severe palpitations; anxiety; fainting, and spasms.

BERRY. In Bot., An inferior syncarpous fruit, many celled, many seeded, indehiscent, pulpy; the attachment of the seeds lost at maturity when they become scattered in the substance of the pulp.

BEZOAR (Pers. *bad*, wind; *zahr*, poison). A calcareous concretion found in the alimentary canal and gall-bladder of animals.

BI- (L. *bis*, twice). 1. In composition signifies *two, twice, doubly*, or *twofold*. 2. In Chem., A prefix denoting that a salt contains two equivalents of acid to one of base.

BIBASIC (L. *bis*., double; *basis*, base). In Chem., Applied to those acids which combine in their neu-

tral salts with two equivalents of a base.

BIBLIOG'RAPHY, MEDICAL (Gr. *biblion*, book; *graphō*, I write). A history, description, or good knowledge, of medical books.

BIB'ULOUS (L. *bibo*, I drink). Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

BICALLOSE, BICALLOUS (L. *bis*, double; *callus*, hardness). In Bot., Having two small callosities or protuberances.

BICAP'SULAR (L. *bis*, double; *capsula*, a little chest). In Bot., Having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

BICAUDATUS (L. *bis*, double; *cauda*, tail). A monster with two tails.

BICEPHALIUM (L. *bis*, double; Gr. *kephalē*, skull). Applied to a very large sarcomatous tumour of the scalp, giving the appearance of a double head.—*Sauvages.*

BICEPHALOUS (same). Having two heads.

BICEPS (L. *bis*, double; *caput*, head). That which has two heads or origins.

BICIP'ITAL, BICIPITOUS (same). Having two heads or origins; pertaining to the biceps muscle.

BICOLLIGATE (L. *bis*, double; *colligo*, I bind together). In Ornith., Applied to the anterior toes when they are all connected together by a basal web.

BICORN, BICORNOUS (L. *bis*, double; *cornu*, horn). Having two horns.

BICORPORAL (L. *bis*, double; *corpus*, body) Having two bodies.

BIDET (Fr. washing-stand). A chamber laving utensil for the genitals which has to be bestridden.

BIEN'NIAL (L. *bis*, double; *annus*, year). In Bot., Requiring two years to bear fruit, and then dying.

BIF'ARIOUS (L. *bis*, double; *fero*, I lead). In Bot., Placed in two *opposite ways*; pointing two ways.

BIFEROUS (L. *bis*, twice; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID (L. *bis*, double; *findo*, I cleave). Cleft into two parts, or forked.

BIFLOROUS (L. *bis*, twice; *flos*, flower). In Bot., Bearing two flowers.

BIFORATE (L. *bis*, double; *foro*, I pierce). In Bot., Having two perforations.

BIFURCATION (L. *bis*, double; *furca*, fork). A division into two branches.

BIGASTER (L. *bis*, double; Gr. *gastēr*, belly). Syn. of digastricus.

BIGEMINAL BODIES. Four gangliform bodies on the upper surface of the mesocephale of the brain.

BIGEM'INATE (L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, double). In Bot., Having a forked petiole, each division bearing a pair of leaflets.

BIGIBBOSE, BIGIBBOUS (L. *bis*, double; *gibbus*, convex). In Bot., Having two protuberances.

BIJUGATE, BIJUGOUS (L. *bis*, double; *jugum*, yoke). In Bot., Having two pairs of leaflets.

BILAM'ELLATE (L. *bis*, double; *lamella*, thin plate). In Bot., Having the form of a flat sphere, longitudinally bifid.

BILATERAL (L. *bis*, double; *latus*, side). Having two symmetrical sides.

BILATERAL SYMMETRY. The resemblance between organs situated on each side of the mesial line.

BILE (L. *bilis*, choler). The hepatic secretion.

BILIA'TION (same). The excretion of bile.

BILIFUL'VINE (L. *bilis*, bile; *fulvus*, tawny colour). The colouring matter of oxen's bile.

BILIN (L. *bilis*, choler). Syn. of Picromel.

BILIOUS (same). Pertaining to, containing, or affected by, bile.

BILIPHÆIN (L. *bilis*, bile; Gr. *phaō*, I make clear). The colouring matter of bile.

BILIVERD'IN (L. *bilis*, bile; *viridis*, green). The flocculent precipitate formed by adding an acid to the colouring matter of bile.

BILOBULAR (L. *bis*, double; *lobulus*, a lobule). Having, or consisting of, two lobules.

BI'MANOUS (L. *bis*, double; *manus*, hand). Having two hands; applied to man only.

BIMARGIN'ATE (L. *bis*, double; *margo*, margin). In Conchol., Furnished with a double margin.

BIMUSCULAR. In Comp. Anat., Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions.

BI'NARY (L. *binus*, two). Containing two units.

BI'NATE (same). In Bot., Growing in pairs; having two leaflets.

BINAXIAL (L. *binus*, two; *axis*, axis). Having two axes.

BINDER, OBSTETRIC. The abdominal bandage put on after parturition.

BIOCELLATE (L. *bis*, double; *ocellus*, eyelet). In Entom., Marked with two eye-like spots.

BIOCHYMIA (Gr. *bios*, life; Ar. *kimia*, secret art). Syn. of Vital Chymistry.

BIODYNAM'ICS (Gr. *bios*, life; *dunamis*, power). The doctrine of the vital forces.

BIOGAMIA (Gr. *bios*, life; *gameō*, I wed). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

BIOL'OGY (Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse). The science of life.

BIOLYTIC (Gr. *bios*, life; *luō*, I loose). Tending to the destruction of life.

BIOMAGNETISM (Gr. *bios*, life; *magnēs*, magnet). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

BION'OMY (Gr. *bios*, life; *nomos*, law). Syn. of Physiology.

BIOSOPHIA (Gr. *bios*, life; *sophos*, skilled). Syn. of Biodynamics.

BIOSTATICS (Gr. *bios*, life; *istēmi*, I arrange). Syn. of Statistics, Medical.

BIOTAX'Y (Gr. *bios*, life; *taxis*, arranging). The classification of living beings according to their outward characters.

BIOT'IC (Gr. *bios*, life). Syn. of vital; pl. subs. syn. of Physiology.

BIOTOMIA (Gr. *bios*, life; *temnō*, I cut). Syn. of vivisection.

BIOVULATE (L. *bis*, double; *ovum*, egg). In Bot., Containing two ova, or young seeds.

BIPARIETAL (L. *bis*, double; *parietale* (*os*), parietal bone). Applied to the diameter of the cranium between the two parietal protuberances; between the parietal bones.

BIPAROUS (L. *bis*, double; *pario*, I bring forth). Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE (L. *bis*, double; *pars*, part). Divided into two parts.

BIPECTINATE (L. *bis*, double; *pecten*, comb). In Nat. Hist., Having two margins toothed like a comb.

BIPELTATE (L. *bis*, double; *pelta*, buckler). In Zool., Having a defence like a double shield.

BIPENNATE, BIPENNATED (L. *bis*, double; *penna*, feather). 1. Having two wings. 2. Bipinnate.

BIPETALOUS (L. *bis*, double; Gr. *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having two petals.

BIPINNATE-PARTED. In Bot., Divided in a bipinnate manner, but not to the base.

BI-POLAR (L. *bis*, double; *polus*, point). Having two tail-like processes.

BIPUPILLATE (L. *bis*, double; *pupilla*, pupil). In Entom., Having two dots or pupils of a different colour within one eye-like spot.

BIRE'MOUS (L. *bis*, double; *remus*, oar). In Nat. Hist., Forking into two oar-like extremities.

BISE'TOSE, BISE'TOUS (L. *bis*, double; *seta*, bristle). In Zool., Furnished with two bristle-like appendages.

BISEXUAL, BISEXUOUS (L. bis,

double; *sexus*, sex). Of two sexes; hermaphrodite.

BISMUTHAL. Consisting of, or containing bismuth.

BISMUTHIC. Pertaining to bismuth.

BISPINOSE (L. *bis*, double; *spina*, spine). Armed with two spines.

BISTOURY (Fr. *Pistoya*, a city famous for the manufacture). A small, narrow-bladed surgical instrument for making incisions.

BITTOS. A disease, the chief symptom of which is acute pain at the anus.

BITUMINATED. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITUMINIFEROUS (L. *bitumen*, and *fero*, I bear). Producing bitumen.

BITUMINIZATION. The transformation of organic matters into bitumen.

BITUMINOUS. Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing bitumen.

BIVENTRAL (L. *bis*, double; *venter*, belly.) Having two bellies.

BLADDER, FASCICULATED. A hypertrophy of the muscular fibres of the urinary bladder, which take the form of columnæ, interlacing in all directions.

BLADDER, SACCULATED. A pouched condition of the bladder, from the depressions between the columnæ of a fasciculated bladder becoming gradually deeper.

BLAIN (Sax. *blegene*). A pustule; a blister; the mark or stain after a sore. In Farriery, A bladder growing on the root of the tongue.

BLASTE'MA (Gr. *blastanō*, I bud). The matrix or rudimental element of tissues.

BLASTOCARDIA (Gr. *blastē*, bud; *kardia*, heart). Syn. of the germinal spot of the ovum.

BLASTOCARPOUS (Gr. *blastē*, bud; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., *Germinating inside* the pericarp.

BLASTODERM (Gr. *blastē*, bud; *derma*, skin). The germinal membrane of the ovum.

BLEB. Syn. of bulla.

BLENNADENI'TIS (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of mucous follicles.

BLENNELYT'RIA (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *elutron*, sheath). Syn. of Leucorrhœa.—*Alibert.*

BLENNISTH'MIA (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *isthmos*, throat). Increased mucous discharge from the pharynx and larynx.

BLENNOG'ENOUS (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *gennaō*, I beget). Producing or secreting mucus.

BLENNOMETRITIS (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *mētra*, womb; and *itis*). Uterine leucorrhœa.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *ophthalmos*, eye). Purulent ophthalmia.

BLENNORRHAGIA (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *ragas*, rupture). A discharge, consisting chiefly of mucus or of muco-pus, from, and depending on inflammation of, the mucous membranes of the urethra, vagina, or conjunctiva, contracted directly or indirectly from sexual intercourse.

BLENNORRHŒA (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *reō*, I flow). Increased secretion and flow from a mucous surface.

BLENNO'SES (Gr. *blenna*, phlegm; *nosos*, disease.) Diseases of mucous membranes.

BLEPHARITIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; and *itis*). Inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHARADENITIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Syn. of ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *anthrax*, carbuncle). Gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

BLEPH'ARO-CONJUNCTIVITIS. Inflammation of conjunctiva and eyelids.

BLEPHARODYSCHRŒA (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *dus*, with diffi-

culty; *chroa*, colour). Discoloration, or nævus, of the eyelid.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *ogkos*, swelling). A tumour of the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPHIMO'SIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *phimos*, a muzzle). Congenital narrowing of the fissure of the eyelids.

BLEPHAROPLAS'TICE (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *plastikos*, plastic). The formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *puon*, pus; *reō*, I flow). Discharge of pus from the eyelids.

BLEPHARORRHŒA (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *reō*, I flow). Discharge of mucus from the eyelids.

BLEPHAROSPASM (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *spasmos*, convulsion). A spasmodic twitching of the eyelid.

BLEPHAROSTENO'SIS (Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid; *stenōsis*, narrowing). Accidental narrowing of the palpebral fissure.

BLIGHT (Sax. *blæctha*, scurf). A disease incident to plants, occasioned by the attacks of insects, by meteorological influences, or by parasitical fungi.

BLISTER. 1. Any substance which, applied to the skin, irritates it, and raises the epidermis into a vesicle containing serum. 2. The vesicle so raised.

BLISTER, MAG"ISTRAL. A prompt means of blistering, by a paste made of cantharides, wheat-flour, and vinegar.—*M. Valleix.*

BLOOD CASEIN. Syn. of Globulin.

BLOOD-CASTS. Microscopic filaments, often found in the urine, in cases of renal hæmaturia, consisting of blood which has coagulated in the tubuli of the kidney.

BLOOD-CRYSTALS. Syn. of Hæmatoidin.

BLOOD-LETTING. The operation of opening a vessel for an artificial discharge *of blood.*

BLOOD-LETTING, CAPILLARY. Syn. of Arterio-phlebotomy.

BLOOD-STROKE. Sanguineous cerebral apoplexy.

BLOOD VESICLE. Syn. of Globule of the blood.

BLOODY-FLUX. Syn. of Dysentery.

BLOWING SOUND. Syn. of Bellows sound.

BLOW-PIPE. An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance to fuse or vitrify it.

BOIL. *V.* FURUNCULUS.

BOIL, BLIND. An indolent imperfectly suppurating boil, which is located in a sebaceous follicle.

BOLUS (Gr. *bōlos*, mouthful). A pharmaceutical preparation, of the same shape as, but larger than, a pill.

BOMBY'CINOUS (L. *bombyx*, silkworm). 1. Silken. 2. Of the colour of the silkworm.

BONE-BINDER. Syn. of Osteocolla.

BONE-NIPPERS. An instrument for cutting off and dividing portions of bone during operations.

BOOTIKIN. A glove with a division for the thumb, but no separate ones for the fingers, made of oil silk.

BORBORYG'MUS (Gr. *borboruzō*, I make a grumbling noise). The noise made by flatus in the intestines.

BORN ALIVE. Means, by the decision of our judges, the manifestation of life *after the whole body* has been extruded.

BOTANOL'OGY (Gr. *botanē*, herb; *logos*, speech). The science of botany.

BOT'ANY (Gr. *botanē*, herb). The science of the structure and functions of plants, their places of growth, their classification, and their nomenclature.

BOTANY, MEDICAL (Gr. *botanē*, a herb). The science of the properties, characters, &c., of the plants used in medicine.

BOTRYLLI (Gr. *botrus*, grapes). In Nat. Hist., A little cluster of berry-shaped bodies.

BOTRYOID, BOTRYOID'AL (Gr. *bŏtrus*, grapes; *eidos*, appearance). Clustered together in a grape-like, or mulberry-like, mass.

BOTTLE-STOOP. A pharmaceutical apparatus, inclining a bottle, for convenience in dispensing.

BOUGIE (Fr. a wax candle). A long, slender, more or less flexible instrument, varying in size, according as it is required to dilate the œsophagus, urethra, rectum, &c.

BOUGIE, MEDICATED. A bougie having the addition of caustic on its extremity.

BOULIMIA (Gr. *bou*, augmentative particle; *limos*, hunger). A voracious appetite.

BOUQUET (Fr. nosegay). The aroma of wine.

BOWMAN'S CAPSULE. The little saccular dilatation (discovered by Mr. Bowman), of the renal uriniferous tubes, which embraces the Malpighian bodies.

BRACCATE (L. *bracca*, breeches). In Ornith., Having the feet concealed by long feathers descending from the tibiæ.

BRACHIA (Gr. pl. arms). The two white tracts which pass to the optic thalamus and commencement of the optic nerves, from each side of the corpora quadrigemina.

BRACHIAL (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm). Of, or pertaining to, the arm.

BRACHIALGIA (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm; *algos*, woe). Pain, or neuralgia of the arm.

BRACH'IATE (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm). In Bot., Having branches placed opposite to each other nearly at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.

BRACHILUVIUM (Gr. *brachiōn*, *arm*; *luō*, I wash). Bath for the *arm*.

BRACHIO-CEPHALIC (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm; *kephalē*, head). Applied to the innominate artery and vein by reason of their ultimate distribution.

BRACHIO-CYLLO'SIS (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm; *kulloō*, I bend). Curvature of the arm, and the loss of power therefrom.

BRACHIOP'ODOUS (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Having arms in the place of feet and legs.

BRACHIOTOMY (Gr. *brachiōn*, arm; *temnō*, I cut in two). Amputation of the arm.

BRACHYCEPH'ALÆ (Gr. *brachus*, short; *kephalē*, head). Applied by Retzius to those nations whose cerebral lobes do not entirely cover the lesser brain.

BRACHYGNA'THUS (Gr. *brachus*, short; *gnathos*, jaw). A monster having too short an under jaw.

BRACHY'PTEROUS (Gr. *brachus*, short; *pteron*, wing). In Ornith., When the folded wings do not reach to the base of the tail.

BRACHYRHY'NCUS (Gr. *brachus*, short; *rugchos*, snout). A monster having too short a nose.

BRACH'YTYPOUS (Gr. *brachus*, short; *tupos*, form). In Miner., Of a short form.

BRACHYUROUS (Gr. *brachus*, short; *oura*, tail). Short-tailed.

BRACT. In Bot., A modified leaf borne upon the peduncle; a floral leaf.

BRAC'TEATE (L. *bractea*, thin leaf of metal). In Bot., Having, or furnished with, bracteas.

BRAC'TEOLATE (L. dim. of *bractea*, thin leaf of metal). In Bot., Having, or furnished with, bracteoles.

BRACTEOLE (same). In Bot., A little bract situated on the pedicle.

BRADYSPERMATISMUS (Gr. *bradus*, tardy; *spermatismos*, discharging seed). A slow emission of semen.

BRAIDISM. Syn. of Hypnotism.

BRAINPAN. Syn. of Cranium.

BRAIN SAND. The gritty particles contained in the pineal gland.

(Gr. *brachiōn*, arm). The division of an artery or

IA (Gr. *bragchia*). The fish.

OPODS (Gr. *bragchia*, fish; *pous*, foot). Crus- which the feet support

OSTEGAL, BRANCHI- OUS (Gr. *bragchia*, gills h; *stegō*, I cover). In Having gill-covers, or gills; covering and pro- ie gills.

VATER. Syn. of Pyrosis.

ONE FEVER. Syn. of

GLASS. A glass applied ipple for receiving an of milk.

PUMP. An instrument ing the milk out of the

NG AIR. The quantity rdinarily inspired and

NG-PORES. Microsco- tures in the cuticle of hrough which the func- respiration and evapora- supposed to be carried on.

TED (Ital. *breccia*, a In Miner., Consisting of fragments cemented to-

G IN-AND-IN. The act ing from animals of the entage.

(Gr. *brechō*, I moisten). of the head.

TO-ANTERIOR. Ap- the presentation of the id, in which the bregma or.

TO-COTYLOID. Ap- hat position of the fœtal which the bregma is di- the cotyloid cavity of s.

TODYMIA (Gr. *bregma*, *ie head*; *duō*, *I mingle* *a double monstrosity* where the heads are united at the bregmata.

BREGMATO-POSTERIOR. Applied to that presentation of the fœtal head in which the bregma is posterior.

BREPHOTROPHY (Gr. *brephos*, babe; *trephō*, I nourish). The nurture of orphans.

BREVIPED (L. *brevis*, short; *pes*, foot). Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having short legs.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. Includes several forms of acute and chronic disease of the kidneys, which are usually associated with an albuminous condition of the urine, and frequently with dropsy and various other secondary diseases.

BRISTLE (Dan. *bryster*, to strut). In Bot., A species of pubescence on plants in form of stiff roundish hair.

BRISTLE-TOOTHED. In Bot., Having teeth like bristles, or with the teeth ending each in a bristle.

BROMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *brōma*, food; *graphō*, I write). A description of foods.

BROMATOL'OGY (Gr. *brōma*, food; *logos*, discourse). A treatise or discourse on food

BROMINE (Gr. *brōmos*, stench). An elementary red thin liquid of very offensive odour, found in seawater, saline springs, and marine plants.

BROMOFORM (*bromine* and *formyle*). A heavy volatile liquid, obtained by distilling alcohol, and water, with bromide of calcium.

BRONCHI, BRONCHIA (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe). The bifurcations of the trachea, and their ramifications in the lungs.

BRONCHIECTASIS (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *ectasis*, extension). Dilatation of the bronchia.

BRON'CHIOLE (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe). A small bronchial tube.

BRONCHI'TIS (Gr. brogchos, windpipe; and *itis*). Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHLEMMITIS (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *lemma*, shell; and *itis*). A species of chronic inflammation of the pulmonary mucous membrane, characterized by the expectoration of concrete masses evidently moulded in the smaller bronchi and in their ramifications.

BRONCHOCE'LE (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *kēlē*, swelling). An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

BRONCHOPH'ONY (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *phōnē*, sound). A sound heard by the ear or stethoscope applied to the chest, as if the voice of the patient was speaking through a tube, the words being muffled and indistinct.

BRONCHOPLAS'TY (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *plassō*, I plaster). The operation for closing fistulæ of the trachea.

BRONCHO-PNEUMO'NIA. Inflammation of the bronchia and substance of the lungs.

BRONCHORRHŒA (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *reō*, I flow). An increased secretion of mucus from the bronchia; pituitous catarrh.

BRONCHOT'OMY (Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe; *temnō*, I cut in two). A surgical operation of making an opening into the air passages.

BRONCHO-TYPHUS. Typhoid fever complicated with an inflammatory condition of the bronchial mucous membrane, the condition due, in many cases, to a localization of the typhous deposit on that mucous surface.—*Rokitansky*.

BRONTOL'OGY (Gr. *brontē*, thunder; *logos*, speech). A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

BROUSSAIST. A believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological doctrine of Broussais.

BRUCIA, BRUCINE. An alkaloid discovered in the false angustura, and in the strychnos nux vomica.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. Small *rounded compound* glands, first *discovered by* Brunner in the *duodenum*.

BRUNONIANISM. The doctrine of John Brown.

BUBO (Gr. *boubōn*, tumour in the groin). A circumscribed swelling of a lymphatic gland, or vessel, or of its surrounding areolar tissue.

BUBONALGIA (Gr. *boubōn*, groin; *algos*, grief). Pain in the groin.

BUBONOCE'LE (Gr. *boubōn*, groin; *kēlē*, swelling). A hernia protruded no further than the groin.

BUBONOREXIS (Gr. *boubōn*, groin; *rēxis*, rupture). A bubonocele, which has protruded through the peritoneum, and is consequently devoid of a sac.

BUBON'ULUS (dim. of bubo). A painful enlargement of the lymphatics on the dorsum of the penis.

BUCCAL (L. *bucca*, the cheek). Pertaining to the cheek.

BUCCINATOR (L. *buccino*, I sound a trumpet). The name of a muscle situate in the substance of the cheek.

BUCKET FEVER. Syn. of Dengue.

BUCNE'MIA (Gr. *bou*, intensive particle; *knēmē*, leg). One of the genera in Dr. Good's Nosology, characterized by a tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling of a lower limb.

BUD. In Bot., A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, or a flower.

BUFFY COAT. The greyish crust observed on blood drawn in certain inflammations and other diseases.

BULB (L. *bulbus*, a round root). In Anat., Applied to parts which resemble bulbous roots in shape.

BULBIF'EROUS (L. *bulbus*, round root; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing bulbs.

BULBOUS (L. *bulbus*, round root). 1. Containing or growing from bulbs; round; roundish. 2. Containing a knob or protuberant part.

BULIMY. Etym. as, and Syn. of Boulimia.

BULITHOS (Gr. *bous*, an ox; *lithos*, a stone). A concretion found in the gall-bladder, kidneys, or urinary bladder of an ox.

BULLA (L. a bubble). A large portion of cuticle raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid.

BULLATE (same). In Bot., Having elevations like blisters.

BUNIOID (Gr. *bounion*, a turnip; *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Napiform.

BUNION (Gr. *bounos*, eminence). A swelling produced by the projection of a bone, most frequently the first metatarsal of the foot, and the subsequent development of a bursa, which, with the superjacent skin, is generally inflamed.

BUPTHALMIA (Gr. *bous*, an ox; *ophthalmos*, eye). The first stage of hydrophthalmia; a turgescence of the vitreous humour, which, by forcing the iris forwards, forms a sort of border around the lens.

BURNT HOLES. A variety of rupia not uncommon amongst the poor ill-fed children in Ireland.

BUR (Sax. *burre*, burdock). In Bot., A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants. In Anat., 1. The lobe or lap of the ear. 2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.

BURRY (same). In Bot., Covered with hooked stiff hairs.

BURSA, BURSA MUCOSA (Gr. *bursa*, skin). A small sac lined with a synovial membrane, and containing an oily liquid, interposed between two surfaces which move upon each other.

BURSITIS. Inflammation of a bursa.

BUTTERTOOTH. An incisive tooth.

BUTYRA'CEOUS, BUTY'ROUS (L. *butyrum*, butter). Having the qualities of, or resembling, butter.

BUX'EOUS (L. *buxus*, box-tree). Pertaining to the box-tree.

BYSSA'CEOUS (Gr. *bussos*, fine linen). Resembling, or consisting of, fine silky filaments.

BYS'SINE (same). Made of silk.

BYS'SOID (Gr. *bussos*, fine linen; *eidos*, appearance). Having the appearance of fine silky filaments.

BYSSUS (Gr. *bussos*, cotton). 1. The silky filaments which project from the bivalve called pinna. 2. Analogous parts in other mollusks.

C.

C. Chemical symbol for carbon.

CACÆ'MIA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *aima*, blood). A faulty or bad condition of the blood.

CACÆSTHE'SIS (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *aisthēsis*, sensation). Morbid sensation.

CACATION (Gr. *chezō*, I go to stool). Syn. of Defecation.

CACHEXIA, CACHEXY (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *exis*, habit). A vitiated or bad condition or habit of the body, *without febrile or nervous disease.*

CACOGALAC'TIA *(Gr. kakos*, bad; *gala*, milk). A bad condition of the milk.

CACOGALACTICA (same). One affected with, or who suffers from, cacogalactia.

CACOHYM'IA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *chumos*, juice). A depraved state of the humours from any cause.

CACOPH'ONY (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *phōnē*, voice). A depraved or altered state of voice.

CACOPLAS'TIC (Gr. kakos, bad; *plassō*, I form). Susceptible of but an inferior degree of organization.

CACORRACH'ITIS (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *rachis*, spine; and *itis*). Deformity or disease of the spine.

CACOSOMIUM (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *soma*, body). An hospital for incurable diseases.

CACOSPERMASIA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *sperma*, seed). A bad condition of semen.

CACOSPLANCH'NIA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *splagchnon*, entrails). Indigestion, and its consequent emaciation.

CACOTHANASIA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *thanatos*, death). A difficult death.

CACOTHRICH'IA (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *thrix*, hair). Disease of the hair.

CAC'OTROPHY (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *trephō*, I nourish). Bad nutrition.

CADAV'ERIC, or CADAV'EROUS HYPERÆMIA. The livid discoloration produced by the gravitation of the blood after death.

CADU'CITY (L. *cado*, I fall). The age preceding decrepitude.

CADUCOUS (same). In Bot., Falling off soon.

CÆCAL (L. *cæcus*, blind). Of, or pertaining to, the cæcum; blind, or closed at one end.

CÆCITIS (*cæcum*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the cæcum.

CÆCUM (L. *cæcus*, blind). 1. The commencing portion of the large intestine. 2. In Nat. His., A blind tube, or (pl.) productions of a tube, which terminate in closed ends.

CÆRULOSIS NEONATORUM. Syn. of Cyanopathy.

CÆSARIAN OPERATION or SECTION (L. (*Julius*) *Cæsar*, whose birth is said to have so been). The operation of extracting the fœtus, by an incision through the abdominal parietes and uterus.

CÆSARIOTOMY (*Cæsar*; and Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Cæsarian operation.

CÆSIOUS (L. *cæsius*, grey-eyed). In Bot., grey coloured.

CÆSPITOSE (L. *cæspes*, a sod). In *Bot., growing in* little tufts.

CAFFEIN. An alkaloid first found *in coffee.*

CALAMIF'EROUS (L. *calamus*, reed; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.

CA'LAPPITE. Vegetable bezoars, or calcareous concretions found inside certain cocoa nuts.

CALCA'NEAL (L. *calx*, heel). Pertaining to the calcaneum or os calcis.

CALCANEUM (same). The heel bone.

CALCARATE (L. *calcar*, spur). In Bot., Spurred, or having a spur.

CALCAREO - ATHEROMATOUS. A term applied to an expression of countenance, which is supposed to indicate the extensive deposition of calcareous or earthy matter in the distal blood-vessels.—*Dr. G. D. Gibb.*

CALCAREO - ARGILLACEOUS. Consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.

CALCAREO-SILICIOUS. Consisting of calcareous and siliciousearth.

CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS. Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

CALCAREOUS (L. *calx*, lime). Containing, or partaking of the nature or qualities, of lime.

CALCEIFORM (L. *calceus*, shoe; *forma*, form). In Bot., Formed like a little shoe.

CALCIF'EROUS (L. *calx*, lime; *fero*, I carry). Producing or containing lime.

CALCIFICA'TION (L. *calx*, lime; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Cretefaction.

CALCIFORM 1. (Gr. *kaluxˌ* flower-cup; L. *forma*, form). Cup-shaped; formed like a cup. 2. (L. *calx*, lime; *forma*, form). In the form of calx.

CALCIG"EROUS CELLS (L. *calx*, lime; *fero*, I carry). The corpuscles or osseous cells in the intertubular substance of the dentine of a tooth, which contain earthy salts.

CALCINA'TION (L. calx, lime). The subjecting of minerals to a

strong heat for the purpose of expelling their volatile particles, or of oxidizing certain metals.

CAL'CINATORY (same). A vessel used in calcination.

CALCULUS (L. a stone). A concretion of a hard or stony nature, which may form in any part of the animal body.

CALEFA'CIENT (L. *calidus*, warm; *facio*, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to substances which produce a sensation of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.

CAL'ENTURE (Sp. *calentura*, a fever with irregular pulse). A violent ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. One of the symptoms of the delirium is to imagine the sea to be a green field.

CALF-KNEE. Syn. of Entogonyancon.

CALICIFORM (Gr. *kalux*, flower-cup; L. *forma*, form). Syn. of Circumvallate.

CALIGA'TION (L. *caligo*, I am dark). An opaqueness, or cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens.

CALIG'INOUS (same). Dim; obscure.

CALISTHEN'ICS (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *sthenos*, strength). The art, science, and practice of appropriate exercises, to promote strength and grace of movements.

CALIX (Gr. *kalux*, flower-cup). The ultimate subdivisions of the pelvis of the kidney, which embrace the prominent portions of the pyramids or aggregations of the uriniferous tubes.

CALLIPERS OF BAUDELOQUE. An instrument for taking the external measurement of the pelvis.

CALLOS'ITY (L. *callus*, hardness). The hard, thickened, horny condition of the skin from intermittent pressure; the induration of cicatrices and old ulcers.

CALLOUS (same). Hard, indurated.

CALLUS (L.) 1. The new bony matter thrown out to unite the fractured ends of a bone. 2. Syn. of Callosity. 3. In Bot., Pl. little hard protuberances.

CALLUS, PROVISIONAL. The cartilaginous capsule, resulting from the effused lymph around the broken part, which completely surrounds at first the fractured ends, of a bone, and adheres firmly to the shaft above and below. It ossifies in about four or six weeks.

CALMATIVE (Gr. *chalaō*, I loosen). Soothing.

CALOMEL STOOLS. The green, spinach-like stools produced by the continued internal use of calomel.

CALO'RIC (L. *calor*, heat). An imaginary fluid substance, supposed to be diffused through all bodies, and the sensible effect of which is called heat.

CALORICITY (L. *calor*, heat). The condition or state of heat; heat; caloric.

CALORIFA'CIENT (L. *calor*, heat; *facio*, I make). Capable of producing heat; pertaining to such capability.

CALORIF'IC (same). Imparting the sensation and other effects of heat.

CALORIFICA'TION (same). The function of generating animal heat.

CALORIM'ETER (L *calor*, heat; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies.

CALORIM'OTOR (L. *calor*, heat; *moveo*, I move). A galvanic instrument in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

CA'LOTYPE (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *tupos*, figure). The process invented by Mr. Talbot, of producing copies of natural objects and pictures by the action of light upon a prepared paper.

CALYCIFORM (Gr. kalux, flower-cup; L. *forma*, form). In Bot., Formed like a calyx.

CAL'YCLE (L. *calyculus*, a little bud). In Bot., A row of small leaflets on the outside at the base of the calyx.

CALYCLED, CALYCULATE, CALYCULATED (same). In Bot., Having bracts so placed as to resemble an external or additional calyx.

CALYPTRA (Gr. *kaluptra*, covering). In Bot., The extinguisher-shaped body which covers the theca in mosses

CALYPTRIFORM (Gr. *kaluptra*, covering; L. *forma*, form). Resembling, or shaped like, an extinguisher.

CALYX (Gr. *kalux*, flower-cup). In Bot., The outer envelope of a flower.

CAM'ERATED (L. *camera*, chamber). In Conchol., Having chambers.

CAM'LETED (Gr. *kamēlōtē*, camel's skin). Coloured or veined.

CAM'OUSED (Fr. *camus*, pug-nose). Flat; depressed.

CAMPANIFORM (L. *campanum*, bell; *forma*, form). In Bot., In the shape of a bell

CAMPANULATE (L. *campanum*, bell). In Bot., Shaped like, or having the form of, a little bell.

CAMPHENE. The hypothetical and non-isolable modification of oil of turpentine, supposed to exist in solid camphor, of which Dumas considers it the radical.

CAMPHORA'CEOUS. Pertaining to, or containing, camphor.

CAMPHO'RATED. Impregnated with camphor.

CAMPHOR'IC. Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, camphor.

CAMP'SIS (Gr. *kamptō*, I bend). Bone or cartilage bent from its proper shape without fracturing.

CANAL' (L. *canalis*, a channel). A duct or passage in the body of an animal for the transmission of *liquids* or solids, or of certain *organs*.

CANALICULATE, CANALICULATED (L. dim. of *canalis*, a channel). Channelled; furrowed.

CANALICULUS (L dim. of *canalis*, a channel). Applied to various small channels in different organs of the body.

CANCELLATE, CANCELLATED (L. *cancelli*, lattices). 1. Formed of cancelli. 2. In Bot., Latticed; resembling lattice work.

CANCELLI (same). The numerous communicating pores or cells of the inner structure of bones.

CANCER (L. a crab). A malignant morbid growth which causes a reproduction of its own elements in the proximal lymphatic glands, and tends to vitiate the general fluids and cause generically similar growths in other parts of the body.

CAN'CRIFORM (L. *cancer*; and *forma*, form) 1. Syn. of Cancroid. 2. Having the form of a crab.

CAN'CRINE (L. *cancer*, crab). Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CROID (L. *cancer*; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Assuming the appearance of cancer.

CANCRUM ORIS. A sloughing or gangrenous ulcer of the mouth.

CANESCENT (L. *canus*, white). Hoary; approaching to white.

CANINE (L. *canis*, dog). Resembling the qualities, or structure, of a dog.

CANNABINA (Gr. *kannabis*, hemp). Remedies composed of cannabis indica.

CANTHITIS (Gr. *kanthos*, corner of eye; and *itis*). Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

CANTHOPLAS'TICE (Gr. *kanthos*, corner of eye; *plassō*, I plaster). Morioplas'ticē of the angle of the eye.

CANTHUS (L.) Angle of the eye.

CAN'ULA (L. dim. of *canna*, a reed). A metallic or elastic tube, used for various surgical purposes.

CAPILLA'CEOUS (L. *capillus*, hair). Hairy; resembling a hair.

CAP'ILLARY (same). Resembling a hair in size.

LARY ATTRACTION. The ›mena of the rise of liquids ›es of very small bore.

LARY VESSELS. A net- of very small vessels, inter- between the finest branches arteries and the commencing

LA'TION (L. *capillus*, hair). ›f Capillary Vessel.

'LIFORM (L. *capillus*, hair; , form). In the shape or ›f a hair, or of hairs.

ATE (L. *caput*, head). In Hist., Terminated by a knob he head of a pin.

EL'LATE (L. dim. of *caput*, In Bot., Growing in small

)NES (L. *caput*, head). Fœ- which render labour difficult ›on of their large heads.

ULAR, CAPIT'ULATE. . as, and Syn. of Capitellate.

ULUM (L. dim. of *caput*, In Bot., A species of inflo- ıce, where the flowers are ses- ı an expanded primary axis. ıat., A protuberance of bone ed into the concavity of an- bone.

ıDINE. A sort of silk flock from the upper part of the orm cod, after the true silk ›en wound off.

:OLATE (L. *capreolus*, ten- ›f vine). In Bot., Having ls or filiform spiral claspers.

D (L. *caper*, goat). Pertain- the goat tribe of ruminant ıls.

FICA'TION (L. *caprificor*, I ›pened as figs are). The sup- impregnation of the ovules fruit of the fig, by an insect, penetrates it and carries in ›llen adhering to his body.

FORM (L. *caper*, goat; *for-* rm). Having the form of a

G''ENOUS (L. *caper*, goat; *gnao*, *I beget*). Produced by

CAP'RINE (L. *caper*, goat). Like, or pertaining to, a goat.

CAP'RIPED (L. *caper*, goat; *pes*, foot). Having feet like those of a goat.

CAPSI'TIS (L. *capsa*, a case; and *itis*). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

CAPSULAR LIGAMENTS. Barrel-shaped expansions of white fibrous tissue, attached by their ends to the margins of the articular surfaces of bones, forming complete bags round the joints.

CAP'SULATE, CAP'SULATED (L. dim. of *capsa*, a case). Enclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

CAPSULE (same). In Anat., A membranous expansion enclosing a part, more or less like a bag. In Bot., A one or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, syncarpous fruit, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium. In Chem., A small shallow cup.

CAPSULI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Syn. of capsitis.

CAPSULO-PUPILLARY. Applied to a membrane said to exist in the eye of the embryo. It arises from the anterior surface of the iris, and, proceeding backwards, encloses the lens with its capsule in a delicate vascular envelope.

CARAMEL (Fr. burnt sugar). Sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat.

CAR'APACE (Gr. *karabos*, crab). The upper shell of the crab or tortoise.

CARATE (Span. *cara*, face; Ind. *ate*, look). A cutaneous disease consisting of blue, white, or rose-coloured spots or stripes, affecting mostly Sambos, Mulattoes, and others of a dark complexion in New Granada and the northern parts of South America.—*Arcken.*

CARBONA'CEOUS (L. *carbo*, charcoal). Of, or pertaining to, charcoal.

CAR'BONATED (same). 1. Impregnated, or combined with car-

bonic acid. 2. Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CARBONIF'EROUS (L. *carbo*, charcoal; *fero*, I bear). Producing carbon or coal.

CARBONIZA'TION (L. *carbo*, charcoal). The art or process of converting into carbon by combustion.

CARBONOHYDROUS (L. *carbon*; and Gr. *udōr*, water). Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CARBUNCLE. An unhealthy gangrenous inflammation of a circumscribed portion of areolar tissue and skin.

CARBUNCLED. Spotted; set with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULA'TION. In Bot., the blasting of young buds or trees, or plants, by excessive heat or cold.

CARBURET (L. *carbon*, charcoal). A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid.

CARBURETTED (same). Combined with carbon.

CARCINOMATOUS (Gr. *karkinōma*, cancer). Cancerous; resembling, or tending to, cancer.

CARCINOSES (Gr. *karkinos*, cancer). One of Fuschs's families of diseases, embracing the varieties of cancer.

CARDIA (Gr. heart). 1. In Nat. Hist., The opening which admits the food into the stomach. 2. The pit of the stomach.

CARDIAC (Gr. *kardia*, heart). 1. Pertaining to the heart. 2. Exciting the heart, or acting as a general stimulant, through the medium of the stomach. 3. A cordial.

CARDIAC ASPECT. The aspect towards the heart.

CARDIACAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of Cardiac (1 and 2).

CARDI'AGRA (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *agra*, seizure). Gout of the heart; Syn. of Cardialgia.

CARDIALGIA (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *algos*, *woe*). Heartburn.

CARDIALO'GIA (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *logos*, discourse). A treatise on the heart.

CARDIARIUS (Gr. *kardia*, heart). A worm said to have been seen in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIATOMA (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the heart.

CARDIOCE'LE (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *kēlē*, swelling). Hernia of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

CARDIOD'YNE (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the heart. Syn. of Cardialgia.

CARDIOM'ETRY (Gr. *kardia*, heart; *metron*, measure). Measurement of the heart by percussion and auscultation.

CARDIOPERICARDITIS. Inflammation of the pericardium and substance of the heart.

CARDIT'IC (Gr. *kardia*, heart). Relating to carditis. Syn. of Cardiac.

CARDI'TIS (Gr. *kardia*, heart; and *itis*). Inflammation of the substance of the heart.

CA'RIATED. Etym. as, and Syn. of Carious.

CARICOG'RAPHY (L. *carex*, sedge; Gr. *graphō*, I write). In Bot., A description of the sedges.

CA'RICOUS (L. *carica*, fig). Resembling a fig.

CARIES. Ulceration of bone.

CARIES GALLICA. A term used by the old writers to designate (according to M. Basseran) the Hunterian or indurated chancre.

CARIES NON-GALLICA. A term used by the old writers to designate (according to M. Basseran), the soft chancre.

CARINA (L. keel of a ship). In Bot., The keel-shaped part of a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the two anterior petals united and enclosing the essential organs.

CARIOUS (L. *caries*). Affected with caries.

CARMIN'ATIVES (L. *carmen*, a charm). Applied adj. and sub. to remedies which allay spasmo-

dic pain of the bowels, and expel flatus.

CAR'NEOUS (L. *caro*, flesh). Consisting of, or resembling, flesh.

CAR'NEOUS COLUMNS. The irregular rounded muscular projections in the cavities of the heart.

CARNIFICA'TION (L. *caro*, flesh; *fio*, I am become). The acquiring of a fleshy or muscular consistence.

CARNIFIED (same). In a state of carnification.

CARNIV'OROUS (L. *caro*, flesh; *voro*, I devour). Eating or feeding on flesh.

CARNOS'E (L. *caro*, flesh). In Nat. Hist., Fleshy; of a consistence resembling that of flesh.

CARNO'SITY (same). A little fleshy excrescence.

CAR'PEL (Gr. *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Each metamorphosed leaf, bearing ovules, whether forming a simple, or one portion of a compound, ovary.

CARPHOLO'GY (Gr. *karphologeō*, I pluck off feathers adhering to clothes). The symptom of picking of the bed-clothes, observed in some diseases.

CARPOL'OGY (Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *logos*, speech). The science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

CAROTIC (Gr. *karos*, stupor). Pertaining to stupor, or the carotid arteries.

CAROTIDS (same). The large arteries of the neck which convey blood to the head.

CARPAL (Gr. *karpos*, wrist). Of, or pertaining to, the wrist.

CARPOT'ICA (Gr. *karpos*, offspring). Diseases of pregnancy.

CAR'TILAGE (L. *cartilago*, gristle). A smooth elastic solid of the animal body, softer than bone.

CARTILAGIN'IFORM. Resembling cartilage.

CAR'UNCLE (L. dim. of *caro*, flesh). *A small fleshy excrescence, natural or morbid.* In Bot., Small protuberances occasionally surrounding the hilum of a seed.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES. Small reddish tubercles near the vaginal orifice, supposed to be the remains of the ruptured hymen.

CARUNCU'LATE, CARUNCULATED (L. dim. of *caro*, flesh. Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance.

CARYO'PHYLLACEOUS, CARYOPHYLLEOUS (Gr. *karnon*, nut; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx.

CARYOP'SIS (Gr. *karuon*, nut; *optō*, I see). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, so that the two are undistinguishable; in the ovarian state evincing its compound nature by the presence of two or more stigmata, but nevertheless unilocular by abortion, and having but one ovule developed.

CASEIFORM (L. *caseus*, cheese; *forma*, form). Formed, or produced, as is cheese.

CA'SEIN (L. *caseus*, cheese). The nitrogenized principle of milk.

CASEIN-FIBRIN. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the casein received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

CAS'EOUS (L. *caseus*, cheese). Resembling, or having the qualities of, cheese.

CASSI'DEOUS (L. *cassis*, helmet). In Bot., Dilated into a broad helmet-shaped leaf.

CAS'UISTRY (L. *casus*, case). The science of resolving cases of doubt by principles drawn from natural reason.

CATACAU'STICS (Gr. *katakaiō*, I burn). In Opt., The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light.

CATACLEI'SIS (Gr. *kataklei*ō, I

look up). Morbid union of the eyelids.

CATACOU'STICS (Gr. *katakouō*, I hear). That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

CATADIOP'TRIC, CATADIOP'TRICAL (Gr. *kata*, opposite; *dioptra*, glass to see through). Reflecting light.

CATAGMAT'IC (Gr. *katagma*, fracture). Having the quality of consolidating, or promoting the union of, broken parts.

CATALEPSY (Gr. *katalambanō*, I seize upon). A sudden suppression of the action of the senses, and of volition; the limbs and trunk yielding to, and retaining, any given position.

CATALEP'TIC METHOD. The employment of external agents, when internal remedies are inapplicable.

CATALOT'IC (Gr. *kataloaō*, I tread down). A remedy to remove unsightly cicatrices.

CATALYSIS (Gr. *kataluō*, I loosen). A decomposition and formation of new compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance which itself undergoes no modification.

CATAME'NIA (Gr. *kata*, at; *mēn*, month). The monthly discharge of women.

CATANADORMOUS (Gr. *katanaō*, I inhabit; *ormōs*, harbour). In Ich., Passing once a year from salt water into fresh.

CATA'PASM (Gr. *katapassō*, I sprinkle). A dry powder for sprinkling the body.

CATAPHON'ICS (Gr. *kata*, opposite; *phōn*, sound). Syn. of Catacoustics.

CATAPHRACT'ED (Gr. *kataphrassō*, I fortify). In Nat. Hist., Covered with a hard callous skin, or with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together.

CATAPLASM (Gr. *kataplassō*, I besmear). *A poultice.*

CATARACT (Gr. katarrassō, I tumble down). An opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule.

CATARRH (Gr. *kata*, down; *reō*, I flow). An increased discharge of secretion from a mucous membrane.

CATASTA'LTIC (Gr. *katastellō*, I repress). Repressing evacuations.

CATA-VERTEBRAL (Gr. *kata*, under; and *vertebra*). Applied to the two portions of the inferior spinous process of a vertebra.—*Grant.*

CATHAR'TIC (Gr. *kathairō*, I cleanse). Applied adj. and subs. to medicine which increases the alvine discharges.

CATHAR'TICALNESS (same). The quality of promoting alvine discharges.

CATHARTIN (same). The active principle of senna and jalap.

CATHERET'IC (Gr. *kathairetō*, I demolish). Applied to substances which act as mild caustics.

CATH'ETER (Gr. *kathiēmi*, I send against). A tubular surgical instrument for introducing into the bladder or nasal duct.

CATHETERIS'M, CATHETERIZATION (same). The act or operation of introducing a catheter.

CATHODE (Gr. *kathodos*, descent). The surface at which, in electrolysis, the electricity passes out of a body, supposing the current to move in the apparent direction of the sun.—*Faraday.*

CATH'ODIC (same). Applied by Marshall Hall to a downward course of nervous action.

CATH'OLIC HUMOURS. The fluids spread over the whole body.

CATION (Gr. *kata*, down; *eimi*, I go). A substance which, in electrolysis, passes to the cathode.—*Faraday.*

CATKIN (*cat* and *kin*, like a cat's tail). In Bot., A species of inflorescence where the flowers are all of one sex, are closely aggregated along a thread-like stalk, and have large scale-like bracts; usu-

aducous in a single piece owering.

'G. A straight, double- surgical knife.

SIS (Gr. *kata*, opposite; ight). A morbid quickness)n.

TRICS (Gr. *katoptron*, vi- That part of optics which ns the properties of reflected

TRIC TEST. The examin- the eye by a lighted taper, agnosing, by the presence ence of the three reflected , the presence or absence of nt cataract.

ICA (Gr. *katō*, downwards). es affecting internal sur- or a depraved state of the or glands which open on to urfaces.—*Good.*

YE. Applied to an opa- appearance of the pupil he fundus of the eye.

EQUINA. 1. The brush ves terminating the spinal w in man. 2. The homo- part in the lower animals.

L (L. *cauda*, a tail). Per- to, or possessing, a tail or e appendage.

TE, CAUDATED (same). g a tail or tail-like ap- ge.

LE (L. dim. of *caudex*, of a tree). In Bot., A membranous process, on the pollen of orchideous is fixed.

caula, a receptacle). Eng- Omentum. The membranes hey encompass the face and f the child after it is born.

'CENT (L. *caulis*, stalk). In laving, or acquiring, a stem.

ULE (L. dim. of *caulis*, In Bot., The little stem embryo which unites the lons with the radicle.

'EROUS (L. *caulis*, stalk; bear). Syn. of Caulescent.

[*FLOWER EXCRES-* *z. A morbid growth re-* *7*

sembling in appearance the head of the cauliflower.

CAUL'IFORM (L. *caulis*, stalk; *forma*, form). Having the form of a caulis or herbaceous stem, which bears leaves and fructification.

CAUL'INE (L. *caulis*, stalk). In Bot., Of, pertaining to, or growing immediately upon, a stalk.

CAULOCAR'POUS (L. *caulis*, stalk; Gr. *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., Annually producing flowers and fruits on the branches without perishing.

CAUMAT'IC (Gr. *kauma*, heat). Of the nature of a burning febrile heat.

CAUSTIC (Gr. *kausos*, heat). Applied adj. and subs. to bodies which, applied to living animals, corrode and disorganize the texture of the part.

CAUTERANT (Gr. *kautēr*, burner). Having the quality of a cautery or caustic. Syn. of Caustic and Cautery.

CAUTERIZA'TION (Gr. *kautēr*, burner). The act or effect of burning a morbid part by the application of fire, heated instruments, or caustics.

CAUTERY (same). A substance employed for firing and burning, or for corroding and disorganizing any part of the animal body. Used in the former way, it is called *actual* cautery; in the shape of a caustic application, *potential* cautery.

CAV'ERNOUS (L. *caverna*, a cave). Full of small cavities or caverns; hollow.

CAVERNOUS RESPIRATION. The loud hollow sound, as if it took place in a cavern, heard by auscultation, where there is a large empty vomica or cavity in a patient's lung.

CAVERNOUS RHONCHUS. Syn. of Gurgling.

CAVERN'ULOUS (L. dim. of *caverna*, cave). Full of little cavities.

CAVITY (L. *cavus*, hollow). Any natural or morbid hollow in any part of the body.

CE'CITY (L. *cæcus*, blind). Blindness.

CECU'TIENCY (same). Cloudiness of sight.

CELL. 1. A small closed vesicle or sac. Syn of Cellule. 2. A little cavity composed of various materials, in which a microscopic specimen may be placed and afterwards covered with thin glass. 3. A compartment capable of receiving the exciting liquid used in the formation of an electric or galvanic battery.

CELLIF'EROUS (L. *cella*, cell; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing cells.

CEL'LULATED (L. *cella*, cell). Formed with cells.

CELLULIF'EROUS (L. dim. of *cella*, cell; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing little cells.

CELLOID (L. *cella*, a cell; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a cell or cellule.

CEL'LULAR (L. *cella*, a cell). Consisting of, or containing, cells or cellules. Syn. of Areolar.

CELLULE (L. dim. of *cella*, a cell). A small cavity or interstice.

CELLULITIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue.

CEL'LULOSE (Etym. as Cellule). The tough, elastic, colourless fundamental material of the structure of plants.

CELOLOG"IA (Gr. *kēlē*, swelling; *logos*, discourse). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, hernia.

CELOSO'MUS (Gr. *kēlē*, swelling; *sōma*, a body). A monster with malformation of the trunk, and eventration or displacement of the viscera.

CEMENT. Tooth-bone, or the crusta petrosa of teeth.

CEMENTA"TION (L. *cæmentum*, cement). In Chem., The act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement.

CEMENTI"TIOUS (same). Having the quality of cementing or conglutinating.

CENOTICA (Gr. *kenos*, empty). 1. Diseases affecting the fluids.—*Good*. 2. Syn. of drastics.

CENTIFO'LIOUS (L. *centum*, hundred; *folium*, leaf). Having a hundred leaves.

CENTICIP'ITOUS (L. *centum*, hundred; *caput*, head). Having a hundred heads.

CENTIP'IDOUS (L. *centum*, hundred; *findo*, I cleave). Divided into a hundred parts.

CEN'TIGRADE (L. *centum*, hundred; *gradus*, degree). Consisting of, or graduated into, a hundred divisions or equal parts.

CEN'TRAD (Gr. *kentron*, centre). Towards the central aspect.—*Barclay*.

CENTRADIAPH'ANES (Gr. *kentron*, centre; *a*, neg.; *diaphanēs*, transparent). A cataract solely nuclear.

CEN'TRAL-ANGLE. In Bot., The column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are sometimes attached, and sometimes the partitions.

CENTRAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the centre of an organ.

CENTRAL-AXIS, CENTRAL-COLUMN. Syn. of Central-Angle.

CEN'TRAL-PLACENTA. In Bot., The column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached.

CENTRE. The middle point, or most important part of a figure, body, organ, or system of organs.

CENTRIC. Acting on, or proceeding from, the centre.

CENTRIF'UGAL (L. *centrum*, centre; *fugio*, I flee). 1. Tending to recede from the centre. 2. In Bot., Expanding first at the summit, and later at the base.

CENTRIP'ETAL (L. *centrum*, centre; *peto*, I seek). 1. Tending toward the centre. 2. In Bot., Expanding first at the base, and later at the summit.

CENTROSTAL'TIC (Gr. *kentron*, centre; *stellō*, I send). Applied by Marshall Hall to the action of the nervous force in the spinal centre.

CEN'TRUM (L. centre). That part of an ideal typical vertebra round which the remaining elements are arranged in a somewhat radiate manner.—*Owen.*

CEPHAELINUM. Syn. of Emetine.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *aima*, blood; *ōmion*, projection). A sanguineous tumour, sometimes occurring beneath the pericranium of new-born children, or in other situations at all ages.

CEPHALÆMIA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *aima*, blood). Congestion of the blood-vessels of the brain.

CEPH'ALAGRA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *agra*, seizure). Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *graphō*, I write). An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA (Gr.) Headache; hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the head.

CEPHALALOG''IA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *logos*, discourse). An anatomical treatise on the head.

CEPHALATOMIA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *temnō*, I cut in two). The dissection or opening of the head.

CEPHAL'IC (Gr. *kephalē*, head). Pertaining to the head or its affections. Subs. a medicine for head affections.

CEPHALODYM'IA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *duō*, I sink into). A double monstrosity, in which the heads are united.

CEPHALODYNIA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *odunē*, pain). Syn. of Cephalalgia.

CEPHALO-EXTRACTOR. An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.

CEPHALOMA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *ōmion*, projection). Syn. of Encephaloid.

CEPHALOM'ELUS (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *melos*, a limb). A monster with one or two additional limbs attached to the head.

CEPHALOM'ETER (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the fœtal head during labour.

CEPHALOP'ODIC, CEPHALOPO'DOUS (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *pous*, foot). In Nat. Hist., Of or pertaining to those animals which have the head situated between the body and the feet.

CEPHALOSOMATODYM'IA (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *sōma*, body; *duō*, I sink into). A double monstrosity, united at the heads and the bodies.

CEPHALOTHORACOSTERUMENUS (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *thōrax*, trunk; *sterеō*, I deprive). A monster void of head or chest.

CEPHALO-THORAX (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *thōrax*, trunk). The anterior division of the body in such animals as have the head and chest blended together.

CE'PHALOTRIBE (Gr. *kephalē*, head; *tribō*, I wear out). An instrument for breaking up the fœtal head by crushing it together.

CEPHALOTRIP'SY (same). The operation of using the cephalotribe.

CERA'CEOUS (L. *cera*, wax). In Bot., Waxy; having the texture and colour of new wax.

CERAMURIA (Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth). Syn. of Phosphuria.

CERATE (L. *cera*, wax). A composition the basis of which is wax.

CE'RATED (same). Covered with wax.

CERATI'ASIS (Gr. *keras*, horn). The growth of horny tumours.

CERATI'TIS (Gr. *keras*, horn; and *itis*). Inflammation of the cornea.

CERATO- (Gr. *keras*, horn). In composition refers either to the cornua of the hyoid bone, or to the cornea.

CERATO-BRANCHIAL (Gr. *keras*, horn; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). One of the pieces of which each of the bony branchial arches in fishes consists.—Owen.

CERATO'CELE (Gr. keras, horn;

kēlē, swelling). Staphyloma or hernia of the cornea.

CERATO-HYAL (Gr. *keras*, horn; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone). The lower division of the hæmapophysis of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

CERATO-HYOIDS (same). In Zool., Two osseous pieces belonging to the hyoid arch of fishes, and homologous to the larger cornua of the hyoid bone in man.—*Owen.*

CERATOMA (Gr. *keras*, horn; *ōmion*, projection). A horny growth or formation.

CERATONYX'IS (Gr. *keras*, horn; *nussō*, I prick). The operation of introducing a needle through the cornea for any purpose.

CERATOPLAS'TICE (Gr. *keras*, *plassō*, I form). The operation for making an artificial cornea.

CERATOTO'MIA (Gr. *keras*, horn; *temnō*, I cut). A section of the cornea for any purpose.

CERCÆ (Gr. *kerkos*, tail). The feelers which project from the hind part of the body in some insects.

CERCA'RIÆ (same). A genus of infusory animalcules, whose body terminates by a tail-like appendage.

CERCARIFORM (Gr. *kerkos*, tail; L. *forma*, form). Shaped like cercariæ.

CEREA'LIA (L. *Ceres*, goddess of corn). The edible grains; the corn tribe.

CEREALIN (same). The nitrogenized flesh-forming principle contained in flour.

CEREBELLITIS (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain; and *itis*). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBELLUM (L.) The little brain, or the hinder and lower part of the brain.

CEREBRATION (L. *cerebrum*, brain). The action of the brain during the performance of any *mental or moral function.*

CEREBRIFORM (L. *cerebrum*, brain; *forma*, form. Syn. of Encephaloid.

CEREBRITIS (L. *cerebrum*, brain; and *itis*). Syn. of Phrenitis.

CERE'BROPATHY (L. *cerebrum*, brain; Gr. *pathos*, affection). Hypochondriasis bordering on insanity.

CEREBRUM (L.) The brain proper.

CEREC'TOMY (Gr. *keras*, horn; *ektemnō*, I cut out). Excision of a layer or portion of the cornea.

CE'REOUS (L. *cera*, wax). Waxen; like wax.

CER'NUOUS (L. *cernuo*, I stoop downwards). In Bot., Having the top curved downward.

CERULIFIC (L. *cærulus*, blue; *fio*, I am made). Producing a blue or sky colour.

CERUMEN (L. *cera*, wax). The unctuous secretion of the ear.

CER'VICAL (L. *cervix*, neck). Pertaining to the neck.

CERVICAL ZONE. The region of the inner surface of the womb below the lower polar circle. It is the seat of dangerous placental attachment.—*Barnes.*

CERVICO-BRACHIAL. Applied to the large swelling of the spinal cord, whence nerves for a portion of the neck and for the upper extremities emerge.

CERVICO-ORIFICIAL. Applied to a placenta which grows entirely over the inferior pole of the uterus, rising on all sides so as to occupy the cervical zone or region of the inner surface of that organ. —*Barnes.*

CERV'INE (L. *cervus*, stag). Pertaining to the deer, or animals of that tribe.

CESPITI''TIOUS (L. *cespes*, turf). Pertaining to, or made of, turf.

CES'PITOSE (same). In Bot., Growing in tufts.

CES'PITOUS (same). Pertaining to turf; turfy.

CETA'CEOUS (Gr. *kētos*, whale) Pertaining to the whale, or whale-kind.

ɔ (same). Pertaining to, or ined from, the whale.
L'OGY (Gr. *kētos*, whale; ', speech). The doctrine or ral history of cetaceous ani-.
ARIN, CETRARIUM. The ır principle of the Iceland moss.
'FY. In Bot., Bearing pro- es resembling chaff.
.ASIS (Gr. *chalazō*, I affect ı measles). The porcine species ırey.—*Sauvages.*
.AZA (Gr. *chalaz*, a hail- ıe). 1. In Bot., The point of ın at the base between the in- ır and exterior coats of the le, being the point where the els of the funiculus pass into nucleus. 2. Pl., two spirally ted bands of the investing al- ıen, attached near to the poles he yelk, and to the extremities he egg.
.AZONEPHRITIS (Gr. *cha- ō*, I am affected with measles; *hros*, kidney; and *itis*). Bright's *nular*) disease of the kidney.
.CEDON'IC. Pertaining to the eral chalcedony.
.'ICED (Gr. *kulix*, goblet). ring a cell or cup.
.'INOPLASTY (Gr. *chalinos*, le; *plassō*, I mould). The ration for forming a new angle he mouth.
.K-STONES. The calcareous chalk-like deposits about the ts and other external parts of body of gouty patients.
.YBEATE (Gr. *chalups*, steel). taining to, or containing iron. s., any fluid into which iron ers.
.YBOKRENÆ (Gr. *chalups*, il; *krēnē*, well). CHALYBO- GÆ (Gr. *chalups*, steel; *pēgē*, ing). Chalybeate waters.
MBER (Gr. *kamara*, a vaulted m). A hollow or cavity.
NCRE. A syphilitic primary er or sore.
NCROID. *An ulcer having a base, the occasional result of* inoculation of the pus from an indurated chancre on an individual who has already presented unequivocal symptoms of constitutional syphilis.—*M Clerc.*
CHANGE OF LIFE. The period of life when the menses are about to appear or cease, and the accompanying symptoms.
CHAN'NEL-LEAVED. In Bot., Folded together so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.
CHAOL'OGY (Gr. *chaos*; and *logos*, speech) A treatise on chaos or chaotic matter.
CHAOT'IC (Gr. *chaos*). Resembling chaos; confused.
CHARACTER. In Path., Stamp or appearance. In Ment. Phil., The distinctive mental qualities of a person. In Nat. Hist., The discriminating qualities or properties of both organic and inorganic creatures. In Chem., Syn. of Symbol.
CHARTA'CEOUS (L. *charta*, paper). Of the stiffness of, or resembling paper.
CHEILITIS (Gr. *cheilos*, lip; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lip.
CHEILOPLAS'TIC (Gr. *cheilos*, lip; *plassō*, I mould). Morioplastice of the lip.
CHELIC'ERA (Gr. *chēlē*, claw; *keras*, horn). The prehensile claws of the scorpion.
CHELIF'EROUS (Gr. *chēlē*, claw; *pherō*, I bear). Furnished with claws.
CHEL'IFORM (Gr. *chēlē*, claw; L. *forma*, form). Having the form of a claw.
CHELOID (Gr. *chelus*, tortoise; *eidos*, appearance). A (tubercular) disease of the skin, consisting of a thickened reddish patch of integument.
CHELONIAN (Gr. *chelōnē*, tortoise). Pertaining to, or designating, animals of the tortoise kind.
CHEMICO-HISTOLOGY. The doctrine of the chemistry and minute anatomy of the tissues.
CHEMISM. 1. Abuse of organic chemistry. 2. The art of treating

disease by chemical means. 3. An account of the chemical changes accompanying a function.

CHEMISTRY (Ar. *kimiʾ*, the occult art). The science which investigates the nature, the properties, and the constitution of bodies.

CHEMOSIS (Gr. *chumos*, fluidity). An elevated ring around and overlapping the cornea, produced by an infiltration beneath the inflamed conjunctiva.

CHEST-GONIOMETER (Gr. *gonia*, angle; *metron*, measure). An instrument invented by Dr. Scott Alison to discover and measure the deviation from the natural angles and curves of the chest.

CHICKEN-POX. The popular name of Varicella.

CHILD-CROWING. Syn. of Laryngismus Stridulus.

CHILLBLAIN (*chill*, cold; *blain*, a pustule). An atonic inflammation of the skin, produced by sudden changes of temperature.

CHIMICITY. The mysterious force which conduces to chemical affinity.—*Owen.*

CHINCOUGH (D *kind*, child; *kuch*, cough). Syn. of Hooping-cough.

CHINIOIDINE. Quinia in an amorphous state.

CHIRAGRA (Gr. *cheir*, hand; *agra*, seizure). Gout in the hand.

CHIRARTHRI'TIS (Gr. *cheir*, hand; *arthron*, joint; and *itis*). Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

CHIROPODIST (Gr. *cheir*, hand; *pous*, foot). One who professes to extract corns and remove bunions.

CHIRURGIA (Gr. *cheir*, hand; *ergon*, deed). Ancient syn. of surgery, or that division of medicine which consists of manual operations.

CHITINE (Gr. *chitōn*, coat). The peculiar chemical principle which forms the integument of insects.

CHLOASMA (Gr. *chloos*, greenish-yellow). *An affection of the skin, consisting of broad, yellowish, irregular patches, scarcely or not at all raised.*

CHLORID'IC. Pertaining to a Chloride.

CHLORINE. An elementary, greenish-yellow irritating gas.

CHLORO-ANÆMIC. Syn. of Chlorotic.

CHLOROFORM (*chlorine*, and *formic acid*). A colourless oleaginous, ethereal liquid, composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. Used as an anæsthetic, chiefly in the way of inhalation.

CHLOROFORMED (same). Under the influence of chloroform.

CHLOROFORMIZATION (same). The anæsthetic condition produced by the inhalation of chloroform.

CHLORO'MA (Gr. *chlōros*, green; *ōmion*, projection). A tumour containing a yellow green substance, found sometimes in the place of muscles and periosteum.

CHLORO'METER (Gr. *chlōros*, green; *metron*, measure). An instrument for testing the decolouring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime.

CHLORO'METRY (same). The process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine.

CHLOROPHYLL (Gr. *chlōros*, green; *phullon*, leaf). The green matter of leaves and vegetables.

CHLOROSIS (Gr. *chlōros*, green). The green sickness; a disease chiefly affecting females, characterized, amongst other symptoms, by a pale, lurid complexion, which is owing to a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

CHLOROTIC (same). Pertaining to, or affected with, chlorosis.

CHOLÆMIA (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *aima*, blood). That condition of the system where the blood is poisoned from the secretion of bile being suppressed. Syn. of Jaundice.

CHOLAGOGUE (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *agō*, I conduct). A medicine which has the quality of increasing the flow of bile.

CYSTITIS (Gr. *cholē*, bile; bladder; and *itis*). Inflamn of the gall bladder.
'DOCHUS (Gr. *cholē*, bile; , containing). 1. Receiving ntaining bile. 2. The tube d by the union of the hepatic ystic ducts.
:DOCITIS (*choledochus*; and Inflammation of the ductus iochus.
:DOG'RAPHY (Gr. *cholē*, *graphō*, I write). A descripf bile and the biliary organs.
:DOL'OGY (Gr. *cholē*, bile; speech). A treatise on bile he biliary organs.
:PYRRHIN (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *s*, red). Syn of Biliphæin.
:RA (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *reō*, I A disease attended with ing and purging. In the sh or sporadic form, the dis- es are of a bilious character, re followed by cramps and a of collapse; in the Asiatic, mic, or malignant form, there uppression both of the bile urine, the evacuations are rice-water, the cramps and se are more severe and early, rogress more rapid, and the rtion of fatal cases very much er.
:RAIC, CHOLERIC (same). ining to bile or the cholera.
:RINE (Dim. of cholera). precursory symptoms, or first of cholera.
EROID (Gr. *cholera*, cholera; , appearance). Resembling ra.
EROMANIA (Gr. *cholera*, ra; *mania*, madness). CHOOPHOBIA (Gr. *cholera*, ra; *phobos*, fear). The idea ctually having the cholera, rated by the dread of it.
EROPHO'NE (Gr. *cholera*, ra; *phonē*, sound). The y faint voice of one with mic cholera.
ESTEATO'MA (Gr. *cholē*, and *steatoma*). An encysted tumour containing several superimposed flakes of cholesterine.
CHOLESTERINE (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *stereos*, solid). A white, shining, insipid, inodorous substance found in the blood, brain, and bile; and is the basis of biliary calculi.
CHOLICE'LE (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *kēlē*, swelling). The gall-bladder unnaturally distended with bile.
CHOLORRHŒA (Gr. *cholē*, bile; *reō*, I flow). An abnormal flow of bile.
CHOLO'SES (Gr. *cholē*, bile). All morbid affections of the liver and spleen.
CHONDRINE (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage). A proximate principle obtained from cartilage and the cornea.
CHONDRINOUS (same). Consisting of cartilage.
CHONDRI'TIS (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; and *itis*). Inflammation of cartilage.
CHONDROGENESIA (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *gennaō*, I beget). The natural formation of, or morbid conversion into, cartilage.
CHONDROG'RAPHY (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *graphō*, I write). A description of cartilages.
CHONDROID (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling cartilage.
CHONDROLOGY (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *logos*, speech). A treatise on cartilages.
CHONDRO'MA (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage). A cartilaginous growth from bones.
CHONDROPTERYGIAN (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *pterugion*, fin). Applied to those fishes characterized by the very small quantity of earthy matter which enters into the composition of their cartilaginous bones.
CHONDRO'SIS (same). A diseased formation or condition of cartilage.
CHONDROSTERNAL (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; sternon, breast).

Pertaining to the costal cartilages and breast bone.

CHONDROTOMY (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of cartilages.

CHONDRO-XIPHOID. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

CHORDEE'. A painful erection and curved condition of the penis attending gonorrhœa, and coming on generally at night.

CHOREA. St. Vitus's dance, a disease characterized by irregular and involuntary motions of the limbs, face, and body.

CHORION (Gr.) The outer envelope proper to the ovum.

CHOROID (Gr. *chorion*, the chorion; *eidos*, appearance). 1. Resembling the chorion in the multiplicity of its vessels. 2. The membrane of the eye immediately internal to the sclerotic.

CHOROIDITIS (*choroid*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.

CHOROI'DO-RETINITIS. Inflammation of the choroid and retina.

CHROMAT'IC (Gr. *chrōma*, colour). Of or pertaining to colour. Pl. subs., the science of colours.

CHROMATOG''ENOUS (Gr. *chrōma*, colour; *gennaō*, I beget). Producing colouring matter.

CHROMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *chrōma*, colour; *graphō*, I write). A treatise on colours.

CHROMATOPHO'BIA (Gr. *chrōma*, colour; *phobos*, fear). Morbid sensibility to some colours.

CHROMIC. Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium.

CHROMIDRO'SIS (Gr. *chrōma*, colour; *idrōs*, sweat). Abnormal colouration of the sweat, or sweat glands.

CHROMOP'SIA (Gr. *chrōma*, colour; *opsis*, sight). A condition of vision in which an iridescent *impression is* made on the retina.

CHRONIC (Gr. chronos, time). *Continuing a long* time.

CHRONOM'ETRY OF LIF *chronos*, time; *metron*, me A term used to express t that the processes of orga are regulated with regard t Such an observance of t characteristic of life, dep essentially on properties in in the living bodies them and not on conditions exte them.—*Paget.*

CHRONO-THERMAL (Gr. *c* time; *thermē*, heat). Relat time and temperature.

CHRYS'ALID, CHRYSALI *chrusos*, gold). The stage butterfly, moth, and other i immediately prior to their of flight, when they are p and shut up in a case sometimes glitters like gold

CHTHONOPHA'GIA (Gr. earth; *phagō*, I eat). A di amongst the blacks of America and of the West I in which an irresistible for eating dirt is one of the toms.

CHYLA'CEOUS (Gr. *chuō*, I out). Pertaining to, or con of, chyle.

CHYLE (same). The whi milky fluid into which the is converted in the small tines, and which is absorb the lacteals.

CHYLIF'EROUS (Gr. *chulos*, tive juice; *pherō*, I bear). mitting, or bearing, chyle.

CHYLIFICATION (Gr. *chul* tritive juice; L. *facio*, I The formation of chyle.

CHYLOG'RAPHY (Gr. *chul* tritive juice; *graphō*, I writ description of the chyli vessels.

CHYLOPOIET'IC (Gr. *chulo* tritive juice; *poieō*, I Pertaining to, or connected chylification.

CHYLU'RIA (Gr. chulos, ju juice; ouron, urine). T

charge of white and milky urine —a purely functional disorder.

CHYME (Gr. *chumos*, juice). The pulpy mass into which the food is converted after it has undergone the action of the stomach.

CHYMIFICATION (Gr. *chumos*, juice; L. *facio*, I make). Formation of chyme.

CHYMOPLANIA (Gr. *chumos*, juice; *planē*, wandering). A name, signifying a transposition of secretions, given by Fuchs to one of his families of diseases.

CHYMOSIN (Gr. *chumos*, juice). Syn. of Pepsin.

CIBARIOUS (L. *cibum*, food). Esculent; pertaining to, or useful for, food.

CICATRICULA (L. dim. of *cicatrix*). The disc-shaped layer of granular substance which surrounds the germinal vesicle of the impregnated ovum.

CICATRITIAL (L. *cicatrix*, a scar). Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a cicatrix.

CI'CATRIX (L. a scar). The seam or elevation remaining after a wound or ulcer has healed.

CICATRIZATION (L. *cicatrix*, a scar). The process by which a cicatrix is formed; the state of being healed or cicatrized.

CICHORA'CEOUS (L. *cichorium*, chicory). Having the qualities of chicory or wild endive.

CILIA (L.) The hairs on the edge of the eyelids; microscopic hair-like processes on certain moist surfaces of the body. Syn. of the Tarsi.

CILIARY (L. *cilium*, an eyelash). Pertaining to the eyelashes or eyelids, or to microscopic cilia. Applied also to certain parts (as well as to their appendages) in the eye, which have some sort of a resemblance to the eyelashes.

CILIATED (same). Provided with cilia.

CILIC"IOUS (*L. cilium, hair*). *Made, or consisting, of hair.*

CINCHON'ICINE. An isomeric alkaloid into which cinchonine is converted, when exposed to heat.

CINCH'ONINE. The active principle of the Cinchona Lancifolia.

CINCHONISM. Syn. of Quinism.

CINCHOTIN. Syn. of Quinidia.

CINERACEOUS, CINEREOUS, CINERIT"IOUS (L. *cinis*, ashes). Of the colour or consistence of ashes.

CINETH'MICS (L. *kineō*, I put in motion). The science of movements.

CINET'ICA (same). 1. Diseases affecting the muscles. 2. Agents affecting voluntary or involuntary motion.

CININ. Syn. of Santonine.

CIONITIS (Gr. *kiōnis*, uvula; and *itis*). Inflammation of the uvula.

CIONOT'OMY (Gr. *kiōnis*, uvula; *temnō*, I cut in two). Abscission of the uvula.

CIR'CINAL (L. *circino*, I turn round). In Bot., Rolled in spirally downward, the tip occupying the centre.

CIR'CINATE (same). 1. In Bot., Curled round like a shepherd's crook. 2. Having a circular arrangement or form.

CIRCLE, LOWER POLAR. An imaginary latitudinal line separating the meridional, from the cervical zone or region of dangerous placental attachment in the womb.—*Barnes.*

CIRCLE, UPPER POLAR. An imaginary latitudinal line separating the fundal from the meridional zone on the inner surface of the womb. Above this circle is the fundus of the uterus, and the seat of fundal placenta.—*Barnes.*

CIRCLET. Applied to the mouth of hydatids, with its apparatus of hooks and suckers.

CIRCUIT (L. *circum*, around; *eo*, I go). In Path., A period; a course.

CIRCULATION (L. circulo, I encompass). 1. The course of the blood through the whole system;

the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body. 2. In Chem., An operation by which the same vapour, caused by heat, returns, and is distilled several times.

CIRCUMCISION (L. *circum*, around; *cædo*, I cut). The operation of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.

CIRCUMDUCTION (L. *circum*, around; *duco*, I lead). Syn. of Perisphalsis. The continuous motion resulting from the performance by a joint of flexion, abduction, extension, and adduction, with the intermediate movements, rapidly one after the other.

CIRCUMFLEX (L. *circum*, around; *flecto*, I bend). Bent circularly; winding round.

CIRCUM'FLUENT, CIRCUM'FLUOUS (L. *circum*, round; *fluo*, I flow). Encompassing as a fluid; flowing round.

CIRCUMF'USILE (L. *circum*, round; *fundo*, I spread). That may be poured or spread round.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION (L. *circum*, around; *gyrus*, circuit). Motion in a circle, or about a centre.

CIRCUMSCIS'ILE (L. *circum*, round; *scindo*, I cut). In Bot., Applied to a mode of dehiscence of certain fruits, consisting in a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIR'CUMSCRIBED (L. *circum*, around; *scribo*, I describe). In Path., Applied to tumours, &c., which are distinct at their base from circumjacent parts.

CIRCUMVALLATE (L. *circum*, around; *vallum*, a trench). Applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, which consist of a central part separated from a circumference by a narrow circular fissure.

CIRRIG"EROUS (L. *cirrus*, curl; *gero*, I carry). Supporting cirri.

CIRRIGRADES (L. cirrus, curl; *gradior, I walk).* Moving by cirri.

CIRRIF'EROUS (L. cirrus, tuft; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing tendrils or claspers.

CIRRHON'OSUS (Gr. *kirros*, yellowish; *nosos*, disease). A fatal disease, consisting of a yellowness of the serous membranes.

CIRRHO'SE (L. *cirrus*, tuft). In Bot., Tendrilled; having tendrils or claspers.

CIRRHO'SIS (Gr. *kirros*, yellow). 1. A contracted, fissured, granulated condition of the liver. 2. A condition of the lungs, in which there is supposed to be a tendency to shrinking of the pulmonary tissue, with a dilatation of the bronchia. 3. A contracted, dense, fissured, or granulated condition of other organs of the body. 4. A yellow colouring matter, sometimes morbidly secreted by the tissues.

CIRRHOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Cirrhose.

CIR'RO-CUM'ULUS. A connected system of small roundish clouds in close order or contact.

CIR'ROSTRA'TUS. A horizontal or slightly inclined sheet of cloud, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward, and undulated.

CIRRUS (L. curl). In Nat. Hist., 1. A curled filamentary appendage. 2. A cloud resembling a lock of hair or a feather, consisting of parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, unlimited in their extent or direction.

CIRSOCE'LE (Gr. *kirsos*, dilated blood-vessel; *kēlē*, swelling). Syn. of Varicocele.

CIRSOM'PHALUS (Gr. *kirsos*, dilated blood-vessel; *omphalos*, navel). Varicose dilatation of the vessels surrounding the navel.

CIRSOT'OMY (Gr. *kirsos*, dilated blood-vessel; *temnō*, I cut in two). The removing varices by incision.

CIRSYDROSCHEOCE'LE (Gr. *kirsos*, dilated blood-vessel; *udōr*, water; *oschē*, scrotum; *kēlē*, swelling). Varicocele with fluid in the scrotum.

elonging to lemons,

ANCE (Fr. *clair*, clear; e). The extraordinary rs, said to be commu- mesmerism, not only er organ of sight, but r parts of a patient's

clymu, to tie). In etallic band-like instru- arding and aiding in utures and ligatures.
TION (L. *clarus*, clear; ake). The separating ubstances which inter- the transparency of a

Med. and Nat. Hist., ings or things having e common characters.
E (L. *clathrus*, lattice). atticed; divided like t.
(L. *claudo*, I shut). onfining; drawing to-

(same). In Anat., An d canal.
CLAV'ATED (L. *clava*, club-shaped; linear at becoming gradually ards the end.
.TED (L. dim. of *clava*, Chem., Made from bil- e clubs.
SE (same). In Bot., b-shaped processes.
(L. *clavis*, key). The , from its resemblance nt key.
HYSTERICUS. An of the head, described was being driven into

Bot., The narrow end

HS. Vulgar term for

(Ang.-Sax. *cleoran*, to Miner., The natural ration shown by mine- *fractured*. *In Anat.*, *tion of muscles* into their natural striæ, when subjected to violence.

CLEIDO-COSTAL (Gr. *kleidion*, syn. of clavicle; L. *costa*, rib). Pertaining to, or in relation with, a rib, or the ribs and clavicle.

CLEIDO-MASTOID (Gr. *kleidion*, syn. of clavicle; and *mastoid*). Pertaining to the mastoid process and the clavicle.

CLIMAC'TERIC (Gr. *klimactēr*, every seventh year in human life). A critical period in human life.

CLI'MACTIC, CLIMACTICAL, CLI'MATAL (Gr. *klima*, region). Pertaining to, dependent on, or limited by, climate.

CLIMATOL'OGY (Gr. *klima*, region; *logos*, speech). A treatise on climate.

CLIMATORIAL. Syn. of Climatic.

CLINANDRIUM (Gr. *klinō*, I lay down; *anēr*, man). In Bot., That part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies.

CLINIC (Gr. *klinē*, bed). The teaching of diseases at the bed-side of the patients. or from notes taken at the bed-side of the patient.

CLIN'ICAL (same). Applied to the tuition of disease at the bed-side of the patient, or from notes taken at the bed-side of the sick.

CLINO-CEPHA'LIA (Gr. *klinē*, bed; *kephalē*, head). A monstrosity in which, by union of the parietal and sphenoid bones, the head is unusually flattened.

CLINOID (Gr. *klinē*, bed; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a bed, or parts of a bed.

CLINOM'ETER (Gr. *klinō*, I lean; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLISEOM'ETER (Gr. *klisis*, inflection; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

CLIT'ORIS (Gr. klētōr, inviter). The analogue of the penis, situated at

the angle of the nymphæ in the female.

CLIT'ORISM (same). The abuse, or a morbid enlargement, of the clitoris.

CLITORI'TIS (*clitoris*, and *itis*). Inflammation of the clitoris.

CLOA'CA (L. a common sewer). In Nat. Hist., The pouch into which, in certain animals, is poured the excretions of the intestinal canal, and also of the generative and urinary organs.

CLONIC (Gr. *klonos*, tumult). Applied to convulsion with alternate relaxation.

CLONISM (same). A clonic spasm.

CLUBFEET. Syn. of Kyllosis.

CLYP'EATE (L. *clypeus*, shield). In Bot., Shaped like a Roman buckler.

CLYPEIFORM (L. *clypeus*, shield; *forma*, form). Shield-shaped.

CLYS'TER (Gr *kluzō*, I purge by a clyster). A liquid thrown into the lower intestines.

COAD'UNATE (L. *con*, together; *ad*, to; *unus*, one). In Bot., United or soldered together.

COADUNI''TION (same). The union of different substances in one mass.

COAGULA'TION (L. *coagulo*, I curdle). The changing of a fluid into a more or less solid mass.

COAG'ULUM (L.) A more or less solid mass formed in a coagulable fluid.

COALES'CENCE (L. *coalesco*, I grow together). The uniting or adhering of separated parts.

COALIT''ION (same). Syn. of Coalescence. Applied to the action of those parts of the body which draw their nutrient supply from the same source.

COAPTA'TION (L. *con*, together; *apto*, I fit). The act of setting a fracture, or of reducing a dislocated bone.

COARC'TATE, COARC'TATED (L. *coarcto*, I press together). In Nat. *Hist.*, *1. Enveloped* in a case or *covering which gives* no indication of the parts it covers. 2. Pressed together.

COARCTA'TION (L. *coarcto*, I straighten). The contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal.

COAT. A layer, more or less thick, which covers the surface of certain organs.

COATED. Covered or overspread with a coat or fur.

COBALT'IC. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling cobalt.

COBWEBBED. In Bot., Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.

COCCIF'EROUS (Gr. *kokkos*, kernel; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing berries.

COCCULIF'EROUS (L. dim. of *coccus*, cell or capsule; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing coccula.

COCCULUM (L. dim. of *coccus*, cell or capsule). In Bot., A kind of cell which opens with elasticity.

COCCYCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *kokkux*, crupper-bone; *kephalē*, head). A monster with a head shaped like the os coccygis.

COCCYODYN'IA (Gr. *kokkux*, crupper-bone; *odunē*, pain). A disease more common with women than with men, consisting of pain in the region of the coccyx, experienced whenever any movement of the coccygeal joints is produced, as in sitting down, &c. The pre-existence of inflammation or other morbid change of or about the fibrous tissues of the coccyx induces to this supersensitiveness of the parts.—*Simpson.*

COCCYX (Gr. *kokkux*, a cuckoo's bill). A series of four or five small bones articulated to the apex of the sacrum.

COCH'LEA (L. a snail's shell). The most anterior part of the osseous labyrinth of the ear, so called from its shape.

COCHLEARIFORM (L. *cochleare*, spoon; *forma*, form). Shaped somewhat like a spoon.

COCH'LEARY, COCH'LEATE, COCH'LEATED (L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell). In Bot., Shaped like a screw or snail's shell; spiral; turbinated.

COCO-OLEIN. The expressed oil of the cocoa-nut.

COCOON' (Fr. *cocon*, silk cod). The silky envelope or tissue which the larvæ of many insects spin, as a covering for themselves, while they are in a chrysalis state.

COCTION (L. *coquo*, I cook). 1. Syn. of Digestion. 2. That alteration in the crude matter of a disease which fits it for a discharge.

COD'EINE (Gr. *kōdeia*, a poppy). One of the alkaloids of opium.

CŒ'LIAC (Gr. *koilia*, belly). Pertaining to the cavity of the belly.

CŒLIAC FLUX. A diarrhœa, in which the undigested food is passed from the bowels.

CŒLIACA (Gr. *koilia*, belly). Diseases of, or medicines that act on, the digestive organs.

CŒLIADELPH'US (Gr. *koilia*, belly; *adelphos*, brother). A double monster, in which the union of the bodies is at the belly.

CŒLIALGIA (Gr. *koilia*, belly; *algos*, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the belly.

CŒNADELPHUS (Gr. *koinos*, common; *adelphos*, brother). A double monster, in which one or more vital organs are common to both bodies.

CŒNÆSTHE'SIS (Gr. *koinos*, common; *aisthēsis*, sensation). Common feeling; the feeling of self-existence or individuality; the sixth sense of the Germans.

CŒNOSTEON (Gr. *koinoō*, I join in; *osteon*, bone). A name given by some ichthyotomists to a bone in the skull of osseous fishes homologous with the clavicle or coracoid.—*Owen.*

COHE'SION (L. *con*, together *hæreo*, I stick). The force which *connects the particles of the same kind of matter, without producing any change of properties.*

COHOBATION (Port. *cohorar*). The repeated distillation of the same liquor, pouring it back again upon the substance in the vessel.

COIN'DICANT (L. *con*; and *indico*, I show). Applied to a symptom which concurs with other symptoms in showing the diagnosis of the disease and the indication of treatment.

COLCHICIA, COLCHICINE. The active principle of colchicum.

COLD. The sensation produced by the conduction of heat from our bodies; the disease or indisposition occasioned by cold.

COLEOR'HIZA (Gr. *koleos*, sheath; *riza*, a root). In Bot., The little sheath which forms the radicular extremity of the embryo of germinating monocotyledonous plants.

COLIC (Gr. *kōlon*, colon). 1. Pertaining to, or affecting, the colon. 2. A severe twisting pain about the region of the umbilicus, unattended with inflammatory action.

COLIKY (same). Of the nature or character of colic.

COLI'TIS (Gr. *kōlon*, colon; and *itis*). Inflammation of the colon.

COLLAPSE (L. *con*; and *labor*, I faint away). A complete prostration of the vital powers. Syn. of Atelectasis.

COLLAPSE CARNIFICATION. An inactive state of a portion of the lungs in children.—*Henry Rees.*

COLLAT'ERAL (L. *con*; and *latus*, side). Being by the side of another.

COLLIQ'UAMENT (L. *con*; and *liqueo*, I melt). 1. The fœtal part of an egg. 2. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. 3. The substance formed by melting.

COLLIQUA'TION (same). The act or process of dissolving, flowing, or wasting.

COLLIQ'UATIVE (same). Applied to discharges which induce rapid exhaustion.

COLLIQUEFAC'TION (L. *colliquefacio*, I melt down). In Chem., The reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLODION (Gr. *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, appearance). A fluid obtained by dissolving gun-cotton in alcohol and rectified ether.

COLLOID (same). Applied to a morbid secretion which appears as small portions of glue or jelly, arranged in regular areolæ.

COLLO'MA (Gr. *kolla*, glue; *ōmion*, projection). Applied to the gelatiniform matter found in cysts.

COLLONE'MA (same). A tumour composed of a peculiar soft gelatiniform tissue.

COLLYR'IUM (Gr. *kōluō*, I check; *reō*, I flow). Syn. of Eye-water.

COLOBO'MA (Gr. *koloboō*, I maim). A mutilation of, or deficiency in, any part of the body.

COLON (Gr. *koilos*, hollow). The portion of the large intestine from the cæcum to the rectum.

COL'OPHONY (*Colophon* in Ionia). The black resinous residuum after the distillation, by means of an intense and long-continued fire, of common turpentine.

COLORIF'IC (L. *color*, colour; *facio*, I make). Able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

COLOSTRATION. Disease in newborn infants produced by the colostrum.

COLOS'TRUM (Gr. *kolon*, food). The first milk secreted by the breasts after confinement.

COLOT'OMY (Gr. *kōlon*, colon; *temnō*, I cut). The operation of opening the colon in cases of imperforate anus, &c.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS. *Vide* ACHROMATOPSIA.

COLOURS—*Accidental*, *Complementary*, *Harmonic*, *Opposite*. Various terms applied to those colours which are required to constitute *white light* by mixture with any one of the primitive colours.

COLPA'TRE'SIA (Gr. *kolpos*, vagina; *atriptos*, impassable). Imperforation of the vagina.

COLPOTOMY (Gr. *kolpos*, vagina; *temnō*, I cut in two). An incision of the vagina during labour.

COL'UMEL, COLUMEL'LA (L. a little pillar). In Anat., The irregular conical axis of the cochlea of the internal ear. In Conchol., The central pillar around which the spiral shell is wound. In Bot., The central column in the capsule of mosses; the axis of fruit.

COL'UMN. In Bot., The aggregate stamens of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles.

COLUM'NAR (L. *columna*, a column). In the form of short upright columns.

COMA (Gr. *kōma*, lethargy). 1. A profound stupor. 2. (L. *coma*, hair). In Bot., A species of bract, terminating the stem of a plant in a tuft or bush.

COMATE (L. *coma*, bush of hair). In Bot., Hairy; encompassed with a coma.

COMATOSE (Gr. *kōma*, lethargy). Pertaining to, disposed to, or affected with, coma.

COMBUS'TION (L. *comburo*, I burn). In Chem. Phil., The union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances with heat.

C. *Spontaneous*. Combustion ensuing from the chemical action of inorganic bodies on each other, without the direct intervention of fire; the rapid combustion of the fat bodies of hard spirit drinkers, when set on fire, requiring no other fuel but their clothes.

COMEDO'NES (L. *comedo*, I eat up). The little worm-like mass of inspissated secretion which can be squeezed out of an obstructed sebaceous follicle.

COMMEM'ORATIVE (L. *con*; and *memor*, mindful). Applied to those symptoms which indicate the previous condition of a patient.

COMMINUTED (L. *con*; and *minuo*

I make less). Applied to a fracture in which the bone is broken into numerous pieces.

COMMISSURE (L. *con*, together; *mitto*, I send). The place where two parts unite.

COMMUNICABLE. Contagious.

COMOID (Gr. *komē*, hair; *eidos*, appearance). In Nat. Hist., Resembling a lock of hair, or bunch of combed wool.

CO'MOSE (L. *coma*, bush of hair). In Bot., Applied to seeds having hairs at one or both ends; and to inflorescences when terminated by coloured empty bracts.

COMPACT (L. *con*, together; *pango*, I fix). Solid; dense; hard. In Bot., Of a close firm texture.

COMPENS'ATORY (L. *compenso*, I make amends). Making good a deficiency elsewhere.

COM'PLANATE (L. *complano*, I make level). In Bot., Flattened.

COM'PLEMENT'AL (L. *compleo*, I supply the place of). Connected more or less with the formation of another function

COMPLEMENT'AL AIR (same). *V.* COMPLEMENTARY AIR.

COMPLEMENT'ARY (same). In Chem. Phil., Applied to that which is capable of filling up, so as to make the entire measure of a quantity.

COMPLEMENT'ARY AIR. That amount of air which can be inhaled by a forced effort after an ordinary inspiration.

COM'PLICATE, COM'PLICATED (L. *con*, together; *plico*, I fold) In Bot., Folded together.

COMP'LICA'TION (same). The coexistence of two or more diseases; the presence of many accidental circumstances extraneous to the primary disease or injury.

COM'POUND (L. *con*, together; *pono*, I place). To mix medicines. In Surg., Used adjectively to designate a fracture attended with an *integumental wound which communicates with the bone*. In Bot., Used adjectively to express the union of several parts in one.

COMPRESS (L. *con*, together; *premo*, I press). A piece of lint, linen, or rag, folded in several folds to make a soft pad.

COMPRESS'ED (same). In Bot., Flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat.

COMPRESSION (same). Pressure employed surgically.

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN. May be produced by the presence of any foreign substance pressing upon the brain. The effects or symptoms induced by such pressure.

COMPRESS'OR (L. *con*, together; *premo*, I press). 1. In Anat., A muscle which compresses the parts on which it acts. 2. In Surg., An instrument for facilitating the extraction of cataract in those cases in which the lens does not come forward, though the corneal and capsular incisions have been properly executed.

COMPRESS'OR OF DUPUYTREN. A sort of tourniquet for compressing the femoral artery.

CONCAUSES. Several causes acting together.—*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

CONCAVE-CUCULLATE. In Bot., Hollowed out in the form of a hood.

CONCA'VO-CON'CAVE. Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CON'CAVO-CON'VEX. Concave on one side and convex on the other.

CONCENTRATION (L. *con;* and *centrum*, a centre). An afflux of fluids, sensibility, or vital force towards any organ; almost imperceptibleness of the pulse. In Chem., The act of augmenting the strength of fluids by evaporating part of their water.

CON'CENTRIC (same). Having a common centre.

CONCEP'TACLE (L. *concipio*, I gather). 1. That in which anything is contained. 2. In Bot., A follicle; a pericarp of one valve, open-

ing longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.

CONCEPTION (L. *con;* and *capio*, I take). The impregnation of the ovum by the contact of the semen; the apprehension of anything by the mind.

CONCEPTION, FALSE. The destruction of the vitality of the fœtus, and the subsequent change of the ovum in size, form, and structure.

CONCHA (Gr. *kogchē*, a shell). The largest and deepest hollow of the external ear. Applied, by reason of their shape, to various other objects in Anat. and Nat. Hist.

CONCHIF'EROUS (Gr. *kogchē*, shell; *pherō*, I bear). Producing or having shells.

CONCHIL'IOUS (Gr. *kogchē*, shell). Pertaining to, or of the nature or species of, shells.

CONCHO-HELIX. The smaller muscle of the helix.

CONCHOID'AL (Gr. *kogchē*, shell; *eidos*, appearance). In Miner., Resembling a shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions like a shell.

CONCHOL'OGY (Gr. *kogchē*, shell; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

CONCHOM'ETER (Gr. *kogchē*, shell; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring shells.

CONCHYLA'CEOUS (Gr. *kogchē*, shell). Pertaining to, or resembling, shells.

CONCHYLIOL'OGY (L. *conchylium*, shell-fish; Gr. *logos*, speech). Syn. of Conchology.

CONCOAGULA'TION. A coagulating together of different substances or bodies into one mass. A crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

CONCOCTION (L. *con;* and *coquo*, I cook). 1 Digestion or solution in the stomach. 2. A decoction of one substance with another.

CONCOM'ITANT (L. *con;* and *comes* companion). Applied to a symptom *which accompanies* others.

CONCRE'TION (L. con; and *cresco*, I grow). A solid mass fo growing together; a cond a coagulation, or an indu any parts of, or of s natural or foreign to, the

CONCUS'SION (L. *con;* and shake). The shock to the particular, or the agi the system in general, receipt of severe injuries rhages, or mental emotio

CONDENSA'TION (L. *con, so*, I thicken). The act o the parts which compose approach or unite more the state of being conden

CONDEN'SER (same). A tic engine in which be condensed; a vessel vapours are reduced to form.

CONDITEMENT (L. *cond* serve). A composition of powders, and spices, in of an electuary.

CONDOM (*Dr. Condom*, i ser). The prepared a cæcum of a sheep, which over the penis prior to preclude pregnancy and venereal infection.

CONDUC'TION (L. *con, duco*, I lead). In Nat. P power of transmitting without change in the re sition of the particles of ducting body.

CONDUCTION, VIBRATI A mode of propagation through liquids and solid

CONDUCTOR (L. *con;* an lead). In Surg., Syn. of In Chem. Phil., A body ceives and communicate city; a body which, heat part, communicates the the other parts; a bo transmits sound.

CONDU'PLICATE (L. *con* double). In Bot., Do folded over, or together.

CONDYLARTHRO'SIS (G *los*, knuckle; *arthron*, j ticulation by condyles.

CON'DYLE (Gr. *kondulos*, knuckle). An articular protuberance convex in one direction, and flat in the other.

CON'DYLOID (Gr. *kondulos*, knuckle; *eidos*, appearance). Shaped like, or pertaining to, a condyle.

CONDYLO'MA (Gr. *konduloma*, hard swelling). A more or less circular, fleshy, moist tumour, one of the secondary manifestations of syphilis, choosing the vicinity of mucous membranes, and parts of skin coming into apposition, as its favourite site.

CONE (W. *con*, that which shoots to a point). In Bot., Syn. of Strobile.

CONFEC'TION (L. *con*; and *facio*, I make). Anything made up, or preserved, with sugar.

CONFERRU'MINATE, CONFERRU'MINATED (L. *con*, together; *ferrumino*, I solder). In Bot., United together, so as to be undistinguishable.

CONFERVOID (L. *conferva*, species of algæ; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Pertaining to, appearing as, or of the nature of, a conferva.

CON'FLUENT (L. *con*; and *fluo*, I flow). In Med., Running together. In Bot., United at the base; growing in tufts; running into each other at the base or apex.

CONFLUXIBIL'ITY (same). The tendency of fluids to run together.

CONFORMATION (L. *con*; and *formo*, I form). The particular make or construction of the body.

CONGELA'TION (L. *con*; and *gelo*, I freeze). The process or act of converting a liquid into a solid by the abstraction of heat; the benumbing a part of the body by the influence of ice or freezing mixtures.

CONGE'NER, CONGEN'EROUS (L. *congener*, of the same sort). Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause. In Anat., Concurring in the same action.

CONGEN'ITAL (L. *con*; and *geno*, *I beget*). *Pertaining to an individual from his birth.*

CONGES'TION (L. *con*; and *gero*, I carry). A preternatural accumulation of blood or other fluids in an organ.

CONGLACIA'TION (L. *conglacio*, I turn to ice). The act or process of changing into ice, or of being freezed.

CONGLOBATE (L. *con*; and *globus*, a ball). In the shape of a ball, globe, or sphere.

CONGLOM'ERATE (L. *con*; and *glomero*, I gather in a heap). In Anat., Applied to glands whose lobules are united under the same membrane. In Bot., Applied to flowers closely compacted together, without order, on a single footstalk. In Miner, Applied to a species of sandstone, consisting of pebbles, &c., united by a cement.

CONGLU'TINATE, CONGLU'TINATED (L. *conglutino*, I cement). United together by a tenacious substance, or by the intervention of a callus.

CONIA. The active and poisonous principle of the Conium Maculatum.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL. In Bot., Having the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

CONICO-SUBULATE. In Bot., Awl-shaped and conical, tapering to a point.

CONIF'EROUS (L. *conus*, cone; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing cones.

CO'NIFORM (L. *conus*, cone; *forma*, form). In the form of a cone.

CON'JUGATE (L. *con*, together; *jugo*, I yoke). In Bot., Joined by pairs.

CONJUNCTIVA (L. *con*; and *jungo*, I join). The mucous membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the anterior surface of the eye.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (*conjunctiva*, and *itis*). Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

CONNATE (L. *con*; and *nascor*, I am born). Syn. of Congenital. In Bot., United in origin, or into

one body; growing from one base; united at the base.

CONNECTIVE (L. *con*; and *necto*, I tie). In Bot., The fleshy part that unites the two lobes of an anther.

CONNIVENT, CONNIVING (L. *conniveo*, I wink). In Bot., Converging, lying close together.

CONOID (Gr. *kōnos*, cone; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or shaped like, a cone.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, DOUBLE. A somnulistic state in which the person has at different times separate mental conditions, remembering in each the occurrences only of the previous one of the same character.

CONSEC'UTIVE (L. *con*; and *sequor*, I follow). Applied to such symptoms as occur after, or during, the decline of a disease, without being directly connected with it.

CONSENSUAL (L. *con*; and *sensus*, sense). Applied to those instinctive reflex actions of animals, the result of impressions made on the sensory ganglia.

CONSENT. Syn. of Sympathy.

CONSERV'ATIVE (L. *con*; and *servo*, I keep). In Surg., Reparative and restorative rather than mutilating and removing.

CONSERVE (L. *con*; and *servo*, I keep). Syn. of Confection.

CONSIST'ENT (L. *consisto*, I stand fast). Fixed; firm; not fluid.

CON'SONANCE (L. *consono*, I echo). In Acous., A principle whereby a sound from one column of air is conveyed to, and reciprocated by, an adjoining column, and strengthened and increased in intensity.

CONSONA'TING (same). Acting according to the principle of consonance.

CONSTIPA'TION (L. *con*; and *stipo*, I fill up close). Infrequent *action of the* bowels, or the difficult *expulsion* of hardened *fæces.*

CONSTITU'TION (L. *con*; and *sto*, I stand). The particular frame or temperament of the human body; a condition or peculiar state of a thing.

CONSTITUTION-WATER. A quack remedy, containing carbonate of potash, celebrated in the treatment of certain kinds of calculus vesicæ.

CONSTITUTIONAL (L. *con*, together; *sto*, I stand). Bred or inherent in the constitution of an individual.

CONSTRIC'TOR (L. *con*; and *stringo*, I bind). Applied to those muscles which draw together, or contract, an opening of the body.

CONSTRUC'TIVENESS (L. *construo*, I build). In Phrenol., A faculty of the mind, with functions supposed to produce a tendency to construct in general, but it takes its particular direction from the other faculties.

CONSUMP'TION (L. *consumo*, I lay waste). Popular syn. of Phthisis; a gradual and progressive wasting of the body.

CONSUMPTION, GALLOPING. Popular syn. of Acute Phthisis.

CONTACT (L. *con*; and *tango*, I touch). 1. Direct or immediate—the actual touching of a patient suffering from contagious disease. 2. Indirect or mediate—the touching of objects that have touched or emanated from such patient.

CONTAGION (same). The communication of disease by immediate (or mediate) contact; the miasma, or virus, emanating from a contagious disease.

CONTAGIONIST (same). A believer in the contagiousness of a particular disease.

CONTIGU'ITY (L. *con*; and *tango*, I touch). The actual contact of bodies without uniting.

CONTINUED FEVER. A fever which abates, but never entirely intermits.

CONTINUITY (L. con; and tineo,

I hold). Uninterrupted connection or union of parts.

CONTORT'ED (L. *contorqueo*, I twist). In Bot., Applied to a corol, which has the edge of one petal lying over the next in an oblique direction.

CONTORTION (same). A twisting of a part of the body out of its natural situation.

CONTORTUPLICATE (L. *contorqueo*, I twist; *plico*, I fold). In Bot., Twisted in plaits.

CONTRACTILITY (L. *con*, together; *traho*, I draw). That inherent property by which certain vital parts contract.

CONTRAC'TION (same). The act or action by which the parts of a body approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

CONTRAINDICA'TION (L. *contra*, against; *indico*, I intimate). An indication from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease require.

CONTRANI'TENCY (L. *contra*, against; *nitor*, I strive). Reaction; resistance to force.

CONTRECOUP (Fr. *contre*, against; *coup*, blow). An injury, or the effect of an injury, in one part, the result of a blow given to a distant part.

CONTRO-STIM'ULANT (L. *contra*, against; and *stimulus*). A substance that is capable of counteracting the effects of a stimulant, and of diminishing excitability.

CONTUSION (L. *con*; and *tundo*, I beat). An injury produced by a blunt instrument or a fall, and in which there is no apparent wound; a bruise.

CONVALES'CENCE (L. *con*; and *valesco*, I become strong). The period of complete, or of progressing, *recovery to health.*

CONVEC'TION (L. con, together; *veho, I carry). In Nat.* Phil.,

The power in fluids of transmitting heat or electricity by currents.

CONVERG'ENT (L. *con*, together; *vergo*, I bend). Tending to one point from various parts.

CONVEX'O-CONCA'VE. Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

CONVEX'O-CON'VEX. Convex on both sides.

CON'VOLUTE (L. *con*, together; *volvo*, I roll). Rolled together, or over each other.

CONVOLUTION (same). That which winds, turns, or folds upon itself.

CONVULSION (L. *con*; and *vello*, I tug). A violent and involuntary contraction of muscles.

COP'ROLITE (Gr. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, stone). The petrified fæcal matter of carnivorous reptiles.

COP'ROPHAGOUS (Gr. *kopros*, dung; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding on excrements.

CORACOID (Gr. *korax*, beak; *eidos*, appearance). Shaped like a crow's beak. In Anat., Applied to a process of the scapula from its shape.

CORALLA'CEOUS (Gr. *korallion*, red coral). Like or partaking of the qualities of coral.

COR'ALLIFORM (Gr. *korallion*, red coral; L. *forma*, form). Syn. of Coralloid.

CORALLI'GENOUS (Gr. *korallion*, red coral; *gennaō*, I beget). Producing coral.

COR'ALLINE (Gr. *korallion*, red coral). Consisting of, like, or containing coral.

COR'ALLOID, CORALLOID'AL (Gr. *korallion*, red coral; *eidos*, appearance). Having the form of, or shaped like, coral.

CORC'LE, CORC'ULE (L. dim. of *cor*, heart). In Bot., The heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons.

CORD'ATE, CORD'ATED (L. cor, heart). In Bot., Syn. of Cordi-

form; and when it is joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two.

CORDIAL (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which suddenly warms the system, excites the heart, and raises the spirits.

CORDIFORM (L. *cor*, heart; *forma*, form). Heart-shaped.

COREC'LISIS (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *kleiō*, I shut up). Obliteration of the pupil.

CORECTOMIA (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *ek*, out of; *temnō*, I cut). Excision of a little piece of the iris in making an artificial pupil.

CORECTOPIA (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *ek*, out of; *topos*, place). Displacement of the pupil, owing to one segment of the iris being larger than the other.

COREDIALYSIS (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *dialuō*, I break in pieces). The detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament in the operation for artificial pupil.

COREMORPHO'SIS (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *morphōsis*, formation). Operation for artificial pupil.

CORENCLEISIS (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *egkleiō*, I shut up). The drawing out through the corneal incision a piece of the iris, and excising it in the operation for artificial pupil.

COREONCION (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *ogkinos*, small hook). Langenbeck's hook, and a double-hooked forceps used by Von Graäfe, for forming an artificial pupil, are so named.

COREPLASTY (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *plassō*, I form). Syn. of Coremorphosis.

CORETOMEDIALYSIS (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *temnō*, I cut in two; *dialuō*, I break in pieces). The operation of coredialysis combined with incision of the iris.

CORETOM'IA (Gr. *korē*, pupil; *temnō, I cut in two*). The simple *incision of the iris* for the formation of an artificial pupil.

CORIA'CEOUS (L. *corium*, skin). Having the texture of tough skin, or leather.

CORIUM (L. skin). 1. The true skin. 2. The part of a mucous membrane, which remains after the removal of the epithelium.

CORMUS (Gr. *kormos*, piece cut from a trunk). The dilated underground base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants intervening between the roots and the first buds. It has the form of a flattened disk.

CORN (L. *cornu*, horn). A growth of thick cuticle produced by the irritation of the skin over a projection of bone by intermittent pressure.

CORNEA (same). The transparent coat in the anterior part of the eye.

CORNEITIS (*cornea*, and *itis*). Syn. of Ceratitis.

COR'NEOUS (L. *cornu*, horn). Consisting of, or resembling, horn.

CORNICULATE, CORNICULATED (L. *cornu*, horn). In Bot., Having processes like small horns; like horns.

CORNIFIC (L. *cornu*, horn; *facio*, I make). Producing horns.

CORNIFICATION (same). A physical property produced in animal textures by heat and strong acids, consisting of a sort of wrinkling and curling of the substance.

CORNIFORM (L. *cornu*, horn; *forma*, form). Horn-shaped.

CORNIGEROUS (L. *cornu*, horn; *gero*, I bear). Horned; having horns.

CORNEULE (L. dim. of *cornea*). The minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects.

COROLLA (L. dim. of *corona*, crown). In Bot., The inner envelope of a flower, when two whorls or circles are present.

COROLLACEOUS (same). In Bot., Pertaining to, or like, a corolla.

COROLLATE (same). In Bot., Like a corolla.

COROLLIFORM (L. corolla, the

whorl of floral petals; *forma*, form). Resembling a flower about to blow.

CORONA (L. crown). In Anat., The portion of a tooth which projects above the gums. In Bot., 1. The circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. 2. A sort of ring formed at the throat of certain monopetalous corollæ, by the union of certain appendages proceeding from the junction of the claw with the limb of each petal. 3. An appendage to the top of certain seeds.

CORONAD (L. *corona*, crown). Towards the coronal aspect.—*Barclay.*

CORO'NAL (same). Pertaining to the crown of the head.

CORONAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the crown of the head.

COR'ONARY (L. *corona*, crown). Encircling like a crown.

CORONATE (same). In Bot., Having little crown-like eminences.

CORONIFORM (L. *corona*, crown; *forma*, form). Having the form of a crown.

COR'ONOID (Gr. *korona* (beak of) a crow; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the beak of a crow.

CORPUSCLE (L. dim. of *corpus*, body). A minute particle or physical atom.

CORPUSCLES, PACINIAN (*Pacini*, their discoverer). More or less oval minute bodies appended to the nerves by a stalk of fibrous tissue, and traversed from end to end by a single nervous fibre.

CORPUSCULA TACTUS. Certain minute indurated bodies of condensed fibrous tissue, found in the papillæ of parts possessing great tactile sensibility.

CORPUSCULATED. Applied to tactile papillæ, in which are found the corpuscula tactûs.

CORRADIA'TION (L. *con*, together; *radius*, ray). A conjunction of rays in one point.

CORRECTIVE (L. *corrigo*, I correct). *That substance which has the quality of mitigating the operation, and of preventing the unpleasant effects of, a medicine.*

CORRELATION (L. *con*; and *refero*, I resemble). Reciprocal or corresponding relation; a relation of mutual dependence, each being capable of producing any one of the rest, either directly or through the medium of some other.

COR'RIGENT (L. *corrigo*, I correct). Syn. of corrective.

CORROB'ORANT, CORROBORATIVE. (L. *con*; and *robur*, strength). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which strengthens the body.

CORRO'SIVE (L. *con*; and *rodo*, I gnaw). A substance which gradually disorganizes whatever part of the body it is applied to.

CORUSCA'TION (L. *corusco*, I shine). A flash, or quick vibration of light.

COR'RUGATE, COR'RUGATED (L. *con*; and *ruga*, wrinkle). In Zool., Applied when the surface of an animal rises and falls in parallel angles more or less acute. In Bot., Wrinkled; shrivelled.

CORRUGA'TION (same). Wrinkling; inequality and ruggedness of surface.

CORRUGATOR (same). A muscle whose office is to contract a part into wrinkles.

CORTICAL (L. *cortex*, bark). Belonging to bark, or to the external covering.

CORTICATE, CORTICATED (same). Resembling or like bark.

CORTICIF'EROUS (L. *cortex*, bark; *fero*, I bear). Producing bark, or that which resembles it.

CORTIC'IFORM (L. *cortex*, bark; *forma*, form). Resembling bark.

CORT'ICOSE, CORT'ICOUS (L. *cortex*, bark). Barky; full of bark.

COR'YMB (Gr. *korumbē*, cluster of flowers). In Bot., A species of inflorescence where the lowermost secondary axes proceed to a considerable length, becoming on the same plane as the upper ones which are very short; and the

several divisions of the flower spring from different points.

CORYM'BIATED (same). In Bot., Garnished with corymbs.

CORYMBIF'EROUS (Gr. *korumbē*, cluster of flowers; *phero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing a corymb; producing or bearing flowers or fruit in clusters.

CORYM'BOSE, CORYM'BOUS (Gr. *korumbē*, cluster of flowers). In Bot., consisting of corymbs; formed or arranged in the manner of a corymb.

CORYM'BULOSE, CORYM'BULOUS (L. dim. of *corymbus*, corymb). Formed, or consisting of, or having, many small corymbs.

CORY'ZA (Gr. *korus*, head; *zeō*, I boil). Inflammation of the pituitary membrane of the nose, with increased discharge therefrom.

COSMETOL'OGY (Gr. *kosmeō*, I adorn; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the dress and cleanness of the body.

COS'MIC, COS'MICAL (Gr. *kosmos*, universe). Pertaining to the universe.

COSMOG'ONY (Gr. *kosmos*, universe; *gennaō*, I beget). In Phys., The science of the origin or formation of the universe.

COSMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *kosmos*, universe; *graphō*, I write). A description of the world or universe.

COSMOL'OGY (Gr. *kosmos*, universe; *logos*, speech). The science of the world or universe.

COSTAL (L. *costa*, rib). Of, or pertaining to, the ribs.

COS'TATE (same). In Bot., Ribbed; having longitudinal elevations.

COSTIVENESS (L. *con*; and *stipo*, I cram). Syn. of Constipation.

COSTO-XIPHOID. Applied to the ligament which connects the cartilage of the seventh rib (and sometimes also the sixth) with the xiphoid cartilage.

COTTOID (Gr. *kottos*, chub; *eidos*, *appearance*). In Ich., Resembling *or like the chub.*

COTUNNIUS, LIQUOR of (The first describer). The perilymph or limpid fluid which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

COTYLE'DON (Gr. *kotulē*, a hollow). In Anat., A little mass on the chorion of certain animals, consisting of aggregated vascular villi; a projecting, cup-like body, pierced with innumerable tubular cavities, on the inner surface of the uterus of such animals, to receive the fœtal cotyledon. In Bot., The more or less globular portion of the seed of a plant, which encloses and nourishes the embryo; the seed-leaf, or first leaf from seed.

COTYLI'FORM (Gr. *kotulē*, hollow; L. *forma*, form). In Bot., Having a rotate figure with an erect limb.

COT'YLOID (Gr. *kotulē*, a cup; *eidos*, appearance). Applied to the cavity in the os innominatum, which articulates with the head of the femur; also to the fibro-cartilaginous ligament surrounding that cavity.

COUCHING. The operation of depression or thrusting of a cataractous lens directly downwards.

COUGH, TUBAL. When the sound of the cough experienced by auscultation is as of air rushing very noisily and strongly through tubes with solid walls.

COUNTER-EXTENSION (L. *contra*, opposite; *extendo*, I stretch out). The holding firmly and fixedly the upper part of a limb, whilst the lower is gradually extended.

COUNTER-INDICATION. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Contra-indication.

COUNTER-IRRITANT. A remedy used for the purpose of counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. An irritation excited in one part to relieve irritation existing in another part of the body.

COUNTER-POISON. Syn. of Antidote.

COUNTER-STROKE. *V.* CONTRE-COUP.

COURSES. Vulgar syn. of Catamenia.

COWPER'S GLANDS (From their discoverer). Two small glands, situated behind the bulb and below the fore-part of the membranous portion of the male urethra, and at each side of the female vagina.

COWPOX. Popular syn. of Vaccina.

COXAL'GIA (L. *coxa*, hip; Gr. *algos*, grief). Pain in the hip.

COXI'TIS (L. *coxa*, hip; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the hip joint.

COXO-FEMORAL. Pertaining to the ilium and the femur.

CRACKED-POT SOUND. A sound heard on percussion over a superficial pulmonary cavity filled with air.

CRACKLING - OF - LEATHER SOUND. A sound heard by auscultation when the pericardium is roughened with lymph.

CRADLE. *V.* ARCULUS.

CRAMP (Ger. *krampfen*, to contract). A painful, sudden, and involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles.

CRA'NIAL (Gr. *kranion*, skull). Relating or pertaining to the cranium or skull.

CRANIOCLASM (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *klaō*, I break). A new variety of craniotomy, the peculiarity of which is the reducing and comminuting of the base of the fœtal skull behind the foramen magnum, and at other points, by a proper pair of forceps.—*Dr. J. Y. Simpson.*

CRANIOCLAST (same). A kind of forceps employed in cranioclasm.

CRANIOG'NOMY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *gignōskō*, I know). The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characters of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

CRANIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *graphō*, I write). An anatomical description of the skull.

CRANIOL'OGY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on the skull. Syn. of Phrenology.

CRANIOMANCY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *manteia*, prophecy). Syn. of Phrenology.

CRANIOM'ETER (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *metron*, measure) An instrument for measuring the skull.

CRANIOM'ETRY (same). The art of measuring the skull.

CRANIOPLAS'TY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *plassō*, I form). Morioplastice of the scalp.

CRANIOSCOPACY, CRANIOSCOPY (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *skopeō*, I scrutinize). The observation of the configuration, shape, and volume, into which the development of the cerebrum moulds and fashions the skull. The science of investigating the shape and prominences of the skull.

CRANIOTOME (Gr. *kranion*, skull; *temnō*, I cut). An instrument consisting of a steel ring with a curved bar passing over its long diameter. It is recommended to be fixed on the denuded skull by means of four screws, for the purpose of holding the head firmly, and of acting as a guide or rest for the saw in *post-mortem* sections of the cranium.

CRANIOTOMIST (same). One who performs or advocates craniotomy.

CRANIOTOMY (same). The operation of opening the skull and extracting the mutilated fœtus, in parturition.

CRASSAMENTUM (L. *crassus*, thick). The thick red part or clot of blood; the deposit of other fluids.

CRATERI'FORM (L. *cratera*, goblet; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of, or shaped like, a goblet.

CRE'ATINE (Gr. *kreas*, flesh). A nitrogenized, crystallizable, neutral substance found in the fluid sur-

rounding muscular fibre, and in the urine.

CREATININE (same) A crystallizable, alkaline substance, found in the juice of muscles and in the urine; and obtainable by the action of strong acids upon creatine.

CREMA'STER (Gr. *kremaō*, I suspend). The thin muscular fascia which serves to draw up the testicle.

CRE'NATE, CRE'NATED (L. *crena*, notch). In Nat. Hist., Having the margin slightly cut or notched, the projections or teeth being rounded.

CREN'ATURE (same). In Bot., A notch or notching.

CRENEL'LED. Etym. as, and Syn. of Crenate.

CREN'ULATE, CREN'ULATED (L. dim. of *crena*, notch). In Nat. Hist., Having the edge cut into very small notches or scallops.

CRE'OLE. A native of America or the West Indies, born of European parents.

CREP'ITANT (L. *crepo*, I make a noise). Crackling.

CREPITA'TION (same). 1. The noise made when the rough ends of a fractured bone are moved against each other. 2. The sound or sensation communicated by pressure of the fingers on the part when the areolar tissue is filled with air, or when there is serum in any of the sheaths of the tendons. 3. A sound heard, almost exclusively during inspiration, in pulmonary diseases, as of the formation and bursting of numerous little air-bubbles in a liquid. 4. In Chem., The noise made by certain salts during burning.

CREPITUS (same). Syn. of Crepitation (1 and 2).

CREST (L. *crista*, a crest). Applied to various bony and other eminences in the body. In Bot., An elevated appendage terminating a particular organ.

CRETA'CEOUS (L. *creta*, chalk). *Containing, relating to*, or having *the qualities of*, chalk.

CRETACEOUSLY-PRUINOSE (
creta, chalk; *pruina*, frost). Bot., Covered with white glitteri spots or pustules.

CRETEFACTION (L. *creta*, chal *facio*, I make). Formation of, conversion into, calcareous or c taceous concretions.

CRET'IN. One affected with cre nism.

CRET'INISM. A state of idiot more or less complete, accomp nied with goitre, endemic Switzerland and other mountai ous countries.

CRIBRA'TION (L. *cribrum*, siev In Pharm., The act or process sifting or riddling.

CRIBRIFORM (L. *cribrum*, siev *forma*, form). Like a sieve; pe forated.

CRIBROSE (L. *cribrum*, sieve). Sy of Cribriform.

CRICOID (Gr. *krikos*, ring; *eid* appearance). Resembling, shaped like, a ring.

CRI'NAL (L. *crinis*, hair). Pertai ing to hair.

CRIN'ATED (same). Having th appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINICUL'TURAL (L. *crinis*, hai *colo*, I trim). Relating to th growth of hair.

CRINIG'EROUS (L. *crinis*, hai *gero*, I bear). Hair-producing overgrown with hair.

CRI'NITE. Ety. as, and Syn. of, Cr nated.

CRI'NOID (Gr. *krinon*, white lil *eidos*, appearance). Resemblin or having the shape of, lilies.

CRI'NOSE (L. *crinis*, hair). Hair

CRISIS (Gr. *krinō*, I separate). T change in a disease which ind cates its event or termination.

CRISPISULC'ANT (L. *crispo*, curl; *sulcus*, furrow). Wavy; u dulating.

CRIST'ATE, CRISTAT'ED (L. *cr ta*, crest). In Bot., Crested; tu ed; having an appendage like crest or tuft.

CRIT'ICAL. Pertaining to a c

CRITICAL PERIOD. Syn. of Change of Life.

CROSSING. The union of an animal with a different variety of the species, in order to improve the breed.

CROTCHET (Fr. *crochet*, a hook). An obstetrical instrument for extracting the fœtus in craniotomy.

CROUP (Sax. *hreopan*, to call out). An affection of the larynx and trachea accompanied with a harsh voice, ringing cough, and difficult respiration. It may be inflammatory, spasmodic, or hysterical.

CROWN. The circular summit of any part of the body; any portion of the body resembling a crown.

CROWN OF THE TREPHINE. The saw of the trephine.

CRUCIAL, CRUCIATE (L. *crux*, a cross). Having the form of a cross.

CRUCIBLE. A chemical vessel for melting substances.

CRUCIF'EROUS (L. *crux*, cross; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing cruciate flowers.

CRUCIFORM (L. *crux*, cross; *forma*, form). Syn. of Crucial.

CRU'DITY (L. *crudus*, crude). Undigested matter in the stomach.

CRUORIN (L. *cruor*, blood). Syn. of Hæmatin.

CRURA (L. *crus*, leg). In Anat., Applied to those parts of the body which resemble legs.

CRURAL (same). Pertaining to the thigh or lower limb.

CRUSTA PETROSA. A permanent thin layer of osseous tissue on the roots of the teeth. Toothbone or cement.

CRUSTA'CEOUS (L. *crusta*, shell). In Nat. Hist., Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell. Having a hard, brittle crust or shell.

CRUSTAL'OGY (L. *crusta*, shell; Gr. *logos*, speech). That part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

CRUS'TATED (L. *crusta*, crust). *Covered with a crust.*

CRYOPH'ORUS (Gr. *kruos*, frost; *pherō*, I produce). An instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTA (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide). 1. A small, hollow secreting gland situate in the substance of the skin or mucous membrane. 2. Pl. Syn. of Malpighian bodies. 3. In Bot., A round receptacle for secretion present in the leaves of some plants.

CRYPTOBRANCHIATE (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., Having no conspicuous gills.

CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *kephalē*, the head). A monster with a very small head, which does not appear externally.

CRYPTODID'YMUS (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *didumos*, double). A monstrosity, in which one fœtus is contained in another.

CRYPTOGAMIC. Etym. as, and Syn. of Cryptogamous.

CRYPTOG'AMIST (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *gamos*, marriage). One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

CRYPTOG'AMOUS (same). In Nat. Hist., Applied to creatures whose organs of fructification or generation are obscure or concealed.

CRYPTOG'AMY (same). In Bot., Concealed or obscure fructification.

CRYPTOPY'IC (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *puon*, pus). Applied to a disease kept up by a hidden abscess.

CRYPTORCHIDIAN. Etym. as, and Syn. of Cryptorchis.

CRYPTOR'CHIS (Gr. *kruptō*, I hide; *orchis*, testicle). One whose testicles have not passed into the scrotum.

CRYS'TAL (Gr. *kruos*, frost; *stellō*, I set). An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.

CRYS'TALLINE (Gr. krustallos, crystal). 1. Resembling crystal.

2. The lentiform, transparent, doubly convex body, situate immediately behind the pupil of the eye.

CRYSTALLITIS (Gr. *krustallos*, crystal; and *itis*). Syn. of Phacitis.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION (Gr. *krustallos*, crystal). The formation of crystals during the passage of certain bodies from a fluid to a solid form.

CRYSTALLOG'RAPHY (Gr. *krustallos*, crystal; *graphō*, I write). The science which treats of crystals.

CRYSTALLOID (Gr. *krustallos*, crystal; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling crystal, or the crystalline. Syn. of Crystalline (2); and of the capsule of the crystalline.

CTENOID (Gr. *kteis*, comb; *eidos*, appearance). In Zool., Applied to an order of fishes having scales formed of laminæ of horn or of unenamelled bone, with the posterior margin pectinated like a comb.

CUBIFORM (Gr. *kubos*, cube; L. *forma*, form) Syn. of Cuboid.

CUBIT (L. *cubitus*, elbow). Syn. of Ulna.

CUBOID (Gr. *kubos*, cube; *eidos*, appearance). Having, more or less, the form of a cube.

CU'CULLATE, CU'CULLATED (L. *cucullus*, hood). In Bot., Having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

CU'CURBIT (L. *cucurbita*, gourd). In Chem., A vessel of the shape of a gourd, used in distillation.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS (same). In Bot., Resembling a gourd.

CUCUR'BITIVE (same). In Zool., Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUIRASS CANCER. A cancer spreading so as to embrace the whole chest anteriorly.

CU'LICIFORM (L. *culex*, gnat; *forma*, form). Of the form or *shape of a flea*; resembling a flea.

CULM (L. *culmus*, stalk of grasses). In Bot., The stem or stalk of corn and grasses.

CULMIF'EROUS (L. *culmus*, stalk of grasses; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing culms.

CULMINATION (L. *culmen*, the top). Syn. of Acme.

CUL'TRATE, CUL'TRATED (L. *culter*, knife). In Nat. Hist., Shaped like a pruning-knife.

CULTRIFORM (L. *culter*, knife; *forma*, form). Syn. of Cultrate.

CULTRIV'OROUS (L. *culter*, knife; *voro*, I devour). Applied to persons who have swallowed knives.

CUMULO-STRATUS. A cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus. The cumulus flattened at top and overhanging its base.

CU'MULUS (L. a heap). A cloud which increases from above in dense convex or conical heaps.

CUMULUS, GERMINAL. The granular mass beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg.

CUNEAL, CUNEATE, CUNEATED (L. *cuneus*, a wedge). Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM (L. *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, form). Wedge-shaped.

CUNEO-CUBOID. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboid.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scaphoid.

CUP. A glass vessel used for drawing blood in scarification. In Bot., Anything in the shape of a cup.

CU'PEL (L. *cupella*, little cup). A small cup or vessel used in refining metals.

CUPEL'LATION (same). The refining of metals by a cupel or by scorification.

CUPPED. Applied to drawn blood, when its buffy coat assumes on its upper surface a concave appearance.

CUPPING (Fr. couper, to cut). A mode of blood-letting, performed

scarificator and cupping-

US (L. *cuprum*, copper) ıg of, resembling, or par- f the qualities of, copper.
:ROUS (L. *cuprum*, cop-), I bear). Producing, or :, copper.
In Bot., An accidental a fruit or seed surround- ıwer part like a cup.
'E, CUPULIFORM. In aped like a cup or re- ıll.
'E (L. *cura*, cure). Re- the cure of a disease.
)F CARUS. The ima- urved line which marks tion of the canal of the

LINES. Certain rough ılar ridges on the exterior f the occipital bone.
CUS'PIDATE (L. *cuspis*, a spear). In Bot., Having, ıating in, a sharp end or ɔint.
ıL, CUTANEOUS (L. in). Belonging to, or , the skin.
(L. dim. of *cutis*, skin). ny, insensible, external ır layer of the skin.
. skin). The true skin, g of condensed areolar

ON THE GRIPE. A lithotomy described by ɔonsisting of cutting di- ɔon the stone, which was project *in perinæo* by of the fingers *in ano*.
'HED. In Bot., Cut and ıt the same time.
(Gr. *kuanos*, blue). Ap- the blue appearance ertain diseases give a

IN (Gr. *kuanos*, blue; I beget). A colourless posed of carbon and ni- is an ingredient of Prus-

'TER (Gr. *kuanos*, blue; *metron*, measure). An instrument for comparing the different shades of blue which the sky assumes in different climates and at different elevations.

CYANOP'ATHY (Gr. *kuanos*, blue; *pathos*, affection). A morbid blueness of the surface of the body, depending on a direct communication between the right and left sides of the heart.

CYANOSIS (Gr. *kuanos*, blue; *nosos*, disease). Syn. of Cyanopathy.

CYANURIN (Gr. *kuanos*, blue; *ouron*, urine). A blue or purple pigment, occasionally met with in the urine.

CYATH'IFORM (L. *cyathus*, a drinking-cup; *forma*, form). In Bot., Cup-shaped; concave.

CYCLOBRANCHIATE (Gr. *kuklos*, circle; *braychia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., Having the gills disposed in a circle.

CYCLOCEPHA'LUS (Gr. *kuklos*, circle; *kephalē*, head). A monster with the eyes either in contact, or united in one.

CYCLOID (Gr. *kuklos*, circle; *eidos*, appearance). In Zool., Applied to an order of fishes having their scales composed of laminæ of horn or unenamelled bone, of a rounded form, with smooth and simple margins.

CYCLOPEAN. Having the characters of a Cyclops; having the viscera and other parts of a double fœtus existing in a single body.

CYCLO'PIA (Gr. *kuklos*, circle; *ōps*, eye). The state of a Cyclops.

CYCLOPS (same). A monster with one eye only in the middle of the forehead.

CYCLOSIS (Gr. *kuklos*, circle). The circulation of the fluids of plants.

CYCLOSTOMOUS (Gr. *kuklos*, circle; *stoma*, mouth) In Zool., Having a circular mouth or aperture.

CYCLO-VERTEBRAL (Gr. kuklos, circle; and vertebra). Applied to

the round body forming the centre of a vertebra.—*Grant.*

CYESIOL'OGY (Gr. *kuēsis*, pregnancy; *logos*, speech). A discourse on pregnancy.

CYLINDRA'CEOUS (Gr. *kulindros*, roller). In Bot., Having the form of a cylinder.

CYLIN'DRIFORM (Gr. *kulindros*, roller; L. *forma*, form). Syn. of CYLINDROID.

CYL'INDROID (Gr. *kulindros*, roller; *eidos*, appearance). Having the figure of a cylinder.

CYLINDROMA (Gr. *kulindros*, roller; *ōmion*, projection). A kind of tumour or growth of a peculiar gland-like structure, consisting of vesicles, like variously-sized gland follicles, of club-, spindle-, star-, or pointed-shaped pouches and cells, all filled with fluid, in a stroma of areolar tissue.

CYLLOSO'MUS (Gr. *kullus*, bent; *sōma*, body). A malformation of the body, in which the fissure and consequent tumour are lateral, and the lower extremity of the fissured side absent, or but little developed,

CYMB'IFORM (L. *cymba*, boat; *forma*, form). Having the shape of a boat.

CYME (L. *cyma*, sprout). In Bot., A generic term for centrifugal inflorescence, where the terminal flower is developed first, and the new growth takes place in the axils of the leaves below.

CYMIF'EROUS (L. *cyma*, sprout; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing cymes.

CYM'OID (L. *cyma*, sprout; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Having the form of a cyme.

CY'MOSE, CY'MOUS (L. *cyma*, sprout). In Bot., Flowering in cymes.

CYNAN'CHE (Gr. *kuōn*, dog; *agchō*, I choke). Inflammation of those parts of the throat subservient to *insalivation, deglutition, respiration, or speech.*

CYNAN'THROPY (Gr. *kuōn*, dog; *anthrōpos*, man). A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNIC (Gr. *kuōn*, dog). Pertaining to, or resembling, a dog or its motions.

CYOT'ROPHY (Gr. *kuos*, fœtus; *trephō*, I nourish). Nutrition of the fœtus.

CYPRINOID (Gr. *kuprinos*, carp; *eidos*, appearance). In Ich., Resembling, or like, the carp.

CYST (Gr. *kustē*, bladder). A pouch or sac abnormally developed in any part of the body.

CYSTALGIA (Gr. *kustē*, bladder; *algos*, grief). Pain in the bladder.

CYSTANENCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *kustē*, bladder; *an*, neg.; *egkephalos*, brain). A monstrosity, in which a cyst, filled with fluid, occupies the place of a brain.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *kustē*, bladder; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster with a vesicular brain.

CYSTIC (Gr. *kustē*, bladder). Pertaining to the gall-bladder; containing, or consisting of, cysts.

CYSTIC OXIDE. A rare species of urinary calculus containing sulphur.

CYSTIC SARCOMA. A tumour, composed of aggregated cysts, found in certain glands of the body.

CYSTINE (Gr. *kustē*, bladder). Syn. of Cystic Oxide.

CYSTINIC. Containing, or pertaining to, Cystine.

CYSTINURIA. Urine, containing cystine, or cystic oxide.

CYSTIRRHAG'IA (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the bladder.

CYSTIRRHŒA (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *reō*, I flow). A discharge of mucus from the bladder.

CYSTI'TIS (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; and *itis*). Inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTO-BUBONOCE'LE (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *boubōn*, groin; *kēlē*, swelling). Hernia of the bladder through the inguinal ring.

CYSTO-CARCINOMATOUS. Consisting of a cyst filled with a soft, pultaceous, carcinomatous-like mass.

CYSTOCELE (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *kēlē*, swelling). Hernia of the bladder.

CYSTODYN'IA (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the bladder.

CYSTOID (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a cyst.

CYSTO-LITHIASIS (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *lithos*, stone). The aggregate of symptoms produced by calculus vesicæ.

CYSTO-LITHIC (same). Pertaining to calculus vesicæ.

CYSTOMA (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *ōmion*, projection). A cystic growth.

CYSTO-PHLEGMATIC (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *phlegmatikos*, affected with phlégm). Pertaining to the vesical mucus.

CYSTOPLAS'TY (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *plassō*, I form). An operation for closing fistulous openings into the bladder.

CYSTOPLEG"IC (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *plēssō*, I strike). Pertaining to paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPY'IC (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *puon*, pus). Relating to purulent affections of the bladder.

CYSTOSARCOMA (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; and *sarcoma*). A tumour composed of a more or less firm, fibrous, or vascular mass, but invariably containing solitary cysts in its substance.

CYSTOSPASTIC (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *spaō*, I convulse). Relating to spasm of the bladder.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *thrombos*, clot; *eidos*, appearance). Relating to the existence of clots in the bladder.

CYSTOTOMY (Gr. *kustis*, bladder; *temnō*, I cut in two) 1. Incision of the bladder. 2. The act or practice of opening encysted tumours.

CYSTOUS. Syn. of Cystic.

CYTISI'NA. The active principle of the Cytisus Laburnum, or bean-trefoil tree.

CYTITIS (Gr. *skutos*, skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of the skin.

CY'TOBLAST (Gr. *kutos*, cavity; *blastos*, bud). A cell-germ, or nucleus.

CYTOBLASTE'MA (Gr. *kutos*, cavity; *blastēmos*, bud). The soft or liquid organizable matter in which cytoblasts and cells are developed.

CYTOGENET'IC (Gr. *kutos*, cavity; *gennaō*, I beget.) Pertaining to cell formation.

CYTOG"ENY (same). Cell formation.

CYTOID (Gr. *kutis*, small box; *eidos*, appearance). Cyst-like; resembling a cyst.

D.

DACRYADENAL'GIA (G. *dakru*, a tear; *adēn*, gland; *algos*, grief) Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

DACRYADENI'TIS (Gr. *dakru*, a tear; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYALLŒO'SIS (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *alloiōsis*, change). A morbid state of the tears.

DACRYGELO'SIS (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *gelaō*, I laugh). A species of insanity, in which the patient cries and laughs at the same time.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒA (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *blenna*, phlegm; *rheō*, I flow). A mucous discharge accompanying the tears.

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *kustis*, bladder; *algos*, grief). Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTITIS (Gr. *dakru*,

tear; *kustis*, bladder; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DAC'RYOLITE (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *lithos*, stone). A lachrymal concretion.

DACRYOLITHIASIS (same). The formation of lachrymal concretions.

DACRYOPS (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *ōps*, eye). A cystic swelling, connected with the lachrymal apparatus.—*Schmidt.*

DACRYOPYORRHŒA (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *puon*, pus; *reō*, I flow). A purulent discharge accompanying the tears.

DACRYOSOLENI'TIS (Gr. *dakru*, tear; *sōlēn*, canal; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lachrymal ducts.

DACTYLOSYM'PHYSIS (Gr. *daktulos*, finger; *sumphuō*, I grow together). A growing together of the fingers.

DALTO'NIAN. One who, like Dalton, cannot distinguish colours.

DALTONISM. Syn. of Achromatopsia.

DANDRIFF, DANDRUFF. (Sax. *tan*, a scab; *drof*, sordid). Popular syn. of Pityriasis.

DANDY. Syn. of Dengue.

DAPHNINE. The acrid, volatile, alkaline principle of Daphne Alpina.

DARTOID (Gr. *dartos*, skin of the scrotum; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, the dartos.

DARTOS (Gr. *derō*, I flay). The loose reddish areolar tissue of the scrotum, which contains unstriped muscular fibre.

DARTROUS (Fr. *dartre*, tetter). Pertaining to a kind of cutaneous disease of no definite character.

DA'TURINE. The active principle of the Datura Stramonium

DAY BLINDNESS. *V.* NYCTALOPIA.

DAY-SIGHT, or -VISION. *V.* HEMERALOPIA.

DE- (L.). In composition signifies *devoid* or *deprived of*, *separating*, *arresting*, or *antagonizing*.

DEBILITANTS (L. *debilis*, weak). Remedies given to allay excitement.

DECALCIFIED (L. *de*, from; *calx*, lime). Devoid of, or not yet impregnated with, calcareous matter.

DECAN'DROUS (Gr. *deka*, ten; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having ten stamens.

DECAPH'YLLOUS (Gr. *deka*, ten; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having ten leaves.

DECAPITATION (L. *de*, from; *caput*, head). Syn. of Decollation.

DECAPITATOR (same). The name of a cutting hook for performing decapitation.

DECAP'ODAL (Gr. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Having ten feet; belonging to the Order of Decapods.

DE'CEMFID (L. *decem*, ten; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Divided into, or having, ten parts or divisions.

DECID'UA MEMBRANA (L. *de*, from; *cado*, I fall). The altered and modified mucous membrane of the uterus, which so changes after impregnation and becomes one of the fœtal coverings.

DECID'UOUS (L. *de*, from; *cado*, I fall). 1. In Nat. Hist., Shed during, or not lasting, the lifetime of the creature. 2. Applied to those skin diseases where the epidermis is frequently cast off.—*De Méric.*

DEC'LINATE (L. *declino*, I bend). In Bot., Bending, or bent, downward in a curve; declining.

DECLINOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of Declinate.

DECOC'TION (L. *de*, from; *coquo*, I boil). 1. The operation of boiling substances in a liquid. 2. The fluid in which any substance has been boiled.

DE'COLLATED (L. *de*, from; *collum*, neck). In Conchol., Having the apex or head of the shell worn off in its progress of growth.

DECOLLATION (L. *de*, from; *collum*, neck). The separating of the head from the trunk in certain cases of transverse presentations.

DECOLORATION (L. *de*, from; *color*, colour). Any pharmaceutical pro-

ceas for wholly or partially depriving substances of their colour.

DECOMPOS'ITE. Etym. as, and Syn. of Decompound.

DECOMPOSI"TION (L. *de*, from; *compono*, I set in order). The act or process of separating the constituent parts of a substance which are chemically combined; the resolution of a compound body into its component parts.

DECOMPOUND (same). In Bot., Twice or thrice pinnate; formed of compound flowers, or containing within a common calyx smaller calyces common to several flowers.

DECORTICA'TION. The operation of stripping off bark or husks.

DEC'REMENT (L. *decresco*, I decrease). 1. The quantity by which anything decreases or becomes less. 2. In Crystall., A successive diminution of the laminæ of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced.

DECREPITA'TION (L. *de*, from; *crepo*, I crackle). The act of making a crackling noise and suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DECUM'BENT (L. *decumbo*, I lie down). In Bot., Declined or bending down; lying down on the ground.

DECUR'RENT (L. *decurro*, I run down). In Bot., Extending or running downward.

DECURTATE (L. *decurtatus*, shortened). Becoming progressively smaller and smaller; diminishing.

DECUS'SATE, DECUS'SATED (L. *decussis*, the figure of the letter X). In Bot., Growing in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner.

DECUSSA'TION (same). The intersecting or crossing of lines, rays, leaves, or nerves.

DED'ALOUS (L. *dedolo*, I fashion). In Bot., *Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture.*

DEDENTITION. The second dentition.

DEDOLA'TION (L. *dedolo*, I cut with an axe). The cutting off any part of the body obliquely.

DEFECATION (L. *de*, from; *fex*, dregs). 1. The act by which the fæces are discharged from the body. 2. The act of separating the dregs from a liquid.

DEF'ERENT (L. *de*, from; *fero*, I bear). Applied to the duct which conveys the semen from the testicle.

DEFIGURATION. Syn. of Deformation.

DEFLAGRA'TION (L. *de*, from; *flagro*, I burn). The rapid combustion of a substance with much evolution of flame and vapour, and with more or less noise.

DEFLAGRATOR (same). A galvanic instrument for producing combustion.

DEFLECT'ED, DEFLEX'ED (L. *deflecto*, I bend down). In Nat. Hist., Bent downwards.

DEFLORA'TION (L. *defloresco*, I shed flowers). The act of taking away a female's virginity.

DEFLUX'ION (L. *de*, from; and *fluo*, I flow). A falling of humours from a superior to an inferior part of the body; a discharge of humours; an inflammation attended with increased secretion.

DEFOLIA'TION (L. *de*, from; *folium*, leaf). The time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

DEFORMA'TION (L. *de*, from; *forma*, form). A deformity of any part of the body.

DEGENERA'TION (L. *degener*, unlike one's ancestors). In Nat. Hist. and Physiol., A gradual deterioration in any class of animals, or of any organ of a living body, from natural causes. In Path., A morbid alteration in the structure of an organ.

DEGLUTI"TION (L. *de*, from; *glutio*, I swallow). The act of swallowing.

DEGREE (L. *gradus*, step) A part

or division marked on a thermometric scale.

DEGUSTA'TION (L. *de*, from; and *gusto*, I taste). The act of tasting.

DEHIS'CENCE (L. *dehisco*, I gape). The opening of a shut organ, generally along a determinate line.

DEJEC'TION (L. *dejicio*, I cast down). The act of voiding the fæces; the matter voided.

DELIGA'TION (L. *deligo*, I bind up). A binding up, or bandaging.

DELIQUES'CENCE (L. *deliquesco*, I melt down). A gradual melting, caused by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DELIRIUM (L. *deliro*, to make balks in ploughing, *i.e.*, to err, wander, miss). The confusion of ideas, and wandering of the mind, consequent on the disturbed function of the brain, in certain diseases.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. Delirium, accompanied with sleeplessness and tremors, occasioned most frequently by the abuse, or by a cessation from the excessive use, of stimulants.

DELITES'CENCE (L. *delitesco*, I abscond). The sudden subsidence of a tumour or other disease.

DELTIFORM (Gr. the letter *delta*; L. *forma*, form). Syn. of Deltoid.

DELTOID (Gr. the letter *delta*; *eidos*, appearance). Shaped somewhat like a delta; the triangular muscle of the shoulder.

DELUSION (L. *deludo*, I beguile) Syn. of Hallucination.

DEMEN'TIA (L. *de*, from; *mens*, mind). Diminished activity of the mental powers, occurring subsequently to the development of the faculties.

DEMEPHITIZATION. The act or process of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DEMODEX (Gr. *dēmos*, fat; *dēx*, worm that eats wood). The worm-like parasite of the human sebaceous follicles.

DEMONOMANIA (Gr. *daimōn*, demon; *mania*, madness). A species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself possessed of devils. Religious Monomania.

DEM'ONSTRATOR (L. *demonstro*, I show). In Anat., One who exhibits dissected parts, or teaches practical anatomy.

DEMUL'CENT (L. *demulceo*, I coax). Medicines which soften or mollify; or which diminish the effects of irritation.

DENDRIT'IC (Gr. *dendron*, tree). Syn. of Arborescent.

DEN'DROID, DENDROI'DAL (Gr. *dendron*, tree; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a small tree or shrub.

DENDROL'OGY (Gr. *dendron*, tree; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the Natural History of, trees.

DENDROM'ETER (Gr. *dendron*, tree; *metron*, measure). An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DEN'GUE. A very violent and singular form of epidemic rheumatic fever.

DENIGRA'TION (L. *denigro*, I blacken). The act of becoming black.

DENS PROLIFER. A supernumerary tooth growing apparently on a parent tooth.

DENS'ITY (L. *densus*, thick). In Nat. Phil., The quantity of matter contained in a body under a given bulk.

DENTAL (L. *dens*, tooth). Pertaining to the teeth.

DENTARY (same). Applied adj. and subs. to that piece of the ramus of the lower jaw in fishes, which has the dentinal plate ankylosed to it.—*Owen*.

DENTATE, DENTATED (same). Toothed; having tooth-like processes.

DENT'ICLE (L. dim. of *dens*, tooth). A small tooth or projecting point.

DENTIC'ULATE, DENTIC'ULATED (same). In Bot., Having the margins finely and slightly toothed.

DENTICULA'TIONS. In Nat. Hist., Very small teeth.

DENTIFORM (L. dens, tooth; for-

ma, form). Having the form of a tooth.

DENTIFRICE (L. *dens*, tooth; *frico*, I rub). A tooth-powder.

DENTI"GEROUS (L. *dens*, tooth; *gero*, I carry). Carrying, or containing, teeth.

DENT'ILE. Etym. as, and Syn. of Denticle.

DENTINAL (L. *dens*, tooth). Producing, or supporting, the teeth.

DENTINE (same). The ivory or tooth-substance which forms the great bulk of a tooth.

DENTIROS'TRAL, DENTIROS'TRATE (L. *dens*, tooth; *rostrum*, beak). In Ornith., Having the beak like a tooth.

DENT'IST (L. *dens*, tooth). One who confines himself to operating upon teeth, and to the manufacture of false ones

DENTIS'TRY (same). The art of a dentist.

DENTITION (same). The period of, or symptoms attendant on, the cutting of the teeth.

DENT'OID (L. *dens*, tooth; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or shaped like, a tooth.

DENUDA'TION (L. *denudo*, I make bare). The state of parts deprived of their proper coverings. In Geol., The carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which inferior rocks are laid bare.

DEOB'STRUENT (L. *de*, from; *obstruo*, I stop up). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which removes any obstruction in the body.

DEODORIZER (L. *de*, from; *odor*, scent). Syn. of Antibromic.

DEONTOL'OGY (Gr. *deon*, what is necessary; *logos*, speech). The science of duty; ethics.

DEOP'PILATIVE (L. *de*, from; *oppilo*, I stop). Syn. of Deobstruent.

DEPHLEGMA'TION (L. *de*, from; *Gr. phlegma*, flame). The operation of separating water from spirit and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

DEPILA'TION (L. *de*, from; *pilus*, hair). Deprivation of the hair.

DEP'ILOUS (same). Without hair.

DEPLE'TION (L. *depleo*, I empty). The act of emptying or unloading; blood-letting; excessive evacuation.

DEPO'SIT (L. *depono*, I lay aside). In Phys. and Path., Structureless matter separated from the blood or other fluids. In Geol., That which, having been suspended or carried along in a lighter medium, at length subsides.

DEPOS'ITIVE (same). Applied to that state of skin in which plastic lymph is poured out into the dermal tissue, giving rise to papulæ.

DEPRAVA'TION (L. *depravo*, I corrupt). The state in which good qualities are lost or impaired.

DEPRESS'ED (L. *deprimo*, I press down). In Bot., Having the appearance of being pressed down. In Zool., Having the vertical section shorter than the transverse.

DEPRES'SION (L. *deprimo*, I press down). A low state of body or mind. In Anat., A hollow; an excavation. In Surgery, 1. A falling in, or forcing inwards, of a portion of a fractured cranial bone. 2. Syn. of Couching.

DEPRES'SOR (same). 1. Applied to muscles which draw down the parts on which they act. 2. An instrument for depressing the tongue.

DEPURA'TION (L. *de*, from; *purus*, pure). 1. The process by which nature purifies the animal economy. 2. The process of freeing fluids from extraneous matters.

DERADELPH'US (Gr. *derē*, neck; *adelphos*, brother). A double monocephalous monster, whose two bodies are united above, and separated below, the navel.

DERADENI'TIS (Gr. *derē*, neck; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of the cervical glands.

DERANENCEPHALIA (Gr. *derē*, neck; *an*, neg.; *egkephalos*, brain). A monstrosity having only a small portion of brain resting on the vertebræ of the neck. A monstrosity without brain, or the cervical portion of the spinal cord.

DERENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *derē*, neck; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster with the brain placed in the neck.

DERIVA'TION (L. *de*, from; *rivus*, river). 1. The drawing of humours, or of excited vital manifestations, from one part of the body, by suitable applications, to another part. 2. The suction power of the heart.

DERMAD (Gr. *derma*, skin). Towards the dermal aspect.

DERMAL (same). Pertaining to, or consisting of, skin.

DERMAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the skin.

DERMAL'GIA (Gr. *derma*, skin; *algos*, grief). Pain in the nerves of the skin.

DERMATAGRA (Gr. *derma*, skin; *agra*, seizure). Syn. of Pellagra.

DERMAT'IC, DERM'ATINE (Gr. *derma*, skin). Pertaining to the skin.

DERMATI'TIS (Gr. *derma*, skin; and *itis*). Syn. of Cytitis.

DERMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *derma*, skin; *graphō*, I describe). The anatomical description of the skin.

DERMATOID (Gr. *derma*, skin; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the skin.

DERMATOL'OGY (Gr. *derma*, skin; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on the skin.

DERMATOPH'YTÆ (Gr. *derma*, skin; *phuton*, plant). Cutaneous diseases characterized by the presence of parasitic plants.

DERMATOS'ES (Gr. *derma*, skin). Cutaneous diseases.

DERMATOZOA (Gr. *derma*, skin; *zōon*, animal). 1. Parasitic animalcules which infest the healthy *or diseased skin*. 2. Cutaneous *diseases characterized* by the pre*sence of parasitic* animalcules.

DERMIC (Gr. *derma*, skin). Syn. of Dermal.

DERMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *derma*, skin; *graphō*, I write). Syn. of Dermatography.

DERMOHÆMAL (Gr. *derma*, skin; *aima*, blood). In Zool., Applied to the ventral fin-rays of fishes.—*Owen*.

DERMONEURAL (Gr. *derma*, skin; *neuron*, nerve). In Zool., Applied to the dorsal fin-rays of fishes.—*Owen*.

DERM'OPHYTE (Gr. *derma*, skin; *phuton*, plant). A parasitic plant-growth of the skin.

DERMOSKELE'TON (Gr. *derma*, skin; *skeleton*, skeleton). 1. The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument which covers certain animals. 2. The superficial, or skin-bones.

DERMOT'OMY (Gr. *derma*, skin; *temnō*, I cut in two). The anatomy, or dissection, of the skin.

DESCEMET, MEMBRANE OF. Syn. of the suppositious membrane of the aqueous humour.

DESCEMETI'TIS (*Descemet*, and *itis*). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

DESICCA'TION (L. *desicco*, I dry up). The act of reducing to perfect dryness; drying.

DESIC'CATIVE (same). Applied, adj. and subs., to external remedies which dry up the moisture from a wound.

DESMIOGNA'THUS (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *gnathos*, jaw). A double parasitic monster, in which a supernumerary imperfect head is attached under the neck by muscle and skin only.

DESMI'TIS (Gr. *desmos*, bond; and *itis*). Inflammation of ligaments.

DESMODYN'IA (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the ligaments.

DESMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the ligaments.

DESMOID (Gr. desmos, bond; eidos,

appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, a ligament.

DESMOID TISSUE. Syn. of White Fibrous tissue.

DESMOL'OGY (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *logos*, speech). That part of anatomy which treats of the ligaments.

DESMOP'ATHY (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *pathos*, affection). Disease of the ligaments.

DESMOT'OMY (Gr. *desmos*, bond; *temnō*, I cut in two.) Section, or dissection, of ligaments.

DESPUMA'TION (L. *de*, and *spuma*, froth). The throwing off of the impurities from, and the forming a scum or froth on the surface of, any fluid; scumming.

DESQUAMA'TION (L. *de*, from; *squama*, scale). The separation of the cuticle, in the form of variedly sized scales.

DESUDA'TION (L. *desudo*, I sweat much). A profuse and inordinate sweating. Syn. of Sudamina.

DETER'GENT (L. *detergeo*, I cleanse). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which have the power of cleansing wounds, ulcers, &c.

DETERMINA'TION (L. *de*, from; *terminus*, limit). A strong, copious, or rapid flow of fluid to any part.

DETRACT'OR (L. *de*, from; *traho*, I draw). In Anat., A muscle, the office of which is to draw the part, to which it is attached, away from some other part.

DETRI'TUS (L. *de*, from; *tero*, I rub). The residue of organic textures which have become disorganized. In Geol., A mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.

DETRUNC'ATION (L. *de*, from; *truncus*, a trunk). The separation, and leaving *in utero*, of the fœtal head from violent and ill-directed efforts in extracting the rest of the body.

DETRU'SION (L. *detrudo*, I thrust down). The act of thrusting down or away; displacement.

DETRUSOR (same). A muscle which forces away or expels.

DEUTEROP'ATHY (Gr. *deuteros*, second; *pathos*, calamity). A secondary or sympathetic disease.

DEUTEROS'COPY (Gr. *deuteros*, second; *skopeuō*, I spy). The imaginary power of seeing future things or occurrences.

DEUTO- (Gr. *deuteros*, second). In Chem., A prefix denoting the combination of two equivalents of oxygen, &c., with a metal; it distinguishes also the salts of such compounds.

DEVAPORA'TION (L. *de*, from; *vapor*, vapour). The change of vapour into water.

DEVEL'OPMENT (F. *developper*, to unfold). The organic changes which take place in living beings until they arrive at maturity. In Pathol., Growth; increase.

DEVIA'TION (L. *de*, from; *via*, way). A faulty direction of any of the solids or fluids of the body.

DEXTRAD (L. *dexter*, right). Towards the dextral aspect.

DEXTRAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the right of the mesial line of the body.

DEXTRAL'ITY (L. *dexter*, right). The state of being right-handed.

DEXTRINE (same). The soluble gummy substance produced by the action of diastase, or by the continued action of certain acids combined with heat upon starch. It remarkably turns the plane of polarization to the right hand.

DI- (Gr. *dis*, twice). 1. In Chem., A prefix denoting that a salt contains two equivalents of base to one of acid; also, a compound containing two equivalents of a metal and one of oxygen, &c. 2. Syn. of Bi- (1).

DIABE'TES (Gr. *dia*, through; *bainō*, I go). An immoderate augmentation of urine, which most generally contains more or less sugar.

DIACAUST'IC (Gr. *dia*, through; *kaiō*, I burn). Acting as a caustic by refraction; e. g., the burning powers of a double convex lens.

DIACHYLON (Gr. *dia*, by means of; *chulos*, juice). Pop. syn. of Emplastrum Plumbi, or Resinæ spread on linen, calico, or leather.

DIACRISES (Gr. *dia*, through; *krinō*, I separate). Diseases characterized by altered secretions.

DIACRISIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *dia*, through; *krinō*, I separate; *graphō*, I write). A description of the secretory organs.

DIADELPH'IAN, DIADELPH'OUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *adelphos*, brother). In Bot., Having the stamens united in two bodies by their filaments.

DIÆDÆ'US (Gr. *dis*, twice; *aidoia*, privy parts). A monster having double genital organs, and bladder.

DIAGNO'SIS (Gr. *dia*, through; *gignōskō*, I discern). 1. The discerning the nature of a disease; the distinguishing one disease from another. 2. The scientific distinction of one animal or part from another, or the definition of its essential characters.

DIAGNOSTICA'TION. Etym. as, and Syn. of Diagnosis.

DIAG'ONOUS (Gr. *dia*, through; *gōnia*, angle). In Bot., Having four corners.

DIAN'DRIAN, DIAN'DROUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having two stamens.

DIAPHANE'ITY (Gr. *dia*, through; *phainō*, I display). The power of transmitting light

DIAPHAN'IC, DIAPH'ANOUS (same). Having power to transmit rays of light; transparent.

DIAPHO'NICS (Gr. *dia*, through; *phōnē*, sound). The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIAPHO'RESIS (Gr. *dia*, through; *phoreō*, I convey). Increased perspiration or sweat.

DI'APHRAGM (Gr. *dia*, by means of; *phrassō*, I shut up). The large muscle which separates the cavities of the thorax and abdomen.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA (Gr. *diaphragma*, diaphragm; *algos*, grief). Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE (Gr. *diaphragma*, diaphragm; *kēlē*, rupture). A hernia passing through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMI'TIS (Gr. *diaphragma*, diaphragm; and *itis*). Inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIAPH'YSIS (Gr. *diaphuō*, I grow between). The central point of ossification, which forms the shaft of long bones.

DIAPNOGE'NOUS (Gr. *diapnoē*, exhalation; *gennaō*, I beget). Applied to the glandular apparatus which secretes the sweat.

DIAPOPHYSES (Gr. *dia*, through; *apophusis*, a process of bone). A pair of bones which sometimes diverge from the upper part of the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra, being the homologues of the upper transverse processes of the neural arch.—*Owen*.

DIARÆ'MIA (Gr. *dia*, through; *reō*, I flow; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood, in which the quantity of the corpuscles is diminished, and, from the fluid being thinner, it transudes into the cavities of the body.

DIARRHŒA (Gr. *dia*, through; *reō*, I flow). Frequent liquid evacuations from the bowel.

DIARRHŒTIC (same). Producing diarrhœa; lax.

DIARTHRO'SIS (Gr. *dia*, through; *arthroō*, I join). A class of joints in which mobility is the distinguishing character.

DIASTAL'TIC (Gr. *dia*, through; *stellō*, I send). Applied by Marshall Hall to the reflex system of nerves, because the impression passes *through* the spinal centre.

DIASTASÆM'IA (Gr. *diastasis*, separation; *aima*, blood). A morbid condition in which there is a separation of the constituents

of the blood, the fibrine becoming attached to the cardiac valves.

DIASTASE (Gr. *dia*, by means of; *istēmi*, I cause). A peculiar vegetable glutenoid principle which appears in the germination of certain seeds and buds, and effects the conversion of the starch into dextrine and grape-sugar.

DIASTEMATELYT'RIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *elutron*, sheath). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina.

DIASTEMATENCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *egkephalos*, brain). A congenital longitudinal division of the brain.

DIASTEMA'TIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval). A congenital fissure in the mesial line of the body.

DIASTEMATOCAU'LIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *kaulos*, stem). A congenital longitudinal division of the trunk.

DIASTEMATOCHEI'LIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *cheilos*, lip). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the lip.

DIASTEMATOCRA'NIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *kranion*, skull). A congenital longitudinal division of the skull.

DIASTEMATOCYS'TIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *kustis*, bladder). A congenital longitudinal division of the bladder.

DIASTEMATOGAS'TRIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *gastēr*, stomach). A congenital longitudinal division of the stomach.

DIASTEMATOGLOS'SIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *glōssa*, tongue). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

DIASTEMATOGNA'THIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *gnathos*, jaw). A congenital longitudinal division of the jaw.

DIASTEMATOME'TRIA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *mētra*, womb). A congenital *longitudinal* fissure *of the womb.*

DIASTEMATOPYEL'IA (Gr. *diastēma*, interval; *puelos*, laver). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the pelvis.

DIA'STOLE (Gr. *diastellō*, I expand). The dilatation of the cavities of the heart, and of the arteries, on the entrance of blood.

DIATHER'MAL, DIATHER'MANOUS (Gr. *dia*, through; *thermos*, hot). Pervious to the passage of heat.

DIATH'ESIS (Gr. *diatithēmi*, I induce). The particular disposition, or constitution of the system. A more or less permanent predisposition to disease of some particular form.

DIAT'OMOUS (Gr. *dia*, through; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

DICEPH'ALOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *kephalē*, head). Having two heads on one body.

DICHLAMYD'EOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *chlamus*, mantle). In Bot., Having both calyx and corolla.

DICHOT'OMOUS (Gr. *dicha*, in two parts; *temnō*, I cut). In Bot., Regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.

DICHOT'OMOUS-CORYMBED. In Bot., Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

DICHOT'OMY (Gr. *dicha*, in two parts; *temnō*, I cut). In Bot., A mode of branching by constant forking.

DI'CHROISM (Gr. *dis*, double; *chroa*, colour). In Opt., A property possessed by several crystallized bodies, of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

DICOC'COUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *kokkos*, kernel). In Bot., Consisting of two cohering grains or cells with one seed in each.

DICŒLOUS (Gr. dis, twice; koilos, hollow). Having two cavities.

DICOTYPHUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *korupht*, crown of the head). A monster with a double vertex.

DICOTYLED'ONOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *kotulēdōn*, hollow). In Bot., Having two lobes, seed leaves, or cotyledons.

DICROT'IC (Gr. *dis*, twice; *krotĕō*, I strike). Striking double, or rebounding.

DIDAC'TYLE (Gr. *dis*, twice; *daktulos*, finger). A limb terminated by two fingers or toes. An animal having two toes only.

DID'YMOUS (Gr. *didumos*, double). In Bot., Two united. United double.

DIDYNAM'IAN, DIDYNA'MIC, DIDYNAM'OUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *dunamis*, power). In Bot., Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIELECTRIC (Gr. *dia*, through; *ĕlektron*, amber). Applied to a substance through which electricity may be transmitted.

DIETARY (Gr. *diaita*, mode of life). Pertaining to, or the rules of, diet.

DIETETICS (same). That branch of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

DIETETISTS (same). Those who use only dietetics in the treatment of disease.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The accurate discrimination of one disease from another.

DIFFEREN'TIAL THERMOMETER. An instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature.

DIFFERENTIATION. Increase of size owing to the formation of new tissues.

DIF'FORM, DIF'FORMED (L. *dis*; and *forma*, form). In Bot., Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous.

DIFFRAC'TION (L. *diffringo*, I break to pieces). The deviation of rays of light from their straight course, when made to pass by the boundaries of an opaque body.

DIFFUSE (L. *diffundo*, I spread abroad). In Pathol., Spread widely, having no distinctively defined limits. In Bot., Lax and spreading.

DIFFU'SIBLE (same). Capable of rapid dispersion; temporary.

DIGAS'TRIC (Gr. *dis*, twice; *gastĕr*, belly). Double-bellied; having two fleshy extremities—like certain muscles.

DIG"ENY (Gr. *dis*, twice; *genos*, sex). Reproduction which requires the union of the sexes.

DIGES'TION (L. *digero*, I dissolve). The function by means of which the food undergoes the different changes in the alimentary canal; the process of conversion which the food thus undergoes. In Chem., the exposing solids in a liquid to a gentle heat; the slow action of a solvent.

DIGESTIVE (same). Pertaining to, aiding, or capable of causing, digestion. In Surg., Pl. applications which promote suppuration.

DIG"ITAL (L. *digitus*, finger). Pertaining to, or resembling, a finger, or the fingers.

DI'GITALINE. The active principle of Digitalis.

DIG'ITATE, DIG'ITATED (L. *digitus*, finger). Branched into several divisions, or lobes, like fingers.

DIGITA'TION (same). Processes having more or less the form of fingers.

DIG'ITIFORM (L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, form). In Bot., formed like fingers.

DIG'ITIGRADE (L. *digitus*, digit; *gradior*, I walk). Applied adj. or subs. to an animal that walks on its toes.

DIGNA'THUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *gnathos*, jaw). A monster having two inferior maxillæ.

DIG'ONOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *gōnia*, angle). In Bot., Having two angles.

DIGYN'IAN, DIGY'NOUS (Gr. *dis*,

twice; *gunē*, woman). In Bot., Having two pistils.

DIHYPOGA'STRIUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *upogastrion*, belly under the navel). A monster having a double hypogastrium and pelvis.

DILATATION (L. *dilato*, I make wide). The act of expanding in all directions. In Surg., The accidental, preternatural, or intentional augmentation of a canal or opening.

DILATOR (same). A muscle that dilates certain parts; an instrument for dilating any wound, or natural opening of the body.

DILUEN'TS (L. *diluo*, I wash away). Medicines which increase the fluidity of the blood and of other liquids of the body.

DILU'VIUM (L deluge). In Geol., A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge or ancient currents of water.

DIMID'IATE (L. *dimidium*, half). Divided into two halves or equal parts.

DIMORPHOUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *morphē*, form). Having two forms.

DIMYARY (Gr. *dis*, twice; *mus*, muscle). Closed by two muscles.

DIODONCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *odous*, tooth; *kephalē*, head). A monster with a double row of teeth.

DIŒ'CIAN, DIŒ'CIOUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house). In Nat. Hist., Consisting of both male and female individuals in a single species.

DIOP'TRICS (Gr. *dia*, through; *optō*, I see). That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different media.

DIPHTHERIA (Gr. *diphthera*, parchment). DIPHTHERITE (same; and *itis*). An asthenic inflammation of the fauces, upper part of the pharynx, nares, and larynx *(extending sometimes into the trachea and bronchi)*, characterized by the exudation of a whitish or ash-coloured pellicular membrane, which can be readily peeled off in strips from the subjacent congested but smooth mucous membrane.

DIPHTHERI'TIS. Etym. as, and Syn. of Diphtherite.

DIPHTHEROID (*Diphtheria*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or allied to, diphtheria.

DIPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having two leaves.

DIPLOCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *diploos*, double; *kephalē*, head). A monstrosity in which there are two heads on one body.

DIP'LOE (Gr. *diploos*, double). The cancellated structure which intervenes between the two tables of the cranial bones.

DIPLOGEN'ESIS (Gr. *diploos*, double; *gennaō*, I beget). Monstrosity consisting of a duplication of parts.

DIPLO'MA (Gr. *diploos*, double). A document conferring some authority, privilege, power, or honour. Formerly written on waxed tables, and *folded*.

DIPLOMYELIA (Gr. *diploos*, double; *muelos*, marrow). Congenital longitudinal division of the spinal cord.

DIPLO'PIA (Gr. *diploos*, double; *ōps*, sight). An affection of the sight, in which a single object appears double.

DIPLOSOMA'TIA (Gr. *diploos*, double; *sōma*, body). A monstrosity consisting of two complete bodies united at one or more points.

DIPPING-NEEDLE. An instrument which shows the magnetic inclination at the different points of the earth's surface.

DIPROSO'PUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *prosōpon*, face). A monster with a double face.

DIPSOMA'NIA (Gr. *dipsa*, thirst; *mania*, madness). An irresistible longing for intoxicating drinks.

DIPSOP'ATHY (Gr. *dipsa*, thirst; *pathos*, affection). A mode of treatment consisting in the interdiction of drinks.

DI'PYGUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *pygē*, buttocks). A monster having a double coccygeal region.

DIRADIA'TION. The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIREC'TOR (L. *dirigo*, I direct). A grooved instrument for guiding a surgical knife.

DISALBUMENIZATION. The depriving, or the draining off, of the albumen.

DISARTICULATION. The excision of a joint.

DISC. *V.* DISK.

DISCHARGER. In Chem., Phil., An instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DIS'CIFORM (L. *discus*, quoit; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a disk or quoit.

DIS'COID, DISCOID'AL (Gr. *diskos*, quoit; *eidos*, appearance). Disk- or quoit-shaped.

DISCRETE (L. *dis*; and *cerno*, I separate). Separated from each other; distinct; disjunct.

DISCUS PROLIGERUS (L. *discus*, quoit; *proles*, offspring; *gero*, I bear). A disc-shaped layer of granular substance, in which is embedded the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

DISCU'TIENT (L. *discutio*, I drive away). Applied subs. and adj. to agents capable of dispersing tumours or any coagulated fluids in the body.

DISEASE. Whatever state or condition causes suffering, inconvenience, or danger. To the general and strict application of this definition there are two exceptions: 1. Parturition, which is not a disease. 2. Such lesions as adhesions, which, though found after death, have never during life given any intimation of their formation.

DISEASE OF WINE. A condition in which the wine has become so changed and unfit for use as to have lost its distinctive character.

DISGORGEMENT (Fr. *degorger*, to clear). The discharge of a certain quantity of collected fluid.

DISINFECTANT (L. *dis*; and *inficio*, I infect). An agent which destroys morbific miasmata.

DISINFECTION (same). The act of destroying, or purifying from, morbific miasmata.

DISK (L. *discus*, a quoit). In Anat., Applied to structures shaped as an ancient quoit or disk. In Bot., The appendicular organs which are found between the stamens and pistils; the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower.

DISLOCATION (L. *dis*; and *locus*, place). Syn. of Luxation.

DISOM'ATOUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *sōma*, a body). Having two bodies.

DISO'MUS (same). A monster having two bodies

DISORDER. Syn. of Disease. A slight disease; functional derangement.

DISORGANIZATION. A total change, produced by disease in, or even entire destruction of, the structure of an organ.

DISPEN'SARY (L. *dis*; and *pendo*, I weigh). An institution whence gratuitous advice and medicines are supplied to patients either at their own homes or not; a place in which medicines are prepared for patients.

DISPEN'SATORY (same). A book containing the physical and medical history of drugs, and directions for the composition of medicines.

DISPENSER (same). One who dispenses medicines.

DISPERM'OUS (Gr. *dis*, double; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Containing two seeds only.

DISPLACEMENT. Syn. of Percolation.

DISPLACER. Syn. of Percolator.

DISPOSIT"ION (L. *dispono*, I set in order). A natural tendency of the body to health, disease, recovery, or change for the worse; the natural constitution of the mind.

DISSEC'TION (L. *disseco*, I cut in pieces). The operation of exposing the different parts of a dead animal body, or a vegetable, for the purpose of examining their arrangement and structure.

DISSECT'OR (same). One who performs dissection; a book treating of dissection.

DISSEP'IMENT (L. *dissepio*, I separate). In Bot., The partitions by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.

DISTAD (L. *disto*, I am distant). Towards the distal aspect.

DISTAL (same). Furthest from the heart or trunk.

DISTAL ASPECT. The aspect of a bone or of the extremities from the trunk.

DIS'TICH (Gr. *dis*, twice; *stichos*, line). In Bot, Having, or disposed in, two opposite rows.

DISTICHI'ASIS (same). A double row of eyelashes.

DIS'TICHOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Distich.

DISTILLA'TION (L. *destillo*, I drop). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by suitable apparatus.

DISTO'CIA (Gr. *dis*, twice; *tokos*, childbirth), Delivery of twins.

DISTOR'TION (L. *distorqueo*, I set awry) An unnatural direction of any part of the body.

DISTRICHIASIS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *trichiasis*, irregular growth of hair of the eyelashes) A double row of eyelashes, one of which grows inwards.

DI-TRICHOTOMOUS (Gr. *dis*, twice; *tricha*, in three parts; *temnō*, I cut). In Bot., Dividing into twos or threes.

DIURE'SIS *(Gr. dia, through; oureō, I urine).* *An increased excretion of urine.*

DIURET'IC (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine capable of producing diuresis.

DIVAR'ICATE, DIVAR'ICATED, DIVAR'ICATING (L. *divarico*, I spread one from another). In Bot., Growing in a straggling manner; dividing into two branches; turning off from anything irregularly, and almost at a right angle, or forming an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below.

DIVEL'LENT (L. *divello*, I pull asunder). Drawing asunder; separating; causing separation.

DIVERTIC'ULUM (L. *diverto*, I turn aside). A blind tube branching from a longer one; any organ capable of acting as a reservoir for an excess of, or during an obstruction to the course of the, blood; a by-passage; an opening.

DO'CIMACY (Gr. *dokimazō*, I prove). The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.

DODECAN'DRIAN, DODECAN'DROUS (Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having twelve, or from twelve to nineteen, stamens.

DOLAB'RIFORM (L. *dolabra*, a chip-axe; *forma*, form). In Bot, Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

DOLICHO-CEPHALÆ (Gr. *dolichos*, long; *kephalē*, head). Races of men whose cerebrum completely overlaps their cerebellum.

DOLICHO-CEPHALIA (same). Monstrosity, in which the head is unnaturally long.

DOLOMIT'IC. Of the nature of, or containing, dolomite or magnesian limestone

DOLORIF'EROUS (L. *dolor*, pain; *fero*, I bear). Producing pain.

DOLORIF'IC (L. *dolor*, pain; *facio*, I make). Causing, or expressing, pain or grief.

DORSAD (L. *dorsum*, back). Towards the back or dorsal aspect.

DORSAL (same). Pertaining to the back of the body, or of any part of the body.

DORSAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the spinal region.

DORSIBRANCHIATE (L. *dorsum*, back; Gr. *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., Having gills attached to the back.

DORSIF'EROUS (L. *dorsum*, back; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves.

DORSO-ANTERIOR. Applied to that position of the fœtus where the back is directed anteriorly.

DORSO-INTESTINAL. Situate on the dorsal aspect of the intestine.

DORSO-POSTERIOR. Applied to that position of the fœtus where the back is directed posteriorly.

DOSE (Gr. *dosis*, donation). The quantity of any substance to be taken at one time, either simply or in conjunction with other ingredients; anything given to be swallowed.

DOSSIL. A pledget or portion of lint rolled into a cylindric form, or into a small mass of the shape of an olive.

DOTHINENTERI'TIS (Gr. *dothiēn*, a boil; *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation and ulceration of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, supposed to be the characteristic of typhoid fever.

DOUBLE-HEARING. Where the hearing of one ear does not accord with that of the other.

DOUBLE-MONSTERS. Monsters consisting of a duplication of parts.

DOUCHE (Fr.) A jet or current of fluid, directed upon some part of the body.

DOWN (Sw. *dyna*, feather-bed). In Bot., Soft short hairs like down.

DRACHM (Gr. *drachmē*). The eighth part of the apothecary's ounce, being three scruples or sixty grains.

DRAINAGE. A plan of treating deep-seated and extensive collections of matter. It consists in *passing through* the abscess a fine *india-rubber tube*, perforated at *small intervals*. The opposite ends *of the tube* are then tied together, and the matter drains away through the perforations.

DRASTIC (Gr. *draō*, I act). Acting strongly or powerfully.

DRAUGHT. A certain quantity of liquid medicine which can be swallowed at once. The sudden rush of milk into the mammæ.

DRAWING. Vulgar Syn. of Digestive.

DRENCH (Sax. *drencean*, to soak). To administer liquid medicine by force; a dose of physic given by force.

DRESSER (Fr. *dresser*, to dress). One, generally a student, whose office it is to take notes of the surgical cases at an hospital, and to dress the wounds, ulcers, &c., of the patients.

DRESSERSHIP. An appointment as dresser.

DRESSING. The duty of a dresser; whatever is used as an application to a wound or sore.

DRIVELLING. Syn. of Slavering.

DROPSY. *V.* HYDROPS.

DRUG (Sax. *drigan*, to dry). The general name of substances used in the cure of disease. To dose to excess with medicines.

DRUGGIST (same). One who deals in drugs.

DRUG-GRINDERS. Those who make a special business of reducing drugs to powder.

DRUM OF THE EAR. *V.* TYMPANUM.

DRUPA'CEOUS (L. *drupæ*, ripe olives). In Bot., Pertaining to, consisting of, producing, or having the form of, drupes. Fleshy.

DRUPE (Gr. *drus*, tree; *piptō*, I fall). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, one-celled, one or two seeded, superior, indehiscent, endocarp hard and stony, sarco- and epi- carp soft and fleshy.

DRU'SY (Ger. *druse*, a gland). In Miner., Abounding with, or composed of, very minute crystals.

DRY-CUPPING. The application of the cupping glass without previous scarification.

DRY DISTILLATION. The distillation of substances without the addition of water.

DUALITY (L. *duo*, two). State or quality of being two.

DUCT (L. *duco*, I lead). Any tube or canal for the conduction or conveyance of fluid or other substance.

DUCTIL'ITY (L. *duco*, I draw). The property of solid bodies, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, without any actual fraction or separation of their parts.

DUL'CIFIED (L. *dulcis*, sweet). Sweetened; purified from salts.

DUODENI'TIS (L. *duodenum*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the duodenum.

DUODE'NUM (L. *duodeni*, twelve). The first part of the small intestines, which is about twelve fingers' breadth in length.

DUO-STERNAL. Applied to the second bone or gladiolus of the sternum.

DUPLICATION (L *duo*, two; *plico*, I fold). A two-fold increase of parts; a folding over of anything.

DUPLICATURE (same). The fold, or reflection of a membrane or vessel.

DURA MATER. The white, fibrous, semi-transparent membrane, forming the external protective investment of the brain and spinal marrow.

DUSTING-BAG. A bag of lawn, or some similar material, which suspended in a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, is used for separating the finer particles of any powdered substance, which, upon shaking the apparatus, pass through the bag into the bottle.

DYNAM'ETER (Gr. *dunamis*, power; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes,

DYNAM'IC, DYNAM'ICAL (Gr. *dunamis*, power). Pertaining to *strength, power, or force*; relating *to dynamics. Applied* to the influences of agents on the organism, not explicable by mechanical or chemical causes.

DYNAM'ICS (same). In Biol., The science which treats of the vital forces. In Geol., That branch which treats of those physical agents which, at any time and in any manner, have affected the surface and interior of the globe. In Mech., That branch which treats of matter in motion.

DYNAMIZA'TION (same). A homœopathic term for certain processes employed to set free and develop (as is imagined) the dynamic powers of medicine.

DYNAMOM'ETER, DYNOMETER (Gr. *dunamis*, power; *metron*, measure). An instrument acting upon the principle of the spring steelyard for measuring the relative strength of man and animals.

DYNOMETER, MEDICINAL. An instrument for showing the quantity of active matter existing in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, and also the dose of any preparation which will be of equal strength to a given quantity of any other of the same class.

DYNAMOPATHY (Gr. *dunamis*, power; *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Homœopathy.

DYSCRA'SY (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *krasis*, temperature). An ill habit of body.

DY'SENTERY (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *enteron*, intestine). An affection of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, characterized by frequent bloody or mucous stools, violent tormina and tenesmus.

DYSMENORRHŒA (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *mēnes*, menstrual discharge; *rēo*, I flow). Painful menstruation.

DYSOP'SY (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *optō*, I see). Dimness of sight.

DYS'OREXY (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *oregō*, I covet). A bad, or depraved, appetite.

DYSPEPSIA (Gr. dus, with diffi-

culty; *peptō*, I cook). Indigestion; difficult or depraved digestion.

DYSPHA'GIA (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *phagō*, I eat). Difficulty of swallowing.

DYS'PHONY (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *phōnē*, voice). A difficulty of speaking.

DYSPNŒA (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *pneō*, I breathe). Difficulty of breathing.

DYSTHET'IC (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *tithēmi*, I place). Relating to a diseased state of the blood or blood-vessels, with or without a morbid condition of other fluids.

DYS'TOME (Gr *dus*, with difficulty; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Cleaving with difficulty.

DYSU'RIA (Gr. *dus*, with difficulty; *ouron*, urine). Difficulty and pain in discharging the urine.

E.

EARED. In Bot., Having ears or appendages; having spikes formed.

EAR-TRUMPET. An instrument, somewhat like a marine speaking trumpet, used by those who are hard of hearing to collect the sound.

EAR-WAX. *V.* CERUMEN.

EBRAC'TEATE (L. *e*, from; *bractea*, thin plate of metal). In Bot., Without a bract.

EBULLIOSCOPE (L. *ebullio*, I boil; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). A species of thermometer, which, when dipped into wine, and the liquid made to boil quickly, indicates, by its scale, the contained amount of alcohol.

EBULLIT''ION (L. *ebullio*, I boil). The act of boiling; the agitation occasioned in a liquid by the escape of that portion of it which has been converted by the heat into a vapour.

EBURNATION (L. *ebur*, ivory); EBURNIFICATION (L. *ebur*, ivory; *facio*, I make). The white and hard appearance of ivory given to the articular cartilages by an incrustation with phosphate of lime.

ECAU'DATE (L. *e*, from; *cauda*, tail). In Bot., Without a tail or spur.

ECBOLIC (Gr. *ek*, from; *ballo*, I cast). Syn. of Abortive.

ECCHYMO'SIS (Gr. *ek*, from; *chumos, juice*). A livid or black spot *on the skin from the* extravasation *of blood into the* areolar tissue.

ECCOPROTIC (Gr. *ek*, from; *kopros*, dung). Syn. of Laxative.

ECCRISION'OSI (Gr. *eccrisis*, rejection; *nosos*, disease). Diseases of excretion.

ECCRIT'ICA (Gr. *eccrisis*, rejection). Diseases of, or medicines which act upon, the excretory functions.

ECDEMIOMANIA (Gr. *ekdēmeō*, I travel; *mania*, madness). A morbid desire for travelling.

ECDYSIS (Gr. *ekdunō*, I divest). Desquamation or moulting of the skin.

ECH'INATE, ECH'INATED (Gr. *echinos*, hedge-hog). In Bot. Covered with prickles or sharp points like a hedge-hog.

ECHINODERMI (Gr. *echinos*, hedge-hog; *derma*, skin). Porcupine men.

ECHONDROMA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Chondroma.

ECHOSCOPE' (Gr. *ēchos*, sound; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Syn. of Auscultation.

ECLAMP'SIA (Gr. *eklambanō*, I encounter). Tonic spasms with loss of consciousness.

ECLEC'TIC (Gr. *eklegō*, I select). Selecting; applied adj. and subs. to one who selects from the various systems, opinions, and principles, the one which appears to him the most sound and rational.

ECON'OMY (Gr. *oikos*, house; *nomos*, rule). The aggregate operations of nature which affect or-

ganization; the aggregate of parts which constitute man or animals.

ECPHLYSIS (Gr. *ekphluzō*, I boil up). Syn. of Vesicula.

ECPHRAC'TIC (Gr. *ek*, from; *phrassō*, I preserve). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. Syn. of Deobstruent.

ECPHYMA (Gr. *ekphuō*, I grow up). An integumental excrescence.

ECPYESIS (Gr. *ek*, from; *puon*, pus). Pustular disease.

ECRASEUR (Fr. *ecraser*, to crush). A surgical instrument consisting chiefly of a steel chain, which, by a certain mechanism, is made to separate parts by a process of slow bruising.

ECSTALTIC (Gr. *ek*, from; *stellō*, I send). A term used synonymously with centric by Dr. Marshall Hall, and to designate those nervous actions induced *from*, in opposition to those performed *through*, the spinal centre, or *dia*-staltic

ECSTASY (Gr. *existēmi*, I forget). A suspension of the external sensations, with arrest of the voluntary movements and retardation of the vital actions, by reason of the mind being completely absorbed in certain ideas.

ECTHY'MA (Gr. *ekthuō*, I break out). A cutaneous pustular disease, occurring chiefly in impaired or weak constitutions.

ECTOPAG"IA (Gr. *ektos*, outwardly; *pēgē*, origin). A genus of double monsters having but one umbilicus.

ECTOPARASITES (Gr. *ektos*, outwardly; *parasitos*, parasite) Syn. of Epizoa.

ECTOPHYTE (Gr. *ektos*, outwardly; *phuton*, plant). A vegetable parasite, which grows on the skin of the body.

ECTOP'IA (Gr. *ek*, out of; *topos*, place). Displacement of parts.

ECTOZO'A (Gr. *ektos*, outwardly; *zōon, animal*). 1. Parasitic animals which attach themselves to the skin of the body. 2. Such worms or larvæ of insects, which are accidentally swallowed.

ECTRODACTYL'IA (Gr. *ektrōma*, abortion; *daktulos*, finger). A congenital deficiency of one or more fingers or toes.

ECTROG"ENY (Gr. *ektrōma*, abortion; *gennaō*, I beget). Monstrosity by defect.

ECTRO'MELES (Gr. *ektrōma*, abortion; *melos*, limb). A genus of monsters, in which there is a partial or total deficiency of the limbs.

ECTROP'ION (Gr. *ektrepō*, I turn away). Morbid eversion of the eyelids.

ECTROT'IC (Gr *ektrōma*, abortion). Applied to those means which prevent the development of any disease.

EC'ZEMA (Gr. *ekzeō*, I swarm). An eruption of very minute aggregated vesicles on an inflamed base.

ECZEMATOID (*Eczema*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling eczema.

ECZEMATO'SES (Gr. *ekzeō*, I bubble up). A class of diseases including morbid states of the secretory apparatus of the skin.

EDENTATE, EDENTATED (L. *e*, from; *dens*, tooth). Destitute, or deprived, of teeth.

EDEN'TULOUS (same). Destitute of teeth

EDUCABILITY (L. *e*, out; *duco*, I draw). The capacity for being educated.

EDUCT (L *e*, out of; *duco*, I draw). Any matter separated from another with which it previously existed in combination.

EDULCORATION (L. *e*, from; *dulcis*, sweet). The act of freeing a substance of its acid or saline taste, or of disguising the same. The act of sweetening a medicine to modify its taste agreeably.

EF'FERENT (L. *e*, from; *fero*, I

bear). Conveying from the centre to the periphery.

EFFERVES'CENCE (L. *effervesco*, I boil over). The sort of ebullition which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition.

EFFETE (L. *ex*, from; *fœtus*, embryo). Worn out; decayed; barren.

EFFLORES'CENCE (L. *effloresco*, to bloom as a flower) In Bot., The evolution of the flower. In Chem., The conversion of a solid into a pulverulent state owing to the abstraction of its water by the atmosphere. In Path., Syn. of Exanthem.

EFFLUVIUM (L. *effluo*, I flow out). The exhalation from most, if not all, terrestrial bodies, whether healthy, diseased, or putrifying.

EFFUSE (L. *effundo*, I pour out). In Bot., Having a very loose one-sided arrangement. In Conchol., Having the lips of the aperture separated posteriorly by a gap.

EFFU'SION (same). The pouring out of any fluid into the areolar tissue, or into the cavities of the body.

EFFUSIVE (same). Attended with an effusion of a colourless and limpid, or ichorous fluid.

EGESTA (L. *egero*, I cast out). The excretions, or matters thrown off, from, or out of, the body of an animal.

EGES'TION (same). The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

EGLAND'ULOUS (L. *e*, from; *glandula*, gland). Destitute of glands.

EILOID (Gr. *eileō*, I roll; *eidos*, appearance). Applied to a cutaneous tumour, which is coiled up or folded.

EISANTH'EMA (Gr. *eis*, in; *antheō*, I blossom). An eruption on a mucous membrane.

EISODIC (Gr. eis, to; *odos*, way). *A term applied by* Dr. Marshall *Hall to certain nerves* proceeding *to the spinal centre.*

EJACULA'TION (L. *e*, from; *facio*, I throw). The emission of semen.

EJECTION (same). The casting out of the excretions.

ELABORA'TION (L. *elaboro*, I cause). The changes which assimilable substances undergo in the organism, prior to becoming serviceable for nutrition.

ELÆOM'ETER (Gr. *elaion*, olive oil; *metron*, measure). A delicate hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by their specific gravity.

ELAINE (Gr. *elaion*, olive oil). The liquid principle of fat.

ELATERIN (Gr. *elaunō*, I eject). The active principle of elaterium.

ELATIN (same). Elaterin combined with the green resin of elaterium.

ELECTRICITY (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber). A subtle property which can be excited in all bodies by friction or otherwise, enabling them to attract and afterwards to repel light objects, and to present various other phenomena.

ELECTRIZA'TION (same). The process or application of electricity.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY. The science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELEC'TRODE (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *odos*, way). The point at which an electric current enters or quits the body through which it passes.

ELECTRO-DENTISTRY. The employment of a continued galvanic current to destroy the sensibility of the nerve during the extraction of a tooth.

ELEC'TRO-DYNA'MICS. The science which treats of electricity in motion, and of the laws of the mutual action of electrical currents.

ELECTROGENIC (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *gennaō*, I beget). Producing or generating electricity.

ELEC'TRO-LITHOTRITY. The breaking up of calculi in the

bladder by the discharge from a suitable electrical apparatus.

ELECTROL'YSIS (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *luō*, I loose). The process of resolving a compound body into its elements or proximate principles, by the voltaic current.

ELECTROLYTES (same). Substances capable of undergoing electrolysis.

ELEC'TRO-MAG'NETISM. The phenomena arising from, or the science which treats of, the mutual action of electricity and magnetism.

ELEC'TRO-MET'ALLURGY. The art of depositing metals from solutions of their salts, upon metallic surfaces, by the action of voltaic electricity.

ELECTROM'ETER (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in electrified bodies.

ELECTRO-MUSCULAR. Relating, or pertaining to, the contractility of muscle produced by electricity.

ELEC'TRO-NEG'ATIVE. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

ELECTROPHORUS (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *phero*, I produce). An instrument for producing electricity.

ELEC'TRO-PO'LAR. Applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, and the other negative.

ELEC'TRO-POS'ITIVE. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative poles of the galvanic arrangement.

ELECTROPUNCTURE. The operation of inserting two or more needles into a part of the body, and then connecting them with a galvanic apparatus.

ELECTROSCOPE (Gr. *ēlektron*, amber; *skopeō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting the attractive and repulsive agencies *of electricity*.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS. The application of electricity to the treatment of disease.

ELECTUARY (L. *eligo*, I choose). A pharmaceutical compound of various ingredients incorporated with conserve, honey, or syrup.

EL'EMENT (W. *el*, or *elv*, a moving principle). The first, or constituent principle, or minutest part of any animal or vegetable tissue. In Chem., That which has hitherto resisted all attempts at further subdivision or decomposition.

ELEMENTARY CELLS, or ORGANS. The microscopic membranous sacs out of which all visible organs are constructed, and each of which has different endowments.

ELEMENTARY PARTICLES. Those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

ELEMENTOLOGY (W. *el*, or *elv*, a moving principle; Gr. *logos*, speech). The doctrine of first principles or elements.

ELEPHANT'IASIS (Gr. *elephas*, elephant). A blood-disease in which the skin becomes thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible as respects feeling.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE ANTILLES. A disease (pretty frequent in hot climates) in which the skin becomes thick, livid, rugous, and often scaly, giving the parts, more especially the leg, a very tumid and misshapen appearance.

ELEPHANTOID', ELEPHANTOID'AL (Gr. *elephas*, elephant; *eidos*, appearance). Having the form of an elephant.

ELEPHAN'TOPUS (Gr. *elephas*, elephant; *pous*, foot). One afflicted with Elephantiasis of the Antilles.

ELEVATOR (L. *elevo*, I lift up). 1. A surgical instrument for raising depressed portions of bone. 2. One for removing stumps of teeth. 3. In Anat., A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body.

ELIMINA'TION (L. *e*, out of; *limen*, threshold). The act of expelling or of throwing off; or of

discharging, or of excreting by the pores.

ELIM'INATIVES (same). Syn. of Eccritica.

ELIN'GUID (L. *e*; and *lingua*, tongue). Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

ELIQUA'TION (L. *eliquo*, I melt down). In Chem., The operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so.

ELIXA'TION (L. *elixus*, boiled). Syn. of Decoction.

ELIXIR (Ar. *alecsir*, chemistry). A tincture with more than one base; an essence; a pure liquid without dregs.

ELONGA'TION (L. *e*; and *longus*, long). An imperfect dislocation owing to the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments of a joint; extension of a limb for surgical purposes

ELUTRIA'TION (L. *e*; and *luo*, I wash away). A pharmaceutical process for separating the finer particles of a powder from the coarser by washing.

ELY'TRA (Gr. *elutron*, sheath). The wing sheaths of beetles.

ELY'TRIFORM (Gr. *elutron*, sheath; L. *forma*, form). In the form of a wing sheath.

ELY'TRINE (Gr. *elutron*, sheath). The substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed.

ELYTRITIS (Gr. *elutron*, sheath; and *itis*). Inflammation of the vagina.

EL'YTROPLAS'TY (Gr. *elutron*, sheath; *plassō*, I form). The operation for restoring the vagina.

ELYTROR'RAPHY (Gr. *elutron*, sheath; *raphē*, seam). The operation of closing the vagina with sutures.

EMACIA'TION (L. *emacio*, I make lean). That condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which *it grows, or is*, lean.

EMANA'TION (L. emano, I flow *out). That which* proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies; the miasm which arises from putrifying animal and vegetable substances.

EMANSIO MENSIUM (L. *e*; and *manco*, I stay). Absent menstruation.

EMAR'GINATE, EMAR'GINATED (L. *e*, out of; *margo*, margin). In Bot., Having the edge or margin notched, or, as it were, bitten out. In Miner., Having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.

EMASCULA'TION (L. *e*; and *masculus*, male). The act of depriving a male of his sexual organs.

EMBALM'ING (Gr. *en*, in; *balsamon*, balsam). The process by which a dead body is rendered not only capable of resisting putridity, but capable also of retaining its form and consistence for an indefinite period of time.

EMBOLE,' EMBOLIA (Gr. *emballō*, I put in). A plugged condition, or obstruction, of the vessels.

EMBOLI (same). The contained or extravasated matters which cause, or have caused, embolia.

EMBOSS'ED (Fr. *en*, in; *boite*, box). In Bot, Projecting in the centre like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

EMBRACING (Fr. *en*, in; *bras*, arm). In Bot., Clasping round with the base.

EMBROCA'TION (Gr. *embrechō*, I saturate). 1. A liquid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. 2. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance.

EM'BRYO (Gr. *en*, in; *bruō*, I spring up). The fecundated germ *in utero*, before the several members are distinctly formed. The young seed in the plant. Pertaining to anything in its rudimentary or incomplete state.

EMBRYOC'TONY (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; ktonos, slaughter). The act of destroying a fœtus in utero.

EMBRYOGRAPHY (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the embryo.

EMBRYOLOGY (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the development of the embryo.

EMBRYOSPASTIC (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *spaō*, I extract). Applied to obstetric instruments which serve to extract the fœtus, without necessarily injuring either it or the mother.

EMBRYOTOMIC (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *temnō*, I cut). Applied to obstetric instruments which reduce the bulk of the fœtus.

EMBRYOT'OMY (same). The dismembering of the fœtus *in utero*, and bringing it away piecemeal.

EMBRYOT'ROPHY (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *trephō*, I nourish). Nutrition of the fœtus.

EMBRYUL'CIA (Gr. *embruon*, embryo; *elkō*, I draw out). Instrumental delivery.

EMERSED (L. *emergo*, I pop up). In Bot., Situated above the water.

EMETIA (Gr. *emeō*, I vomit). Syn. of Emetine.

EMET'IC (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a substance capable of provoking vomiting.

EM'ETINE (same). The active principle of Ipecacuanha.

EMETISE (Fr. *emétiser*, to cause vomiting by emetics). To add emetine or tartar emetic to a medicinal or other preparation.

EMETOL'OGY (Gr. *emeō*, I vomit; *logos*, speech). A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

EMIC'TION (L. *e*, from; *mingo*, I make water). The discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EMIS'SION (L. *e*, from; *mitto*, I send). The act of sending or throwing out of anything.

EMMEN'AGOGUE (Gr. *emmēna*, *the menses*; *agō*, *I bring*). *Applied subs. and adj. to* medicines which have, or are believed to have, the power of promoting the menstrual discharge.

EMMENAGOLOG''IA (Gr. *emmēna*, the menses; *agō*, I bring; *logos*, speech). A treatise on emmenagogues.

EMMENOLOG''IA (Gr. *emmēna*, the menses; *logos*, speech). A treatise on menstruation.

EMMENOLOG''ICAL (same). Pertaining to menstruation.

EMOL'LIENTS (L. *emollio*, I make soft). Applied subs. and adj. to agents which soften and relax living tissues.

EMO'TION (L. *e*, from; *moveo*, I move). An internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire.

EMPASM (Gr. *empassō*, I sprinkle). A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EM'PHLYSIS (Gr. *en*, in; *phluzō*, I bubble up). Syn. of a vesicular eruption.

EMPHRATIC (Gr. *emphrassō*, I stop up). Applied adj. and subs. to any external application which is presumed to close up the pores of the skin.

EMPHRAXIS (same). An obstruction or repletion of canals or cavities by reason of increased secretion, or by morbid material.

EMPHYMA (Gr *emphuō*, I implant). Any tumour originating below the integument.

EMPHYSE'MA (Gr. *emphusaō*, I blow into). A crepitant condition of the integuments from the introduction of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. 1. *Interlobular.* Infiltration of air into the pulmonic areolar tissue by reason of the laceration of some of the air cells. 2. *Vesicular.* Excessive dilatation of the air cells.

EMPIR'ICISM (Gr. *en*, in; *peira*, experience). Medicine founded on experience; quackery.

EMPLASTRO-ENDERMIC (Gr.

emplassō, I spread over; *en*, in; *derma*, skin). Syn. of Endermic.

EMPLASTRUM (Gr. *emplassō*, I plaster). A solid compound so tenacious as readily to adhere by the ordinary warmth of the human body.

EMPROSTHOT'ONOS (Gr. *emprosthen*, in front; *teinō*, I bend). A species of tetanus in which the body is bent forwards.

EMPYE'MA (Gr. *en*, in; *puon*, pus). A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

EMPYE'SIS (same). A pustular exanthem.

EMPYOCE'LE (Gr. *en*, in; *puon*, pus; *kēlē*, swelling). A collection of pus within the scrotum.

EMPYREU'MA (Gr. *en*, in; *pur*, fire). The peculiar burnt smell resulting from the decomposition of organic substances by a strong heat.

EMUL'GENT (L. *emulgio*, I milk out). Applied to the renal arteries and veins which the ancients supposed milked the serum through the kidneys.

EMULSIFY (L. *emulsus*, milked out; *fio*, I make). To make or form an emulsion.

EMULSIN (L. *emulsus*, milked out). The substance which forms the larger proportion of the white pulp of almonds.

EMULSION (same). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation resembling milk, composed of an oily or resinous substance held in suspension of water by the aid of mucilage, alcohol, sugar, or yelk of egg. 2. Syn. of Emulsify.

EMUNC'TORY (L. *emungo*, I wipe). Any organ of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter.

EMUSCA'TION (L. *emusco*, I am cleared of moss). In Bot., A freeing from moss.

ENADELPHIA (Gr. *en*, in; *adelphos*, brother). That theory of generation in which the individual germs are supposed to be encased one within the other in the ovary, and to be successively developed after impregnation.

ENALIOSAUR (Gr. *enalios*, maritime; *saura*, lizard). An extinct order of marine gigantic reptiles allied to crocodiles and fishes.

ENAMEL (Gr. *en*, in; Fr. *email*, enamel). The hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth.

ENANTHEMA (Gr. *en*, in; *antheō*, I shoot up). Syn. of Eisanthema.

ENANTIOPATHIC (Gr. *enantios*, in opposition to; *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Palliative.

ENANTIOP'ATHY (same). 1. An opposite passion or affection. 2. Syn. of Allopathy.

ENARTHRO'SIS (Gr. *en*, in; *arthron*, joint). A ball-and-socket joint, where the head of one bone is received into the cup-like concavity of another: it is capable of motion of all kinds.

ENCAN'THIS (Gr. *en*, in; *kanthos*, corner of the eye). An enlargement of the caruncle, and semilunar fold of the eye.

ENCAUS'TIC (Gr. *en*, in; *kaiō*, I burn). Applied adj. and subs. to the art or method of enamelling, and of painting in burnt wax.

ENCEPHALI'TIS (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; and *itis*). Inflammation of the brain.

ENCEPHALITIS AB INSOLATIONE. Syn. of Erythismus Tropicus.

ENCEPHALOCE'LE (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; *kēlē*, swelling). 1. A congenital tumour of the head composed of a prolongation of the cranial coverings, and containing generally serum and a projecting portion of the brain, escaped through some faulty conformation of the skull. 2. Hernia of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALOID (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the medullary substance of the brain.

ENCEPHALOLOG"IA (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; *logos*, speech). The description of the brain.

ENCEPHALOMA (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; *ōmion*, projection). An encephaloid growth.

ENCEPHALO-MENINGITIS (Gr. *egkephalos*, brain; *mēnigx*, membrane; and *itis*). Syn. of Meningoencephalitis.

ENCEP'HALON (Gr. *en*, in; *kephalē*, head). The whole contents of the cranium; the brain proper.

ENCHONDROMA (Gr. *en*, in; *chondros*, cartilage; *ōmion*, projection). *V.* CHONDROMA.

ENCHO'RIAL, ENCHO'RIC (Gr. *en*, in; *chōra*, territory). Pertaining to the country; native; indigenous; popular; common.

ENCŒLITIS (Gr. *en*, in; *koilia*, belly; and *itis*). Inflammation of any of the viscera of the belly.

ENCOLPI'TIS (Gr. *en*, in; *kolpos*, hollow; and *itis*). Inflammation of the vaginal mucous membrane.

ENCRI'NIC (Gr. *en*, in; *krinon*, white lily). In Zool., Relating to the encrini or pedunculated Echinoderms.

ENCYSTED (Gr. *en*, in; *kustis*, bladder). Applied to tumours which consist of fluid or solid matters enclosed in a sac or cyst. Enclosed in a cyst or pouch.

EN'CRINITE (same). A fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints and resembling a lily.

ENCRINIT'IC. Etym. as, and Syn. of Encrinic.

ENDAI. Syn. in Limousin of Anders.

ENDANGIUM (Gr. *endon*, within; *aggeion*, a vein). The lining membrane of vessels.

ENDEIXIOL'OGY (Gr. *endeixis*, indication; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of indications.

ENDEMIAL, ENDEM'IC, ENDEMICAL (Gr *en*, in; *dēmos*, people). Peculiar to a people, place, season, or nation.

ENDEMIOL'OGY (Gr. *en*, in; *dēmos*, people; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of endemics.

ENDEMI-PHYSICAL. Applied to *physical causes which are* endemic.

ENDERMAT'IC (Gr. *en*, in; *derma*, skin). Applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin.

ENDER'MIC (same). Applied to that method of using medicines in which they are placed in contact with the skin, after the removal of the cuticle.

ENDERMISM (same). The method of treating diseases by placing the medicine in contact with the skin.

ENDO-AORTI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *aortē*, aorta; and *itis*). Inflammation of the inner coat of the aorta.

ENDO-ARTERITIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *artēria*, artery; and *itis*). Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

ENDOBLAST (Gr. *endon*, within; *blastos*, bud). Syn. of Cytoblast.

ENDOCARDI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart; and *itis*). Inflammation of the endocardium.

ENDOCAR'DIUM (Gr. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart). The lining membrane of the heart.

EN'DOCARP (Gr. *endon*, within; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., The inmost layer of the pericarp or coat of the fruit.

ENDOCHORION (Gr. *endon*, within; *chorion*, the chorion). The inner layer of the chorion.—*Burdach*

ENDODONTI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *odous*, tooth; and *itis*). Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

ENDO-ENTERI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

ENDOGASTRI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *gastēr*, stomach; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGENS (Gr. *endon*, within; *gennaō*, I beget). Plants in which the new woody matter is developed internal to the old, and towards the centre of the trunk.

ENDOG"ENOUS (same). Pertaining to endogens; applied to plants which are endogens; formed with

in cells; originating from a lesion of the inner coat of a vessel.

ENDOLYMPH (Gr. *endon*, within; L. *lympha*, fluid). The limpid fluid within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

ENDOMETRI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *mētra*, womb; and *itis*). Inflammation of the uterine mucous membrane.

ENDOPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *endon*, within; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being evolved within a sheath.

ENDOPLEU'RA (Gr. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side). In Bot., The inner coat of ripe seeds.

ENDORHIZ, ENDORHIZA (Gr. *endon*, within; *riza*, root). In Bot., The embryo of monocotyledons, in which, from the radicle having to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering the earth, it appears as if it came from within the mother root.

ENDO-SKELETON (Gr. *endon*, within; *skeleton*, a skeleton). An internal skeleton.

ENDOS'MOSE, ENDOSMOSIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *ōsmos*, impulsion). The passage or transudation of a fluid from outside to the inside of a membrane or other porous solid acted upon.

ENDOSPERM (Gr. *endon*, within; *sperma*, seed). In Bot, Syn. of Albumen (2).

ENDOSTEI'TIS (Gr. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone; and *itis*). Inflammation of the medullary membrane of a bone.

EN'DOSTOME (Gr. *endon*, within; *stoma*, mouth). In Bot., The orifice in the inner coat of the ovule, opposite to the apex of the nucleus.

ENEMA (Gr. *eniēmi*, I inject). A liquid or gaseous form of medicine injected up the rectum.

ENEPIDERMIC (Gr. *en*, in; *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin). Applied to *that method of using* medicines by placing them in simple contact with the cuticle.

ENERGY (Gr. *en*, in; *ergon*, work). Power exerted; vigour.

ENERVA'TION (L. *e*, from; *nervus*, nerve). The act of reducing strength; the state of being weakened.

ENGAS'TRIMYTH (Gr. *en*, in; *gastēr*, belly; *mutheomai*, I speak). A ventriloquist.

ENGOMPHO'SIS (L. *en*, in; *gomphos*, nail). Syn. of Gomphosis.

ENGORGEMENT (Gr. *en*, in; Fr. *gorger*, to cram). An obstruction taking place in the vessels, and causing increased size of a part.

ENNEAN'DRIAN, ENNEAN'DROUS (Gr. *ennea*, nine; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having nine stamens.

ENNEAPET'ALOUS (Gr. *ennea*, nine; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having nine petals.

ENOSTOSIS (Gr. *en*, in; *osteon*, bone). An osseous tumour in the medullary canal of a bone.

EN'SATE (L. *ensis*, sword). Syn. of Ensiform. In Bot., Having sword-shaped leaves.

ENSIFORM (L. *ensis*, sword; *forma*, form). Sword-shaped.

ENSI-STERNAL. 1. Pertaining to the ensiform process of the sternum. 2. Syn. of Ultimi-sternal. —*Béclard*.

EN'STROPHE' (Gr. *enstrephō*, I turn in). Inversion of a part.

ENTASIA (Gr. *entasis*, stretching out). The generic name of tonic spasm.—*Good*.

ENTAS'TIC (Gr. *en*, in; *teino*, I stretch). Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *adēn*, gland; *graphō*, I write). A description of the intestinal glands.

EN'TERADENOL'OGY (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *adēn*, gland; *logos*, speech). The anatomy of the intestinal glands.

ENTEREPIPLOMPHACE'LÆ (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *epiploon*, caul;

omphalos, navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Umbilical hernia containing omentum and intestine.

ENTERIC (Gr. *enteron*, intestine). Syn. of Intestinal.

ENTER'ICA (same). Diseases, or medicines, which affect the intestinal canal.

ENTERI'TIS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation of the intestines.

ENTEROCE'LE (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *kēlē*, rupture). Abdominal hernia containing intestine only.

ENTERO COLI'TIS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *cōlon*, colon; and *itis*). Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

ENTEROCYSTOCE'LE (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *kustis*, bladder; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia containing the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *epiploon*, the caul; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-EPIPLOM'PHALUS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *epiploon*, the caul; *omphalos*, the navel). Umbilical hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

ENTEROG'RAPHY (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the intestines.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *udōr*, water; *kēlē*, swelling). Hydrocele complicated with hernia; or *vice versâ*.

ENTERO-HYDROM'PHALUS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *udōr*, water; *omphalos*, navel). Umbilical hernia containing intestine and a quantity of serum.

ENTERO-ISCHIOCE'LE (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *ischion*, hip; *kēlē* rupture). Ischiatic hernia containing intestine.

EN'TEROLITH (*Gr. enteron, intestine; lithos, stone*). *Intestinal concretion or calculus.*

ENTEROL'OGY (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *logos*, speech). A treatise or discourse on the viscera

ENTERO-MESENTERIC. Pertaining to the intestine and mesentery.

ENTEROMPHALOCE'LE, ENTEROMPHALOS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *omphalos*, navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Umbilical hernia containing intestine.

ENTEROMYCODORITIS (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *muxa*, mucus; *dora*, skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestine.

EN'TEROPLASTY (Gr *enteron*, intestine; *plassō*, I form). A plastic operation for restoring an intestine.

ENTEROSES (Gr. *enteron*, intestine). A generic name for intestinal diseases.

ENTEROT'OMY (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *temnō*, I cut in two). In Anat., Dissection of the intestines. In Surg., Any operation which consists in opening the intestines.

ENTEROZOA (Gr. *enteron*, intestine; *zōon*, animal). Intestinal worms.

ENTO-HYALOID (Gr. *entos*, within; and *hyaloid*). Situate, or supposed to be situate, within the vitreous humour.

ENTOMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *entoma*, insects; *graphō*, I write). A discourse or treatise on the structure and habits of insects.

ENTOM'IC (Gr. *entoma*, insects). Pertaining to insects.

EN'TOMOID (Gr *enteron*, insects; *eidos*, appearance). Like an insect.

EN'TOMOLITE (Gr. *entoma*, insects; *lithos*, stone). A petrified insect.

ENTOMOL'OGY (Gr. *entoma*, insects; *logos*, speech). The branch of Natural History which treats of insects

ENTOMOT'OMY (Gr. entoma, insects; *temnō*, I cut). The dissection or anatomy of insects.

ENTONIC (Gr. *enteinō*, I stretch). Relating to inflammatory diathesis; having increased vital power or action.

EN'TOPHYTE (Gr. *entos*, within; *phuton*, plant). A vegetable parasite growing on, or more especially within, the body.

ENTOPTERYGOID (Gr. *entos*, inward; and *pterygoid*). The internal ala of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

ENTOPTICS (Gr. *entos*, within; *optō*, I see). The science or explanation of the vision of the inner parts of the eye; or of ocular spectra.—*Jago.*

ENTORRHAGIA (Gr. *entos*, inward; *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). Internal hæmorrhage.

ENTOZOA (Gr. *entos*, within; *zōon*, animal). Parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals.

EN'TROCHAL (Gr. *en*, in; *trochos*, wheel). Pertaining to Entrochites, or the petrified arms of the sea-star.

ENTROP'ION (Gr. *en*, in; *trepō*, I turn). Inversion of the eyelids.

ENUCLEA'TION (L. *e*, from; *nucleus*, a kernel). The removal of tumours, &c., without cutting into them. In Pharm., The shelling the kernels of any nuts.

ENURE'SIS (Gr. *en*, in; *oureō*, I urine). Incontinence of urine.

ENZOOTY (Gr. *en*, in; *zōon*, animal). An endemic disease attacking the lower animals.

E'OCENE (Gr. *eōs*, dawn; *kainos*, new). In Geol., The tertiary period in which is indicated the dawn or first commencement of the present state of animate creation.—*Lyell.*

EPENCEPHALON (Gr. *epi*, upon; *egkephalos*, brain). The medulla oblongata, with the superimposed cerebellum, constituting one of the *four primary divisions* of the brain *of fishes.*

EPENDYMA (Gr. *epi*, in; *enduma*, *a garment*). The epithelial membrane lining the central canal of the spinal cord.

EPHE'LIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *ēlios*, sun). Sunburn; freckles. Syn. of Chloasma.

EPHEM'ERA (Gr. *epi*, on; *ēmera*, day). Applied to a fever of one day's continuance.

EPHIDRO'SIS (Gr. *epi*, over and above; *idroō*, I sweat). A preternatural evacuation, or other disease, of the sweat.

EPIBRANCHIAL (Gr. *epi*, above; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). One of the pieces of which each of the bony branchial arches in fishes consists.—*Owen.*

EPICAN'THIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *kanthos*, corner of the eye). A disease in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner angle of the eye.

EP'ICARP (Gr. *epi*, upon; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., The outermost layer of the coat of a fruit.

EPICHRO'SIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *chrōsis*, colouring). Simple discoloration of the skin.

EPICOLIC (Gr. *epi*, upon; *kōlon*, colon). Situate over the colon.

EPICON'DYLE (Gr. *epi*, upon; *kondulos*, elbow joint). The external condyle of the humerus.—*Chaussier.*

EPICRANIUM (Gr. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, skull). Syn. of the Scalp.

EPIDEM'IC (Gr. *epi*, upon; *dēmos*, people). Syn. of epidemy; pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, an epidemy.

EPIDEMIC''ITY (same). An epidemic constitution of the air.

EPIDEMIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *epi*, upon; *dēmos*, people; *graphō*, I write). A history or description of epidemics.

EPIDEMIOL'OGY (Gr. *epi*, upon; *dēmos*, people; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of epidemics.

EP'IDEMY (Gr. *epi*, upon; *dēmos*, people). A disease which attacks many people at the same period.

EPIDER'MIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin). The cuticle or scarf skin.

In Bot., The exterior cellular coating of the bark, or leaf, or stem of a plant.

EPIDERMOID (Gr. *epidermis*, cuticle; *eidos*, appearance). Like the epidermis.

EPIDERMOSE (Gr. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin). A constituent (with gelatine) of the network which, according to M. Bouchardat, encloses the albuminose of the buffy coat of the blood, and possesses all the properties of the epidermic formation.

EPIDID'YMIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *didumos*, testicle). A long narrow appendage along the outer edge of the posterior border of the testis, consisting principally of the convolutions of the efferent duct of that gland.

EPIDIDYMITIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *didumos*, testicle; and *itis*). Inflammation of the epididymis.

EPIGÆ'OUS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *gē*, earth). In Bot., Growing close to the earth.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA (Gr. *epigastrion*, epigastrium; *algos*, grief). Pain at the epigastrium. Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the epigastric region.

EPIGASTRIUM (Gr. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, stomach). The centre region of the zone comprised between a horizontal line drawn round the body at the level of the tip of the ensiform cartilage, and another on a level with the lower edge of the false ribs.

EPIGASTROCE'LE (Gr. *epigastrion*, epigastrium; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia occurring in the epigastric region.

EPIGEN'ESIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *gennaō*, I beget). The theory which regards the germ as created entirely anew by the conjoined procreative powers of each parent.

EPIGLOT'TIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *glōssis*, aperture of windpipe). The fibro-cartilage at the root of the tongue, which acts as a cover to the glottis during deglutition.

EPIGLOTTI'TIS (Gr. *epiglottis*, epiglottis; and *itis*). Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGNA'THUS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *gnathos*, jaw). A double monster consisting of an incomplete fœtus vascularly rooted in the palate of a more complete one.

EPI'GYNOUS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *gunē*, woman). In Bot., Growing, or seeming to grow, upon the style or ovary.

EPIHYAL (Gr. *epi*, above; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone). The upper division of the hæmapophysis of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton. —*Owen.*

EPILA'TION (L. *e*, from; *pilo*, I pull off the hair). The act or process of plucking out hairs.

EP'ILEPSY (Gr. *epi*, upon; *lambanō*, I seize). A disease characterized by more or less clonic convulsion, and unconsciousness, occurring more or less suddenly, and followed generally by stupor.

EPILEPTIFORM (Gr. *epilēpsia*, epilepsy; L. *forma*, form). Of the character of epilepsy. Syn. of Epileptoid.

EPILEPTOID (Gr. *epilēpsia*, epilepsy; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling epilepsy.

EPIMERAL (Gr. *epi*, upon; *mēros*, thigh). In Zool., Applied to that part of the segment of an articulate animal, which is above the joint of the limb,

EPIPETALOUS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Inserted, or growing, upon the petals.

EPIPH'ORA (Gr. *epipherō*, I bring to). An involuntary and constant trickling of the tears over the cheek.

EPIPHYLLOSPERM'OUS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *phullon*, leaf; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves.

EPIPHYL'LOUS (Gr. epi, upon; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Inserted, or growing, upon the leaf.

EPIPH'YSIS (Gr. *epiphuō*, I grow to). Any process of a bone before it is finally ossified to the main part.

EP'IPHYTE (Gr. *epi*, upon; *phuton*, plant). A vegetable parasite attached to, or growing in, the human body. In Bot., A plant which grows upon other vegetables without deriving any nourishment from them.

EPIPLOCE'LE (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; *kēlē*, rupture). Omental hernia.

EPIPLO-ENTEROCE'LE, Syn. of, and Etym. as, Entero-epiplocele.

EPIP'LOIC (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul). Pertaining to the omentum.

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCE'LE (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; *ischion*, hip; *kēlē*, rupture). Omental hernia through the sciatic notch.

EPIPLOI'TIS (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; and *itis*). Inflammation of the omentum.

EPIPLOMEROCE'LE (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; *mēros*, thigh; *kēlē*, rupture). Femoral hernia, containing omentum only

EPIPLOMPHALOCE'LE (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; *omphalos* navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Umbilical hernia, containing omentum only.

EPIP'LOON (Gr. *epi*, upon; *pleō*, I swim). Applied to certain duplicatures of the peritoneum, proceeding from one viscus to another.

EPIPLOSCHEOCE'LE (Gr. *epiploon*, the caul; *oschē*, scrotum; *kēlē*, rupture). Scrotal hernia, containing omentum only.

EPIPO'DIUM (Gr. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot). In Bot., A disk formed of several knobs or glands.

EPISIOI'TIS (Gr. *episeion*, labium pudendi; and *itis*). Inflammation of the labia.

EPISIOR'RHAPHY (Gr. *episeion*, labium pudendi; *raphē*, seam). An operation which consists in *paring the opposite surfaces of the labia, and uniting them by sutures.*

EPISPA'DIA (Gr. *epi*, above.; *spaō*, I draw). The state of an epispadias.

EPISPA'DIAS (same). One whose urethral orifice is on the upper part of the penis.

EPISPAS'TIC (same). Applied adj. and subs to substances which excite the action of the skin, producing inflammation, and subsequent effusion of serum beneath the cuticle.

EP'ISPERM (Gr. *epi*, upon; *sperma*, seed). Syn. of Albumen (2).

EPISPLENITIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *splēn*, spleen; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membranous investment of the spleen.

EPISTAX'IS (Gr. *epistazō*, I drop on). Hæmorrhage from the nose.

EPISTER'NAL (Gr. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast bone). Applied to two small bones or granules occasionally situate on the upper border of the sternum. The piece of a segment of an articulate animal which is directly above the sternum.

EPISTHOT'ONOS (Gr. *episthen*, forwards; *teinō*, I stretch). Syn. of Emprosthotonos.

EPITHELIAL CASTS. Microscopic filaments found in the urine, in the dropsy after scarlatina, consisting of a mass of renal epithelium moulded in the tubules of the organ.

EPITHELIOMA (*Epithelium*; and Gr. *ōmion*, projection). A cancroid tumour characterized by an unusual development of epithelial cells; an epithelial growth.

EPITHE'LIUM (Gr. *epi*, above; *thēlē*, a teat). The thin layer of the same nature as the epidermis, on the free surface of the nipple, lips, mucous, synovial, and serous membranes, blood-vessels, and lymphatics.

EPITROCH'LEA (Gr. *epi*, above; *trochilia*, pulley) Syn. of the Inner Condyle of the Humerus.—Chaussier.

EPITYMPANIC (Gr. *epi*, upon; *tumpanon*, drum). The upper

part of the pleurapophysis of the hæmal or tympano-mandibular arch of the prosencephalic vertebra of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

EPI-VERTEBRAL (Gr. *epi*, upon; and *vertebra*). Applied to the portions of the superior spinous process of a vertebra.—*Grant.*

EPIZO'A (Gr. *epi*, upon; *zōon*, animal). Parasitic animals which infest the surface of the body.

EPIZOO'TIA, EPIZOOT'ICS, EPIZOOTY (same). A disease which attacks a number of animals at the same time.

EPU'LIS (Gr. *epi*, upon; *oulon*, the gum). A tumour formed by hypertrophy of the gum.

EPULOT'IC (Gr. *epi*, upon; *oulō*, I heal). Applied adj. and subs. to any substance which tends to cicatrize and heal wounds and ulcers.

EQUI'NIA (L. *equus*, horse). The glanders: a severe contagious, pustular disorder, produced by inoculation with the diseased fluids from equine animals.

EQUISET'IFORM (L. *equisetum*, horsetail; *forma*, form). Having the shape of, or resembling, the plant Equisetum or Horsetail.

EQUIV'OCAL (L. *æquus*, equal; *vox*, voice). 1. Applied to symptoms which belong to several diseases. 2. Applied to that generation both of animals and plants which seems, or is supposed, to be spontaneous.

EQUIV'OROUS (L. *equus*, horse; *voro*, I devour). Eating, or living on, horse flesh.

ERADICATION (L. *e*, from; *radix*, root). The act of rooting out, or entirely removing a disease.

ERECTILE TISSUE (L. *erigo*, I erect). A tissue consisting of dilated veins communicating one with another, into which arteries pour their blood, and which occupy the areolæ of a spongy network, containing unstriped muscular bands. Its chief character is susceptibility of turgescence.

ERECTION (same). The stiff, hard and swollen condition of a part from the accumulation of blood in its erectile tissue.

ERECTO-PATENT. In Bot., Between erect and spreading.

ERECTOR (L. *erigo*, I erect). 1. A muscle which causes a part to erect. 2. A set of lenses inserted in the tube of a compound microscope, for correcting the inverted image produced by the object-glass.

EREMACAU'SIS (Gr. *erēmos*, uncultivated; *kausis*, burning). The slow combustion, gradual oxidation, or decay of organic matters in the air.

ERETHISM (Gr. *erethizō*, I provoke). Increased sensibility and irritability; a morbid augmentation of any of the vital functions.

ERETHISMUS TROPICUS. A peculiar sudden and short disease, or morbid state of system produced in the unseasoned European in India, by the continued high tropical heat, and occurring in an epidemic form. It comes on with feelings of great lassitude, the skin soon becomes excessively hot, there is a feeling of intense inward heat, quickly followed by convulsions, coma, and death. The increasing external and internal heat are perceptible to the thermometer for some hours after death.

ER'GOTINE. A non-azotized vegetable principle obtained from the ergot of rye, and possessed of hæmostatic properties.

ER'GOTISM. The aggregated symptoms produced by the excessive use of the ergot of rye.

ERIO'METER (Gr. *erion*, wool; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles and fibres.

ERODED, EROSE (L. *erodo*, I eat into). In Bot., When the denticulations are so irregular as to

make the margin appear gnawed and bitten.

ERO'SION (same). The gradual destruction of a part by a corrosive substance.

EROT'IC (Gr. *erōs*, love). Produced by love.

EROTOMA'NIA (Gr. *erōs*, love; *mania*, madness). Amorous madness; madness produced by love.

ERPETOL'OGY (Gr. *erpetos*, reptile; *logos*, speech). That part of Natural History which treats of reptiles.

ER'RHINE (Gr. *en*, in; *rin*, nose). Applied adj. and subs. to substances affecting the Schneiderian membrane, and producing a discharge therefrom.

ERUCTA'TION (L. *eructo*, I belch. Belching; a sonorous ejection through the mouth, of wind from the stomach.

ERUP'TION (L. *erumpo*, I break out). 1. The breaking out of a disease on the skin. 2. The cutaneous disease itself.

ERYSIPELA'CEA (Gr. *eruō*, I draw; *pelas*, near). A class of diseases comprising erysipelas, small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever.

ERYSIP'ELAS (same). A peculiar unhealthy form of contagious inflammation, which may attack different tissues, and which generally extends gradually to the neighbouring parts.

ERYTHE'MA (Gr. *ereuthō*, I redden). A superficial redness of some portion of the skin of varying extent and form.

ERYTHROID (Gr. *eruthros*, red: *eidos*, appearance). Having a red appearance.

ESCHAR (Gr. *eschara*, eschar). The dry slough produced by burns and caustic applications.

ESCHAROTIC (same). An application which produces an eschar; *having the power of destroying the flesh; caustic.*

ESCULA'PIAN (L. *Æsculapius*, father of medicine). Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

ESCULENT (L. *esca*, food). Applied adj. and subs. to that which may be used by man for food.

ESODIC (Gr. *es*, unto; *odos*, way). *V.* EISODIC.

ESOTER'IC (Gr. *esōteros*, internal). Interior; internal.

E'SOTERISM, MEDICAL. The mystery or secret which a medical man, by reason of the prejudices and ignorance of his patients, is compelled to adopt in his calling. —*M Simon.*

ES'SENCE (L. *esse*, to be). 1. A volatile oil, or other vegetable principle, diluted with spirit, &c. 2. Volatile vegetable oil obtained by distillation.

ESSEN'TIAL (same). In Mat. Med., The immediate or active principles of vegetables; existing ready formed in vegetables, and obtained thence by expression, distillation, incineration, &c. In Nat. Hist., Applied to the distinguishing character of a genus. In Pathol., Applied to a disease independent of any local affection.

ETESTICULATIO (L. *e*, from; *testes*, testicles). Syn. of Castration.

E'THAL (a word formed from the first syllables of Ether and Alcohol). An oily principle separated from spermaceti.

ETHEREAL. Of the nature of, or belonging to, ether.

ETHE'REALIZE. To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid.

ETHEREOUS. Syn. of Ethereal.

E'THERIFORM (L. *ether*; and *forma*, form). Having the form of ether.

E'THERISM. The aggregate of phenomena produced by inhaling ether.

ETHERIZA'TION. The administration of ether by inhalation.

ETH'MOID (Gr. *ēthmos*, sieve; *eidos*, appearance). 1. The light cubical bone, situated at the anterior part of the base of the skull. 2.

Shaped entirely, or in part, as a sieve.

ETHNOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ethnos*, nation; *graphō*, I write). A history or description of the different varieties of Man.

ETHNOL"OGY (Gr. *ethnos*, nation; *logos*, speech). The science of the varieties of Man.

ETIOLA'TION (Gr. *aithō*, I shine). In Bot., The white condition of plants produced by the exclusion of the light of the sun. In Path., The paleness of those persons kept long without light; the paleness of certain chronic diseases.

EU'CHLORE, EUCHLO'RIC (Gr. *eu*, well; *chlōros*, green). In Miner, Of a distinct green colour.

EU'CHYMY (Gr. *eu*, well; *chumos*, juice). A healthy state of the humours.

EU'CRASY (Gr. *eu*, well; *krasis*, temper). A good temperament.

EUDIOM'ETER (Gr. *eudia*, serene weather; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the amount of oxygen in the air.

EUDIOM'ETRY (same). The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and the quantity of oxygen in gaseous mixtures.

EUOT'OMOUS (Gr. *eu*, well; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Having distinct cleavages.

EUPEP'TIC (Gr. *eu*, well; *peptō*, I digest). Pertaining to, or one possessed of, a good digestion.

EU'PION (Gr. *eu*, well; *piōn*, rich). A carbo-hydrogen compound described as having all the physical characters belonging to amylene (being most probably the same substance), though obtained in a different way.—*Reichenbach.*

EUPLAS'TIC (Gr. *eu*, well; *plassō*, I form). Organizable in a high degree; applicable to the renewing of the tissues of the body.

EURI'TIC. Containing, composed of, or resembling *eurite*, a species of granite.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE (*Eustachius*, its discoverer). A partly bony and partly cartilaginous tube, extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the superior and lateral part of the pharynx

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE (same). A thin crescentic membranous fold at the line of union between the anterior margin of the vena cava inferior, and the right cardiac auricle.

EUTHERAPEIA (Gr. *eu*, rightly; *therapeuō*, I cure). "An examination of the principles of medical science."—*Garner.*

EUTROPH'IC (Gr. *eu*, well; *trephō*, I nourish). Applied to substances whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without producing sensible increase of any secretion.—*Dunglison.*

EVAC'UANTS (L. *evacuo*, I empty). Medicines which promote or produce an evacuation from some emunctory.

EVACUATION (same). The discharge of any matters by the natural passages, or by an artificial opening.

EVAPORA'TION (L. *e*, from; *vapor*, vapour). The conversion of a liquid into vapour or steam. In Pharm., The conversion of a portion of a liquid into steam, in order to concentrate, or render of greater consistence, the remainder.

EVAPOROM'ETER (L. *e*, from; *vapor*, vapour; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time.

EVENTRA'TION (L. *e*, from; *venter*, belly). 1. A tumour formed by a generally relaxed condition of the abdominal parietes, and containing a great portion of the viscera of the belly. 2. Syn. of Ventral hernia. 3. A large abdominal wound, with escape of a large portion of the intestines.

EVISCERATION (L. *e*, from; *viscus*, bowel). Syn. of Exenterismus.

EVOLUTION. 1. Development. 2. The theory of generation, in

which the germ is supposed to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be only developed, not actually formed, by the procreative act.

EVOLU'TION, SPONTANEOUS. A spontaneous turning, or rather doubled expulsion of the fœtus, in cases of arm presentation, where the pelvis is larger than ordinary, the fœtus preternaturally small or premature, and the expulsive pains long continued and powerful.

EVULSION (L. *evello*, I pluck out). Forcible plucking or pulling out.

EXACERBATION (L. *exacerbo*, I provoke). A periodical increase in the symptoms of a disease.

EXALBUMINOUS (L. *ex*, out of; and *albumen*). In Bot., Void, or destitute, of albumen.

EXALTATION OF THE VITAL FORCES. A morbid increase in the action of organs.

EXANGI'A (Gr. *exagizō*, I expel as impure). A generic name for diseases consisting either of enlarged, or of ruptured blood-vessels.

EXANIMA'TION (L. *ex*, out of; *anima*, breath). Real or apparent death.

EXAN'THEM (Gr. *exanthеō*, I break out into blotches). A superficial red rash on the skin, variously figured, of all sizes, and irregularly diffused.

EXANTHEMATA, EXANTHEMAT'ICA (same). Generic names for the Eruptive fevers.

EXANTHEMATOL'OGY (Gr. *exanthēma*, pustule; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or science of cutaneous eruptions.

EXARILLATE (L. *ex*, out of; *arillus*, aril). In Bot., Void, or destitute, of aril.

EXARTERITIS (Gr. *exō*, outside; *artēria*, artery; and *itis*). Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

EXARTICULATION (L. *ex*, out of; *articulus*, joint). Amputation at, or dislocation of, a joint.

EX-BILIOUS Void, or destitute, of bile.

EXCARNA'TION (L. *ex*, out of; *caro*, flesh). The separation of injected vessels from the contiguous parts, for an anatomical preparation.

EXCAVATOR (L. *ex*, out of; *cavus*, hollow). In Dent., An instrument for removing the decayed part of a tooth.

EXCENTRAL (L. *ex*, out of; *centrum*, centre). In Bot., Out of the centre.

EXCERNENT (L. *excerno*, I void). Syn. of Excreting.

EXCIP'IENT (L. *excipio*, I take up). That substance in a prescription intended to give form and consistence, and to serve as a vehicle for the more active ingredients.

EXCIS'ION (L. *excido*, I cut out). In Surg., The cutting out any part of, or from, the body.

EXCITABILITY (L. *excito*, I stir up). The sensibility of living beings to the action of excitants.

EXCITANT (same). Syn. of Stimulant.

EXCITATION (same). The act of exciting; the state of being excited.

EXCITO-MOTORY. Applied to that function of the nervous system, by which impressions, transmitted to the centre, are reflected and produce muscular action without either sensation or volition.

EXCITO-NUTRIENT. Applied to that reflex function of the nervous system, which operates more especially on the blood-vessels, and thereby regulates the circulation in the capillaries.

EXCITO-SECRETORY. Applied to that function of the nervous system, by which impressions transmitted to the centre have a reflex influence either on the blood-vessels concerned in secretion and nutrition, or upon the tissues themselves direct, producing an alteration of the inter-

changes between them and the blood.

EXCORIATION (L. *ex*, of; *corium*, skin). A slight wound which only abrades the skin.

EXCORTICA'TION (L. *ex*, from; *cortex*, bark). In Bot., The act of stripping off bark.

EXCREA'TION (L. *ex*, out of; *screo*, I hawk). Syn. of Exspuition.

EXCREMENT (L. *excerno*, I void by stool). 1. The matter evacuated from the body by the various emunctories as superfluous, and incapable of administering to nutrition. 2. Fæcal evacuations.

EXCREMENTI"TIAL, EXCREMENTI"TIOUS (same). Proper to be evacuated from the body, and by reason of an incapability of administering to its functions.

EXCREMEN'TO-RECREMENTI"IAL. Applied to animal secretions, part of which is absorbed, and the other part evacuated from the body.

EXCRES'CENCE (L. *excresco*, I grow out). A preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body.

EXCRETA (L. *excerno*, I void by stool). Matters thrown off from the body, as further useless, or likely to be injurious if retained.

EXCRETION (same). The throwing off, or discharging, from the body of the excreta.

EXCUR'RENT (L. *ex*, from; *curro*, I run). In Bot., Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything

EXENTERIS'MUS (Gr. *ek*, out; *enteron*, intestine). The operation of perforating the fœtal thorax, and extracting therefrom the viscera of the body.

EXFŒTATION (L. *ex*, out of; *fœtus*, the young of any creature). Extra-uterine pregnancy, or that occurrence in which the fœtus does not reach the uterus, but is developed in some *organ* exterior *to it.*

EXFOLIA'TION (L. *ex*, out of; *folium*, leaf). The separation of a dead portion of bone from the living.

EXHALA'TION (L. *exhalo*, I breathe out). That which is emitted, or rises in the form of vapour from any body whatever.

EXINANIT"ION (L. *exinanio*, I evacuate). Extreme exhaustion; complete evacuation.

EXI"TIAL, EXI"TIOUS (L. *exitium*, death). Destructive to life.

EXOCARDIAC, EXOCARDIAL (Gr. *exō*, outside; *kardia*, heart). Pertaining to the exterior of the heart; originating outside the heart.

EXOCCIPITALS. The neurapophyses of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton; the homologues of the condyloid processes of the human occipital bone.—*Owen.*

EXOCHO'RION (Gr. *exō*, outside; *chorion*, the chorion). The outer layer of the chorion.—*Burdach.*

EXOCOLITIS (Gr. *exō*, outside; *kōlon*, colon; and *itis*). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

EXODIC (Gr. *ek*, from; *odos*, way). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to certain nerves proceeding *from* the spinal centre. Syn. of Efferent,

EXOG"ENOUS (Gr. *exō*, outward; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Applied to plants, the wood of which grows by external increase. In Anat., Applied to processes which shoot or grow out from any part. In Zool., Applied to those parts which grow out from previously ossified parts.—*Owen.*

EXOGENOUS ANEURISM. Syn. of Aneurism, Traumatic or Diffused.

EX'OGENS (Gr. *exō*, outward; *gennaō*, I beget). Plants which increase by seasonal additions to the outside of their wood.

EXOLUTION (L. exolvo, I unbind). Syn. of Syncope.

EXOMPHALOS (Gr. *exō*, outside; *omphalos*, navel). A navel hernia.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, EXOPHTHALMOS (Gr. *exō*, outwards; *ophthalmos*, eye). A protrusion of the eye from its orbit.

EXOPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *ex*, without; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Naked; without sheaths.

EXORMIA (Gr. *exormaō*, I break forth). A generic name for papular eruptions.

EX'ORRHIZ, EXORRHI'ZA (Gr. *exō*, outward; *riza*, root). In Bot., A plant whose radicle elongates downwards, directly from the base of the embryo.

EXOSKEL'ETON (Gr. *exō*, outside; *skeleton*, the skeleton). A skeleton, or analogous part, wholly or partially external.

EXOSMO'SE (Gr. *exō*, outward; *ōsmos*, impulse). The passage or transudation of a fluid from the inside to the outside of a membrane or other porous solid acted upon.

EXOS'SEOUS (L. *ex*, out of; *os*, bone). Without, or destitute of, bones.

EXOSTOM'E (Gr. *exō*, outward; *stoma*, mouth). In Bot., The orifice in the outer coat of the ovule.

EXOSTO'SIS (Gr. *ek*, out of; *osteon*, bone). A morbid protuberance, or hard tumour, on the surface of a bone.

EXOTERIC, EXOT-ERICAL (Gr. *exōteros*, outer). Exterior; public.

EXOTIC, EXOTICAL (Gr. *exō*, abroad). Foreign; procured from, produced in, or belonging to, a foreign country.

EXPANSIBIL'ITY (L. *expando*, I spread out). The capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

EXPAN'SION (same). A prolongation, or spreading out; enlargement of surface or bulk.

EXPECTA'TION (L. *expecto*, I *wait for*). *That* method which *consists in leaving* the disease *almost solely to* the efforts of nature, removing merely deranging influences, but giving as a rule no active medicine.

EXPEC'TORANT (L. *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the chest). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies capable of promoting expectoration.

EXPECTORA'TION (same). The act of expelling matters or secretions from the larynx, trachea, or lungs. The matter expectorated.

EXPECTORATIVE (same). Syn. of Expectorant.

EXPERT (L. *experior*, I prove). Dexterous; of good experience; having familiar knowledge of.

EXPIRA'TION (L. *expiro*, I exhale). The act of expelling the inspired air from the lungs.

EXPLORA'TION (L. *exploro*, I scrutinize). The act of strictly or carefully examining; the physical examination of the cavities of the body.

EXPLORA'TOR (same). A needle, either contained in the smallest-sized canula, or grooved on its upper surface, for passing into the cavities of the body, or into certain morbid growths or tumours, to obtain a few drops, and thus ascertain the nature, of their contained fluid.

EXPLORING NEEDLE. *V.* EXPLORATOR.

EXPRES'SION (L. *exprimo*, I press out). The act of forcing out by pressure.

EXPUL'SIVE (L. *expello*, I thrust forth). Having the power, or intention, of driving out, or towards.

EXSANGUINEOUSNESS, EXSANGUINITY (L. *ex*, without; *sanguis*, blood). Syn. of Anæmia; bloodlessness.

EXSERT', EXSERT'ED (L. *exsero*, I thrust out). In Nat. Hist., Projecting much beyond something else.

EXSICCA'TION (L. *exsicco*, I dry up). The act or operation of depriving plants, chemical preparations, &c., of their humidity.

EXSPUIT'ION (L. *expuo*, I spit out). The act of discharging matters from the mouth or pharynx by spitting.

EXSTIP'ULATE (L. *ex*, from; *stipula*, straw). In Bot., Having no, or without, stipules.

EX'STROPHY OF THE BLADDER. A congenital malformation, in which the bladder opens, as a red mucous surface, in the hypogastric region.

EXSUC'COUS (L. *ex*, from; *succus*, juice). Destitute of juice; dry.

EXSUC'TION (L. *exsugo*, I suck out). The act of sucking.

EXTENSIBIL'ITY (L. *extenso*, I stretch out). The capacity of being extended or elongated.

EXTEN'SION (same). In Surg., The operation of pulling strongly a fractured or dislocated limb, in order to reduce it.

EXTENSOR (same). Applied to a muscle whose function is to extend any part.

EXTERRA'NEOUS (L. *ex*, out of; *terra*, land). Syn. of Exotic.

EXTILLA'TION (L. *ex*, from; *stillo*, I drop). The act of distilling from; or falling from in drops.

EXTINC'TION (L. *extinguo*, I extinguish). In Pharm., The trituration of metallic mercury with other substances, till the globules disappear.

EXTIRPA'TION (L. *extirpo*, I eradicate). The complete removal or destruction of any part, of, or attached to, the body.

EXTRA-AXIL'LARY (L. *extra*, on the outside; *axilla*, armpit). In Bot., Growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

EXTRA-CRANIAL. Situated external to, or out of, the cranial cavity.

EXTRACT (L. *extraho*, I draw out). A prepared or natural solution of vegetable or animal principles, inspissated by evaporation to a tenacious mass.

EXTRAC'TION (same). The act of drawing out certain natural parts, whether healthy or diseased, or any foreign substance from the body.

EXTRAC'TIVE (same). A peculiar vegetable product, and which is the supposed basis of all vegetable extracts.

EXTRA-FOLIA'CEOUS (L. *extra*, on the outside; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS (L. *extra*, over and above; *genus*, kind). Belonging to another kind.

EXTRA-LOBULAR (L. *extra*, externally; *lobulus*, little lobe). Situated without, or external to, a lobule.

EXTRA'NEOUS (L. *extra*, externally). Proceeding from without; or formed in the body, yet constituting no part of the body; foreign.

EXTRA-PERITONEAL. Situated in the areolar tissue external to the peritoneum.

EXTRAVASA'TION (L. *extra*, externally; *vasa*, vessels). The escape of the contents of a vessel, and their infiltration into the surrounding textures.

EXTREM'ITY (L. *extremus*, outermost). The utmost parts or limbs of an animal; the last moments of life.

EXTRIN'SIC (L. *extrinsecus*, from without). Coming from without; not contained in, or belonging to a body; on the outside of, or surrounding, not entering into the intimate composition of, organs.

EXTROR'SAL, EXTRORS'E (L. *extrorsum*, towards the outward parts). In Bot., Directed outwards, or turned away from the axis.

EXTROVERSION (L. *extra*, exterternally; *verto*, I turn). Syn. of Extrophy.

EXTU'BERANCE, EXTU'BERANCY (L. *ex*, out of; *tuber*, knob). A protuberance or swelling.

EXTUMES'CENCE (L. *ex*, out of; *tumeo*, I swell). A swelling or rising.

EXUDA'TION (L. *exudo*, I sweat out). The discharge of fluids through the coats of a vessel, or other membrane, or from the surface of the skin, an ulcer, &c. In Bot., The discharge of the juices of a plant.

EXUDATION CORPUSCLES. Certain organizable corpuscles contained in fibrinous exudations.

EXULCERA'TION (L. *ex*, of; *ulcus*, ulcer). The act of causing ulcers; the process of ulceration.

EXUN'GULATE (L. *ex*, from; *unguis*, nail). To pare off superfluous parts or nails.

EXUVIÆ (L. *exuo*, I shake off). The shed, or cast-off parts of animals, and plants.

EXUVIATION (same). The shedding or casting-off of parts of animals, and plants.

EYE-GLASS. 1. A glass for applying collyria to the eye. 2. That one of the two glasses of the eye-piece of a compound microscope, nearest the eye of the observer.

EYE-PIECE. That portion of the compound microscope, which magnifies to the eye the *image* of the object already magnified and brought to a focus within the tube by the object-glass.

EYE-STONE. The shelly gill cover of small turbinideæ, used in Guernsey for getting substances from beneath the eyelids.

EYE-TEETH. Syn. of Canine Teeth, from the direction of their fangs.

F.

FABACEOUS (L. *faba*, bean). Having the nature of, or like, a bean.

FACE AGUE. Syn. of Facial Neuralgia.

FACET' (Dim. of face). A small circumscribed, articular surface on a bone.

FA'CIAL (L. *facies*, face). Pertaining to, or connected with, the face.

FACTI''TIOUS (L. *facio*, I make). Made by art; feigned.

FAC'ULTY (same). A power belonging to a living animal. The collective body of the medical profession.

FÆCES (L. pl., dregs). Alvine evacuations; excrement.

FALC'ATE, FALC'ATED (L. *falx*, scythe). Syn. of Falciform.

FAL'CIFORM (L. *falx*, scythe; *forma*, appearance). Shaped like a scythe or sickle.

FALLING SICKNESS. Popular Syn. of Epilepsy.

FALLOPIAN TUBES (*Fallopius, their discoverer*). Two tubes, or *canals, arising from* each side of the fundus uteri, and terminating in an expanded fimbriated extremity which opens into the peritoneum.

FALSE CONCEPTION. That condition of utero-gestation in which the vitality of the fœtus having being destroyed, the whole ovum becomes a good deal changed in size, form, and structure.

FALSE MEMBRANE. *V.* PSEUDO-MEMBRANE.

FALSE WATERS. A colourless, transparent, and bland fluid, occasionally discharged from the vagina during pregnancy. It originates either from the vaginal mucous membrane, or from the space between the amnion and chorion, or between the chorion and decidua.

FALSELY-VALVED. In Bot., Having certain valves which are not of the same nature as the other valves.

FALSETTO. A species of male voice, higher in compass than the natural voice. It is probably pro-

duced by a vibration of the inner portion of thé border of the vocal chords solely.

FALSIFICA'TION (L. *falsus*, false; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Adulteration.

FALX (L. *scythe*). In Anat, Applied to various membranes from their shape.

FAMILY. In Nat. Hist., Syn. of Order

FANG (Sax. *fengan*, to catch). 1. A tusk, or pointed tooth of an animal. 2. The part of a tooth embedded in the jaw.

FARADISM. Syn. of Faradization.

FARADIZA'TION (*Faraday*, the renowned physicist). Induced electricity, or the method of application of the electro-magnetic currents.—*Duchenne*. 2. The excitation of the peripheral nerves of sensation by the electro-magnetic current.

FARCI'MEN (L. sausage). The equine species of farcy.—*Sauvages*.

FARCY-GLANDERS. A species of glanders attacking only the surface of the body, and unaccompanied with systemic symptoms.

FARINA'CEOUS (L. *farina*, meal). Consisting of, containing, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, farina.

FA'RINOSE (same). In Nat. Hist., Mealy. Having the surface covered with dust resembling flour.

FARSIGHTEDNESS. *V.* PRESBYOPIA.

FAS'CIÆ (L. *fascis*, bundle). The fibrous membranes which invest and support the various soft parts of the body.

FAS'CIATED (same). In Bot., Faced, having white blotches or stripes. Flattened, and apparently formed by the union of several stems.

FASCIA'TION (same). The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; a bandage.

FASCIC'LE (L. dim. of *fascis*, bundle). In Anat. and Bot., A *small bundle of any fibres.*

FAS'CICLED (same). Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point.

FASCIC'ULATE, FASIC'ULATED (same). Syn. of Fascicled.

FASTIG'IATE, FASTIG'IATED (L. *fastigium*, point). In Bot., Tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid.

FATTY. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing fat.

FATTY CASTS. Microscopic filaments in the urine, composed of fatty cells which have become moulded in the tubuli uriniferi in certain forms of chronic renal disease.

FATU'ITY (L. *fatuus*, foolish). Mental imbecility.

FAUCES. The opening from the mouth into the pharynx. In Bot., The gaping part of a monopetalous flower. In Conchol., That portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.

FAUCETTE VOICE. *V.* FALSETTO.

FAUNA (L. *fauni*, gods of the fields). A word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or country, and also a description of them.

FAVOSE' (L. *favus*, honeycomb). Resembling a honeycomb.

FA'VULUS (L. dim. of *favus*, honeycomb). The honeycomb-like depressions, or stomach cells, in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

FAVUS (L. honeycomb). Syn. of Porrigo, from the appearance of its scabs.

FEBRICITY (L. *febris*, fever). The state, or condition of, fever. Feverishness.

FEBRIC'ULA (L. dim. of *febris*, fever). A variety of fever, characterized by its short duration and the mildness of its symptoms.

FEBRICULOS'ITY (L. *febricula*, slight fever). Feverishness.

FEBRIFACIENT (L. *febris*, fever; *facio*, I make). Fever-producing.

FEBRIF'EROUS (L. *febris*, fever; *fero*, I bear). Fever-bearing.

FEBRIFIC (L. *febris*, fever; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Febrifacient.

FEBRIFU'GAL, FEB'RIFUGE (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, I drive away). Having the property of mitigating, or driving away, fever.

FE'BRILE (L. *febris*, fever). Pertaining to, indicating, or derived from, fever.

FECULA (L. dim. of *fex*, dregs). That pulverulent matter which subsides from the washing with water of the bruised textures of plants Syn. of Chlorophylle.

FEC'ULENCE (same). In Pharm., Any substances depositing from turbid fluids.

FEC'ULENT (same). Foul with extraneous substances; dreggy; abounding with sediment, or excrement.

FECUNDA'TION (L. *fecundo*, I make fruitful). The vivifying of the ovum in the female, by the contact of the seminal fluid of the male. The act of making fruitful.

FECUN'DITY (same). The power of producing young possessed by organized beings.

FEELING. 1. The sense of touch. 2. The faculty or power of perception. 3. In Phrenol., Pl., the propensities and sentiments.

FELLIF'LUOUS (L. *fel*, gall; *fluo*, I flow). Flowing with gall.

FELTING. Inextricable interlacement of the hair.

FEMALE-FLOWER. In Bot., A flower which is furnished with pistils.

FEMALE-PLANT. In Bot., A plant which produces female flowers.

FEMINES'CENCE (L. *fœmina*, female). The possession or assumption by the female of certain characteristics of the male.—*Mehliss.*

FEMUR (L. thigh). The thigh-bone.

FENES'TRA (L. a window). In Anat., Applied to two foramina in the cavity of the tympanum of the ear.

FENES'TRAL, FENES'TRATE (*L. fenestra, window*). In Nat. *Hist., Having small perforations or openings; or transparent spots.*

FERINE (L. *fera*, wild beast; Noxious; malignant; obstinate.

FERMENTA'TION (L. *fermento*, I ferment). That chemical change taking place in an organic body, which is capable of being transferred to another organic substance from which, by a new combination of the constituent principles, various products arise.

FERREIN, CANAL OF. 1. The triangular channel towards the eyeball, resulting from the approximation of the free margins of the eyelids. 2. The tortuous uriniferous ducts in the cortical substance of the kidney.

FERREIN, PYRAMIDS OF. The little indistinct conical masses, formed by the tortuous tubuli given off from the separate fasciculi of the aggregated straight uriniferous tubes, towards the base of the pyramids of the kidney.

FERRIF'EROUS (L. *ferrum*, iron; *fero*, I bear). Producing or yielding iron.

FERRU'GINATED (L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron). Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRU'GINOUS (same). Syn. of Chalybeate.

FERRUMINA'TION (L. *ferrum*, iron). The soldering or uniting of metals.

FERTILITY. The power of producing fruit in abundance.

FERTILIZA'TION. In Bot., The application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced.

FESTER. (Etym. unknown). To discharge a thin humour after irritation; to suppurate.

FES'TUCINE (L. *festuca*, stalk of a tree). Of a straw colour.

FES'TUCOUS (same). Formed of straw.

FETID (L. *fœteo*, I stink). Having an offensive smell.

FET'TERED. In Zool., Applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards, and appear

unfit for the purpose of walking; or when they are concealed in the integuments of the abdomen.

FEVER (L. *ferveo*, I am hot). A disease characterized by preceding rigors, followed by increased heat of skin, accelerated pulse, preternatural thirst, diminished strength, and impaired functions.

FEVER, MARANNIC (Span. *Marranes*, pigs; a word of reproach bestowed on the Jews and Moors who were driven from Spain upon refusing to adopt Christianity). The fever which decimated the Jews and Moors driven from Spain in their encampment near Rome.—*Sanchez.*

FE'VERISHNESS (L. *ferveo*, I am hot). The state of being feverish. A slight febrile disorder.

FE'VEROUS (same). Affected with, of the nature of, or having a tendency to produce, fever.

FIBRE (L. *fibra*, the spongioles of roots). A fine, slender, solid, more or less extensible body which constitutes a part of organized textures.

FIBRIL (L. dim. of *fibra*). A minute or ultimate fibre.

FIBRILLATE (same). To form, or branch off into, fibres or fibrils.

FIBRIL'LOSE (same). In Bot., Covered with little strings or fibres.

FI'BRIN (L. *fibra*, a filament). The proximate principle which forms the basis of the muscles. It exists also in the serum of the blood, in the lymph, in the chyle, and in the exudation of inflammation.

FIBRINA'TION (same). The act of adding fibrin to the blood.

FIBRINOUS CASTS. Microscopic filaments found in the urine of acute renal disease, consisting of fibrin, escaped from the Malpighian vessels, moulded to the walls of the tubuli uriniferi.

FIBRIN-PEPTONE. The presumed *definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach*, and the fibrin received into the organ, as an alimentary constituent.

FIBRO-BRONCHITIS. Bronchitis accompanied with the formation and expectoration of solid fibrinous, or tubular membranous, casts of the bronchial tubes.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE. An organic texture, composed of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions.

FIBROGEN (L. *fibrin*; and Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). An early condition of fibrin, supposing it to be a result of change of cellular tissue, and excrementitious.

FIBROID (L. *fibra*, filament; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling simple fibre in structure. Syn. of Fibrous. (1)

FIBROID INFILTRATION OF STOMACH. Syn. of Linitis.

FIBROMA (L. *fibra*, filament; Gr. *ōmnion*, projection). A fibrous tumour, or growth.

FIBRO-NUCLEATED. Applied to a species of tumour which occupies an intermediate position between innocent and malignant growths.

FIBRO-PLASTIC (L. *fibra*, filament; Gr. *plassō*, I form). Constituted of the elements of areolar tissue transformed partly into fibre.

FI'BROUS (L. *fibra*, filament). 1. Composed or consisting of, or containing, fibres. 2. In Miner., Presenting fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated.

FIBROUS CELLULAR. In Bot., Applied to a kind of cellular tissue, composed either of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone.

FIB'ULA (L. a clasp). The small or outer bone of the leg.

FIB'ULAD. Towards the fibular aspect.

FIBULAR ASPECT. The aspect towards the outer side of the leg.

FIELD-GLASS. That one of the two glasses of the eye-piece of a compound microscope, at the greater distance from the observer.

FIERY SPOTS. Popular syn. of Chronic Erythema of the face.

FILACEOUS (L *filum*, thread). Syn. of Filamentous.

FIL'AMENT (same). Syn. of Fibril; any small thread-like substance adhering to any part.

FIL'ICOID (L. *filix*, fern; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Fern-like; having the form of ferns.

FIL'IFORM (L. *filum*, thread; *forma*, appearance). Having the form of a thread.

FILLING. In Dent., Syn. of Stopping.

FILTER (Fr. *feutre*, felt). Any porous material through which liquids are passed for the separation of impurities, &c.

FILTRA'TION (same). The operation of passing a liquid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of separating the impurities, or other matters contained in it.

FIM'BRIA (L. fringe). In Anat. Applied to any fringe-like body, In Bot., The tooth-like processes, which border the rim of the theca of mosses.

FIMBRIATE, FIMBRIATED (L. *fimbria*, fringe). Fringed.

FINGER-PARTED. In Bot., Divided into lobes, having a certain resemblance to the five fingers of the human hand.

FIRE-DAMP. The carburetted hydrogen gas evolved in coal mines.

FIRING. The operation of immediate cauterization.

FIRST INTENTION. In Surg., Cicatrization without suppuration.

FISH-SKIN. Syn. of Ichthyosis.

FISH-TONGUE. In Dent., An instrument of such a shape for extracting the wisdom teeth.

FIS'ILE (L. *findo*, I cleave). That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

FISSIP'AROUS (L. *findo*, I divide; *pario, I beget*). Separating into *several fragments*, each of which *forms a new individual.*

FIS'SIPED (L. *findo*, I cleave; *pes*, foot). In Zool., Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having separate toes.

FISSURE (L. *findo*, I split). In Surg., A crack or slit, or a solution of continuity of more or less depth, in any organ or part. In Anat., A long and narrow cleft or opening; a narrow sulcus or depression of more or less depth.

FIS'TULA (L. a pipe). A narrow channel, of more or less length, depth, and sinuosity, lined by a pale pseudo-mucous membrane.

FIXED (L. *figo*, I fix). In Chem., Incapable of being volatilized by fire; or requiring a very high temperature to be raised to a state of vapour.

FLABEL'LIFORM (L. *flabellum*, a fan; *forma*, form). Fanshaped.

FLAGEL'LIFORM (L. *flagellum*, whip; *forma*, form). In Nat. Hist., Long and pliant, like a whip.

FLAGEL'LUM (L. whip). An appendage to the legs of Crustacea, resembling a whip. In Bot., 1. A trailing shoot of the vine. 2. A lateral shoot or runner.

FLAME (L. *flamma*). In Chem. Phil., The combustion of explosive mixtures of inflammable gases or vapours with common air, in different proportions.

FLAM'MEOUS (L. *flamma*, flame). Consisting of flame.

FLAMMIF'EROUS (L. *flamma*, flame; *fero*, I bear). Producing flame.

FLAMMIV'OMOUS (L. *flamma*, flame; *vomo*, I vomit). Vomiting flames.

FLAP (L. *alapa*, a slap). A portion of the soft parts of the body, separated from the subjacent structures, but still attached at its base.

FLAT'ULENCE (L. *flatus*, a puff). Air generated in, accumulated in, or emitted from, the digestive canal.

FLAVIC'OMOUS (L. *flavus*, yellow; *coma*, hair). Having yellow hair.

FLA'VOUS (L. *flavus*, yellow). Yellow.

FLEAM (Arm. *flemm*, the sting of a bee). A sharp instrument used for the operation of phlebotomy.

FLESH, PROUD. A popular term for too luxuriant granulations of a wound or ulcer.

FLEXIBIL'ITY (L. *flecto*, I bend). That property of bodies in virtue of which they are capable of being bent.

FLEX'ION (same). The state of being bent. The action of flexor muscles.

FLEX'OR (same). A muscle whose office is to bend the part on which it acts.

FLEXUOS'E, FLEX'UOUS (same). In Nat. Hist., Bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve.

FLEX'URE (same). A bending; a curvature.

FLOCCILLA'TION, FLOCCITATION (L. *floccus*, a lock of wool). A delirious picking of the bedclothes, which occurs in certain acute diseases.

FLOCCO'SE (same). In Bot., Covered with little irregular tufts wool.

FLOC'CULENCE (L. dim. of *floccus*, a lock of wool). The state of being in flocks or locks; adhesion in small flakes.

FLOC'CULUS (same). A long and slender lobule which projects behind and below the crus cerebelli.

FLOCK'Y. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Floccose.

FLOODING. Preternatural uterine hæmorrhage.

FLORA (L. goddess of flowers). 1. A catalogue, or account, of flowers or plants. 2. The botany of a particular country.

FLO'RAL (L. *flos*, flower). Of, or pertaining to, containing, or immediately attending to, the flower.

FLO'RAL ENVELOPES. The whorls which envelope the inner parts or essential organs of a flower.

FLORES'CENCE (L. *flos*, flower). In Bot., The season when plants expand their flowers.

FLO'RET (Fr. *fleurette*, a little flower). A little flower, as occurs in compound flowers, and in the spike of grasses.

FLORIF'EROUS (L. *flos*, flower; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing flowers.

FLORIFICA'TION (L. *flos*, flower; *facio*, I make). The act, process, or time of flowering.

FLO'RIFORM (L. *flos*, flower; *forma*, form). In the form of a flower.

FLOR'ULENT (L. *flos*, flower). Flowering; blossoming.

FLOS'CULAR (L. *flosculus*, little flower). In Bot., Consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets.

FLOS'CULE (L. dim. of *flos*, flower). In Bot., A partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOS'CULOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Floscular.

FLOSS (L. *flos*, flower). A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.

FLOSSIFICA'TION (L. *flos*, flower; *facio*, I make). A flowering; expansion of flowers.

FLOSS'-SILK. 1. Syn. of Floss. 2. Slag of a puddling furnace.

FLOWER (L. *floreo*, I blossom). In Bot., That part of a plant which is especially subservient to the production of seeds.

FLUCTI'SONOUS (L. *fluctus*, wave; *sono*, I sound). Sounding as waves.

FLUCTUA'TION (L. *fluctuo*, I rise in waves). The undulation of a fluid contained in any natural or morbid cavity of the body, as felt by proper manipulation.

FLUID'ITY (L. *fluo*, I flow). That quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position, without a separation of the mass.

FLUORESCENCE (fluor-spar).

The property of absorbing the chemical rays of light.

FLU'VIAL, FLUVIAT'IC (L. *fluvius*, river). Pertaining to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

FLU'VIATILE (same). Pertaining to rivers.

FLUX (L. *fluo*, I flow). An extraordinary discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part. In Metal., Any substance or mixture employed to forward the fusion of metals or minerals.

FLUX'ION (same). A determination, or increased flow, of fluid towards any organ of the body.

FO'CUS (L. a hearth). In Opt., A point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted.

FŒTA'TION (L. *fœtus*, the young of any animal). Syn. of Pregnancy. Development of the embryo within the ovum or uterus.

FŒTICIDE (L. *fœtus*, the young of any animal; *cædo*, I kill). Criminal abortion.

FŒTIF'EROUS (L. *fœtus*, young; *fero*, I bear). Producing young.

FŒTOR (L. *fœteo*, I stink). A strong offensive smell.

FŒTUS (L. the young of any animal). The young animal *in utero*, from the period of quickening (or about the third month of gestation) till its birth.

FOLIA'CEOUS (L. *folium*, leaf) 1. Leafy. 2. Shaped or arranged like leaves.

FO'LIATE (same). In Bot., Divided into leaflets. Leafy; furnished with leaves.

FO'LIATED (same). 1. In Miner., Consisting of, resembling or in the form of, plates; lamellar. In Conchol., In laminæ or leaves.

FOLIA'TION (same). 1. In Bot., The disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. 2. The act *of beating* a metal into a thin *plate, leaf, or foil.*

FOLIF'EROUS (L. *folium*, leaf; *fero, I bear*). Producing leaves.

FO'LIOLE (L. dim. of *folium*, leaf). In Bot., A leaflet.

FO'LIOUS (L. *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FOL'LICLE (L. dim. of *follis*, bag). 1. Syn. of Crypta. 2. In Bot., An apocarpous fruit, one celled, one or many seeded, one valved, superior, dehiscent by suture along its face, hard, and bearing its seed at the base, or on each margin of the suture.

FOLLIC'ULATED (same). In Bot., Having follicles.

FOLLICULI'TIS (L. *folliculus*, a little bag; and *itis*). Follicular inflammation.

FOLLICULUS AERIS. A space at the large end of the bird's egg, formed by the separation of the two laminæ of the lining membrane of the shell.

FOMENTA'TION (L. *foveo*, I keep warm). The act of applying warm liquids, or cloths or flannels dipped in warm liquids, to a part; the application itself.

FOM'ITES (L. pl. of *fomes*, fuel). Substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia.

FONTANA, CANAL OF. A small circular canal situated between the ciliary ligament, the cornea, and the sclerotic.

FONTANEL (L. dim. of *fons*, a fountain). A space, occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the fœtal and infantile cranium at the union of the angles of the several bones.

FONTIC'ULUS (same). A small ulcer produced artificially, and kept discharging, by various means for therapeutical purposes.

FOOD-YOLK. That portion of the primary yolk of the egg, which in some animals is not assimilated by the germ-cells, but remains to be absorbed by the future embryo. Syn. of Vitellicle.

FOOTLING CASE. A foot or feet presentation in parturition.

'TALK. In Bot., Syn. of e.

MEN (L. *foro*, I bore). In , A hole or opening in any or part. In Bot., The small in the cellular coat or enve- f the ovule.

['INATED (same). Having holes.

[INIF'EROUS (L. *foramen*, *fero*, I bear). Having pores amina.

(L. *fortis*, strong). That is capable of producing mo- n matter, or of arresting or urging its direction when ced.

PS (L. *fortiter*, strongly; I take). An instrument for sting anything from a wound, m any cavity of the body; or king hold of parts in surgical tions.

PATED (same). Formed pair of pincers to open and se.

ARM. The part of the upper mity between the bend of the nd the wrist.

GN. Extraneous; not na- ; adventitious.

'SIC MEDICINE. The ap- ion of medical knowledge to nucidation of judicial ques-

KIN. Syn. of Prepuce.

OOTH. One of the teeth forepart of the mouth.

ATIVE (L. *formo*, I mould) of Plastic.

CATION (L. *formica*, an ant). sation as of ants creeping on t.

ULA (L. dim. of *forma*, a. . Syn. of Prescription.

ULARY (same). A book ining medical formulæ or pts.

ICATE, FORN'ICATED *nix*, an arch). In Nat. Hist., ed.

X (L. an arch). A white *udinal commissure* of the *extending along* the lower

edge of the septum lucidum, and attached behind to the under surface of the corpus callosum.

FOSSA (L. *fodio*, I dig). In Anat., A cavity of more or less depth, whose aperture is larger than its base.

FOS'SIL (same). Applied adj. and subs. to those organic substances, which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles, and are found in rocks or the earth.

FOSSILIF'EROUS (L. *fossilis*, that which is dug out of the earth; *fero*, I bear). In Geol., Containing the remains of fossil animals and plants.

FOSSILIZA'TION (same). The act or process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions.

FOSSIL'OGY (L. *fossilis*, that which is dug out of the earth; Gr. *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the science of, fossils.

FOSSO'RIAL (L. *fodio*, I dig). Pertaining to animals which dig their retreats, and seek their food in the earth.

FOSS'ULATE (L. *fossa*, a trench). In Nat. Hist., Presenting one or more somewhat long and narrow depressions.

FOUL DISEASE. Popular Syn. of Syphilis.

FOURCHETTE (Fr. a fork). A slight transverse fold immediately within the posterior commissure of the vulva.

FOVEA (L. *fodio*, I dig). In Anat., A slight depression.

FOVEATE (L. *fovea*, a deep hole). Syn. of Foveolate.

FOVEOLA (L. dim. of *fovea*, a deep hole). In Nat. Hist., A little pit or depression.

FOVEOLATE (same). Having little pits or depressions.

FOVIL'LA (L. *foveo*, I nourish). In Bot., The minute powder contained in the interior of the pollen grain.

FOYER (Fr. fire). The focus or seat of any disease.

FRACTURE (L. *frango*, I break). A solution of continuity in a bone.

FRÆ'NULUM (L. dim. of *frænum*, a bridle). FRÆNUM (L. bridle). In Anat., A small membranous fold which keeps an organ in place, or bridles it.

FRAGIL'ITY (L. *frango*, I break). Facility to be broken; morbid brittleness.

FRAGMENT (same). The fractured portion of a bone.

FRAMBŒ'SIA (Fr. *framboise*, raspberry). The yaws: a disease, attended with raspberry-like cutaneous excrescences, endemic in the Antilles and Africa.

FRECKLE (W. *brycu*, to freckle). A yellowish cutaneous spot. Popular syn. of Ephelides.

FREMITUS (L. *fremo*, I roar). The vibration of certain chest sounds, which is perceptible to the hand.

FRIC'TION (L. *frico*, I rub). The rubbing a part of the surface of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c., alone, or with the intervention of certain medicaments.

FRICTION SOUND. The auscultatory sound heard when the pleuræ or pericardium are roughened by inflammation and effused lymph.

FRIGEFAC'TION (L. *frigus*, cold; *facio*, I make). The act of making cold.

FRIGORIF'IC (same). Producing, or generating cold.

FROND (L. *frons*, leaf). In Bot., 1. The peculiar leafing of palms and ferns: being a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf, and frequently with the fructification. 2. The lowest form of leaf, consisting wholly of parenchyma.

FRONDA'TION (same). A lopping of trees.

FRONDES'CENCE (same). In Bot., *The precise* time of the year and *month in* which each species of *plant unfolds its* leaves.

FRONDIF'EROUS (L. *frons*, leaf; *fero, I bear*). Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS (L. *frons*, leaf) In Bot., Producing branches charged with both leaves and flowers.

FRONTAL (L *frons*, forehead). Pertaining to the forehead.

FRONT'LET (L. dim. of *frons*, forehead). In Ornith., The margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

FRONTO-ANTERIOR. Applied to that presentation of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is anterior.

FRONTO-COTYLOID. Applied to that position of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis.

FRONTODY'MIA (L. *frons*, forehead; Gr. *duō*, I sink into). A double monstrosity, in which the heads are united by the ossa frontis.

FRONTO-POSTERIOR. Applied to that presentation of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is posterior.

FROST-BEARER. Syn. of Cryophorus.

FROST-BITE. A state of torpidity of any exposed part of the body, produced by very severe cold.

FRUCTIF'EROUS (L. *fructus*, fruit; *fero*, I bear). Producing or bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION (L. *fructus*, fruit; *facio*, I make). The act of rendering productive of fruit. In Bot., The temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

FRUCTUA'TION (L. *fructus*, fruit). Produce; fruit.

FRUC'TUOUS (same). Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRUGIF'EROUS (L. *fruges*, fruit; *fero*, I bear). Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIV'OROUS (L. *fruges*, fruit; *voro*, I devour). Feeding on, or eating, fruits.

FRUIT (L. *fruor*, I enjoy). In Bot., A perfectly mature ovary containing the seed.

FRUIT-SUGAR. Syn. of Glucose.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS (L. *frumentum*, corn). Made of, or resembling, wheat.

FRUMENTA'RIOUS (same). Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUTES'CENT, FRU'TICOSE, FRU'TICOUS (L. *frutex*, shrub). In Bot., Becoming shrubby; shrubby, or having a woody durable stem, but less than a tree.

FRUTIC'ULOSE (L. dim. of *frutex*, shrub). In Bot., Becoming slightly shrubby; slightly shrubby.

Ft. (L.). Abbreviation in a prescription for *fiat* or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made.

FUCIV'OROUS (L. *fucus*, sea-weed; *voro*, I devour). Subsisting on seaweed.

FUGA'CIOUS (L. *fugo*, I drive away). Lasting but a short time.

FUL'CRATE (L. *fulcrum*, prop). In Bot., Having branches descending to the earth; having fulcres.

FUL'CRE, FULCRUM (same). In Bot., The part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion.

FULGURA'TION (L. *fulgur*, lightning). In Chem., The sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver, in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface.

FULIG'INOUS (L. *fuligo*, soot). Having the colour of soot.

FULMINA'TION (L. *fulmen*, thunder). In Chem., The explosion or detonation of certain preparations by heat or friction.

FULNESS. A sensation of weight or distension of the stomach.

FUL'VOUS (L. *fulvus*, of a deep yellow). Tawny yellow; foxcoloured.

FUMIGA'TION (L. *fumus*, smoke). The operation of filling a circumscribed space with a gas, a vapour, or smoke, for any purpose.

FUNC'TION (L. *fungor*, I discharge an office). The office, or peculiar or appropriate action, of an organ, or system of organs.

FUNDAL (L. *fundus*, bottom). Pertaining, or attached, to the fundus.

FUNDAL ZONE. The region of *the inner surface of the* womb, *above the upper polar circle.* It is the seat of safe placental attachment.—*Barnes.*

FUNDAMENT (L. *fundo*, I pour out). The anus; the lower part of the rectum.

FUNDUS (L. a bottom). The base of any organ which has a neck, or an external aperture.

FUNGIFORM (L. *fungus*, a mushroom; *forma*, form). FUNGOID (L. *fungus*, mushroom; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Having the shape, more or less, of a mushroom or fungus.

FUNGOS'ITY (L. *fungus*, mushroom). A soft excrescence.

FUNGOUS (same). Having the characters of fungosity. In Bot., Having the consistence of fungi.

FUNGUS (L. mushroom). Syn. of Fungosity.

FUNICLE (L. dim. of *funis*, a cord). In Anat., An aggregation of fibres into a little round cord. In Bot., The little stalk, slender filament, or peduncle by which the seed is sometimes attached to the placenta.

FUNIS (L. a cord). The connecting cord between the fœtus and the placenta.

FUR (Fr. *fourrer*, to put on). A layer of morbid matter, of greater or less thickness, on the surface of certain organs during disease.

FUR'CATE, FUR'CATED (L. *furca*, a fork). Branching like the prongs of a fork.

FURFURA'CEOUS (L. *furfur*, bran). Bran-like; scaly.

FURUN'CULOID (L. *furunculus*, boil; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling furunculus.

FURUNCULUS (L. *furo*, I am mad). A small superficial tumour depending on an unhealthy inflammation and sloughing of a very circumscribed portion of the areolar tissue.

FUSCIN (L. *fuscus*, brown). A brownish matter, insoluble in water, obtained from empyreumatic animal oil.

FUS'COUS (same). Blackish brown.

FUSEL OIL (Ger. *fusel*, poor brandy).

An acrid volatile oil, formed in the manufacture of potato brandy.

FUSIBIL'ITY (L. *fundo*, I pour out). The quality of being melted or liquefied by heat.

FU'SIFORM (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, form). Spindle-shaped.

FUSION (L. *fundo*, I pour out). The operation, or state, of being melted or liquefied by the aid of heat.

G.

GALACTÆ'MIA (Gr. *gala*, milk; *aima*, blood). A state of the blood in which it contains milk.

GALACTAGOGUE (Gr. *gala*, milk; *agō*, I bring). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which promote the secretion of milk in the breast.

GALAC'TIA (Gr. *gala*, milk). A generic name for a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.

GALACTIN (same). The principal ingredient in the sap of the Cow-Tree plant (Galactodendron utile) of South America, employed as a subetitute for cream.

GALACTIRRHŒ'A (Gr. *gala*, milk; *reō*, I flow). A redundant flow of milk.

GALACTOCE'LE (Gr. *gala*, milk; *kēlē*, swelling). A tumour of the mamma depending on distension of one or more of the galactophorous sacs.

GALACTOM'ETER (Gr. *gala*, milk; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *gala*, milk; *phagō*, I devour). Feeding entirely or chiefly on milk.

GALACTOPHORI'TIS (Gr. *gala*, milk; *pherō*, I carry; and *itis*). Inflammation of the galactophorous ducts.

GALACTOPH'OROUS (Gr. *gala*, milk; *pherō*, I carry). Syn. of Lactiferous.

GALACTOPH'ORUS (same). An instrument used to facilitate lactation.

GALACTO'SIS (Gr. *gala*, milk). *The secretion of milk.*

GALEA (L. helmet). In Bot., Applied to the parts of the calyx or corolla, when of the shape of a helmet.

GAL'EATE, GA'LEATED (L. *galea*, helmet). In Bot., Having a flower like a helmet.

GALEN'IC (Galen, the physician). Relating to the doctrine of Galen, to his principles and mode of treating, or to the remedies used or recommended by him in, disease.

GALERIC'ULATE (L. *galerus*, hat). Covered as with a hat.

GALL (Gr. *cholē*, bile). Syn of Bile.

GALL-BLADDER. A pear-shaped membranous sac, on the under surface of the right hepatic lobe, which acts as a reservoir for the bile.

GALL-DUCTS. The ducts which convey the bile or gall.

GALLEGO. A north wind which, rushing down from the snow-clad Guadarrama mountains, frequently occasions palsies and apoplexies in Madrid.

GALL-FEVER. The popular name in Zealand for intermittent fever, by reason of the biliary functions suffering there so much during the complaint.

GALLINA'CEOUS (L. *gallus*, cock). Of, or pertaining to, the fowl tribe.

GAL'LIPOT (D. *gleye*, potter's clay; and *pot*). A small pot or vessel used by druggists and apothecaries for containing certain preparations.

GALL-SICKNESS. The popular name for the Walcheren fever of 1809, which was attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALL-STONES. Biliary concretions formed by a rude kind of crystallization.

GALVANISM (Galvani, the discoverer). Current electricity; or electricity arising from the chemical action of certain metals with different fluids, on the establishment of a communication between the metals.

GALVANIZATION. The act of affecting with galvanism.

GALVANO-CAUTERIZATION. The operation of employing a wire heated by means of the galvanic current, as an actual cautery.

GALVANOL'OGY (Galvanism; and Gr. *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or a description of, the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANO-MAGNETISM. Syn. of Electro-magnetism.

GALVANOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring galvanism.

GALVANOPUNCTURE. Syn. of Electropuncture.

GAMOPE'TALOUS (Gr. *gamos*, wedding; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having united petals; monopetalous.

GAMOSEP'ALOUS (Gr. *gamos*, wedding; and *sepal*). In Bot., Having all the sepals united, or joined together, at the base.

GANG'LIFORM (L. *ganglion*, swelling on the neck; *forma*, form). Having the form of a ganglion.

GANGLI'OLUM (L. dim. of *ganglion*, swelling on the neck). A little ganglion.

GANGLIO'MA (L. *ganglion*, swelling on the neck; Gr. *ōmion*, projection). A glandular or ganglionic tumour.

GANGLION (L. a swelling on the neck). In Anat., 1. A knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve, consisting of a plexus of nerve-fibres with nerve vesicles in its meshes, and which is invested externally with a sheath of dense areolar tissue; a mass of aggregated nervous matter having a *more or less glandiform shape*. *2. A small solid body, or gland,* in the course of the lymphatics and lacteals. In Surg., A globular, hard, encysted tumour situate in the course of a tendon, and which originally communicated with, and was a hernia-like protrusion from, some part of a synovial sac or sheath.

GANGLIONICS (L. *ganglion*, swelling on the neck). Agents affecting the ganglionic or sympathetic nervous system.

GANGLIONI'TIS (L. *ganglion*, swelling on the neck; and *itis*). Inflammation of a nervous or lymphatic ganglion.

GANGRENE (Gr. *graō*, I eat). The incipient stage of mortification. Syn. of Mortification.

GA'NOID (Gr. *ganos*, splendour; *eidos*, appearance). In Zool., Having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick plate of enamel.

GAPTOOTHED. Having interstices between the teeth.

GARGARISM (Gr. *gargarizō*, I gargle). A gargle.

GARGLE (same). Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat. To rinse the mouth and throat with any liquid preparation, which is prevented descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air, whilst the head is thrown back.

GAS (Ger. *geist*, spirit). Any aëriform body.

GASIFICA'TION (*Gas*; and *facio*, I make). The art or process of converting into gas.

GASOM'ETER (*Gas*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). In Chem., An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases.

GASOM'ETRY (same). The science, art, or practice of measuring gases. The science of the nature and properties of gases.

GASP (Dan. *gisper*, to gape). A short catch in the breath. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in dyspnœa.

GASTERASTHEN'IA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *astheneia*, weakness). Debility of the stomach.

GASTERHYSTEROTOMY (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *ustera*, womb; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Cæsarean Section.

GASTRALGIA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *algos*, woe). Syn. of Cardialgia.

GASTREPATITIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *ēpar*, liver; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

GASTRIC (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach). Pertaining to, or secreted by, the stomach.

GASTRICISM (same). The medical theory that refers all, or nearly all, diseases to the retention of vitiated matters in the alimentary canal.

GASTRIL'OQUIST (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; L. *loquor*, I speak). Syn. of Engastrimyth.

GASTRI'TIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROCE'LE (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the stomach, through the upper part of the mesial line.

GASTRO-CEPHALI'TIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *kephalē*, head; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and head.

GASTROCNE'MIUS (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *knēmē*, calf of the leg). The large superficial muscle which forms, in part, the calf of the leg.

GASTROCOLITIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *kōlon*, colon; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

GASTRODID'YMUS (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *didumos*, double). A double monstrosity, in which the bodies are united by the abdomen.

GASTRO-DUODENITIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *duodenum*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

GASTRODYNIA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *odunē*, pain). Spasmodic, *or neuralgic* pain in the stomach.

GASTRO-ENTERAL'GIA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *enteron*, intestine; *algos*, woe). Pain in the stomach and intestines

GASTRO-ENTERI'TIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and small intestines.

GASTROLITH (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *lithos*, stone). A concretion formed in the stomach.

GASTROLITHIASIS (same). The formation of gastroliths.

GASTROMALAX'IA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *malaxis*, softening). Softening of the stomach.

GASTROM'ELES (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *melos*, limb). A monster having one or more supernumerary limbs on the belly.

GASTROMYCODERITIS (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *muxa*, snivel; *deras*, skin; and *itis*). Syn. of Endogastritis.

GASTROP'ATHY (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *pathos*, calamity). Disease of the stomach.

GASTROPERIODYN'IA (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *peri*, round about; *odunē*, pain). A severe periodical neuralgic pain at the epigastrium.

GASTRO-PNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the stomach and lungs.

GAS'TROPODOUS (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Having the belly and foot joined.

GASTROR'APHY (Gr. *gastēr*, belly; *raphē*, seam). The operation of sewing up wounds of the belly.

GASTRO'SES (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach). A generic name for diseases of the stomach.

GASTROSPLE'NIC (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *splēn*, the spleen). Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

GASTROTOME (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for slitting open the intestines in a post-mortem examination.

GASTROT'OMY (same). The operation of cutting into or opening the belly.

GATHERING. Popular Syn. of Abscess, and Suppuration.

GAZO-HYSTER'IC (Fr. gaz, gas;

ra, womb). Caused by the ment of air or gas in the of the womb.—*Boivin.*

AL (L. *gelo*, I freeze). Pro- y freezing.

FICA'TION (*Gelatin*; and I make). The production of, ersion into, gelatin or jelly.

G"INOUS (*Gelatin*; and Gr. I beget). Forming gelatin- ue. Yielding gelatin.

IN (L. *gelu*, ice). One of the ate principles of animals.

N, WHARTONIAN. The us substance in which are ed the vessels of the um- ord.

NA'TION (Gelatin). The process of converting or rned into gelatin, or into nce like jelly.

NIFORM (*Gelatin*; and L. orm). Having the form or nce of gelatin or jelly.

INOUS (*Gelatin*). Pertain- resembling, having the er or nature of, or yielding, or jelly.

N-PEPTONE. The pre- definite combination be- the solvent fluid in the , and the gelatin received e organ as an alimentary ent.

IP'AROUS (L. *gemellus*, *ario*, I bring forth). Pro- twins.

ATE, GEM'INOUS (L. , double). In Nat. Hist., in pairs.

TION (L. *gemma*, a young The simplest kind of repro- , consisting in the forma- buds, sporules, or germs on part of the body, which ally drop off and form e individuals.

OUS (L. *gemma*, gem). Per- to, of the nature of, or ling gems.

F'EROUS (L, *gemma*, young ro, I bear). *In Bot.*, Bearing

AROUS (L. gemma, young bud; *pario*, I produce). Applied to generation by gemmation; producing buds.

GEM'MULE (L. dim. of *gemma*, young bud). In Bot., A little bud. In Zool., The embryos of the radiated animals, at that stage when they resemble ciliated monads.

GENEANTHROPY (Gr. *gennaō*, I beget; *anthrōpos*, man). Syn. of Anthropogenia.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER. One who undertakes the treatment of both medical and surgical diseases, as well as obstetrics.

GENERATION (Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). The aggregate of functions which result in the reproduction of organized beings.

GEN'EROUS (L. *generosus*, born of noble race). Applied to wine which contains much alcohol.

GENESIAL (Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Syn. of Genital (1).

GENESIOLOGY (Gr. *gennēsis*, generation; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of generation.

GENETIC. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Genital. (1).

GENET'ICA (Gr. *gennēsis*, generation). 1. The generic name for diseases of the sexual functions. 2. Agents acting on the sexual organs.

GE NIAN (Gr. *geneion*, chin). Pertaining, or attached, to the chin.

GENICULATE, GENICULATED (L. *genu*, knee). 1. Bent in the form of a knee. 2. Divided into, or having, joints.

GENIO-HYO-GLOSSUS (Gr. *geneion*, chin; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone; Gr. *glōssa*, tongue). A triangular muscle attached to the inside of the symphysis of the lower jaw, the tongue, and the hyoid bone.

GENIO-HYOID (Gr. *geneion*, chin; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone). A muscle attached to the symphysis of the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.

GE'NIOPLASTY (Gr. *geneion*, chin; *plassō*, I form). The operation for restoring the chin.

GENITAL (Gr. gennaō, I beget). 1. Pertaining to generation. 2.

Pl., The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation. In Bot., The styles and stamina.

GENTILI"TIOUS (L. *gens*, race). 1. Peculiar to a people or nation. 2. Hereditary.

GENOPLASTIC (Gr. *genu*, cheek; *plassō*, I form). Syn. of Meloplastic.

GENUS (L. stock or family). 1. An assemblage of *species* analogous to each other, and possessing certain common characteristics. 2. A species possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species.

GENYANTRI'TIS (Gr. *genu*, cheek; *antron*, cavity; and *itis*). Inflammation of the antrum of the upper jaw-bone.

GENYOPLASTY (Gr. *genu*, cheek; *plassō*, I form). The operation for restoring the cheek.

GEOG'NOSY (Gr. *gē*, earth; *gignōskō*, I know). That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth.

GEOG'ONY (Gr. *gē*, earth; *gennaō*, I beget). The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEOL'OGY (Gr. *gē*, earth; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth, and of the substances which compose it.

GEOPH'AGISM (Gr. *gē*, earth; *phagō*, I eat). The act or practice of earth-eating.

GEOPON'ICS (Gr. *gē*, earth; *ponos*, labour). The art or science of cultivating the earth.

GEOS'COPY (Gr. *gē*, earth; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

GERM (L. *germen*, a sprout). The rudiment of an undeveloped new being, still attached to the mother.

GERM-CELL. The first nucleated *cell that* appears in the impregnated ovum after the reception of the spermatozoon, and the disappearance of the germinal vesicle.

GERMEN (L.). In Bot., Syn. of Ovary.—*Linnæus.*

GERMEN-INFERIOR. In Bot., Fruit below the flower.

GERMEN-SUPERIOR. In Bot., Fruit above the flower.

GERM FORCE. Syn. of Plastic Force.

GER'MINAL (L. *germen*, a sprout). Pertaining to a germ or seed bud.

GERMINAL VESICLE. The nucleated cell which is the first formed and most essential part of the ovum.

GERMINATION (L. *germen*, a sprout). 1. In Zool., The development of the germ or ovum susceptible of impregnation. 2. In Bot., The first act of vegetation in a seed or plant.

GERM-MASS. The material prepared for the formation of the embryo, consisting of the germ-cells, and the yolk they have assimilated.

GERM-YOLK. That portion of the primary yolk of the egg which is assimilated by the germ-cells in the formation of the germ-mass.

GEROC'OMY (Gr. *gerōn*, old man; *komeō*, I maintain). That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERONTO'XON (Gr. *gerōn*, old man; *toxon*, bow). The opacity which, in most elderly persons, is seen close to the margin of the cornea.

GESTA'TION (L. *gero*, I carry). 1. The act of carrying, or the time during which a female carries, the embryo in her womb. 2. The act or process of carrying invalids in various ways.

GIBBOS'ITY (L. *gibbus*, convex). A protuberance; a prominence; a convexity.

GIBBOUSNESS. Etym. as, and Syn. of Gibbosity.

GIM'BERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The small triangular portion of the femoral arch which is attached to

the pectineal line of the pubic bone.

GIN-DRINKER'S LIVER. *V.* LIVER, NUTMEG.

GINGIVAL (L. *gingiva*, the gum). Pertaining to the gums.

GINGIVITIS (L. *gingiva*, gum; and *itis*). Inflammation of the gums.

GING'LYMOID (Gr. *gigglumos*, hinge; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a ginglymus or hinge.

GIN'GLYMUS (Gr. *gigglumos*, hinge). A variety of diarthrodial joint, which admits only of flexion and extension.

GIZZARD (Fr. *gesier*). The strong muscular stomach of a gallinaceous bird.

GLABELLAD (L. *glabella*, the space betwixt the eyebrows). Towards the glabellar aspect.

GLABEL'LAR (same). Applied to the aspect towards the glabella.

GLA'BROUS (L. *glaber*, smooth). In Nat. Hist., Smooth; destitute of hairs.

GLA'CIAL (L. *glacies*, ice). Icy; consisting of ice; frozen. Resembling ice in appearance.

GLACIA'TION (same). The act of turning to ice or freezing; ice.

GLA'CIER (same). A river of ice filling a valley and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower.

GLACIFICA'TION (L. *glacies*, ice; *facio*, I make). The production of, or conversion into, ice.

GLA'CIOUS (L. *glacies*, ice). Like ice; icy.

GLA'DIATE (L. *gladius*, sword). In Bot., Shaped like a short straight sword.

GLAI'RINE (Fr. *glaire*, white of egg). 1. A gelatinous vegetable matter. 2. A pseudo-organic substance which forms on thermal waters.

GLANCE (Ger. *glanz*, a ray). In Miner., A name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre.

GLAND (L. *glans*, an acorn). Applied *(1) to various organs of* the body *varying in size, shape,* and structure, devoted to the function of secretion; (2) to certain distinct soft bodies, which constitute a part of the lymphatic and lacteal system; (3) to various other organs, whose intimate structure and functions are not positively determined. In Bot., Syn. of Glandule.

GLANDERS. *V.* EQUINIA.

GLAND'IFORM (L. *glans*, an acorn; *forma*, form). Of the shape of, or resembling, a gland or nut.

GLANDULA'TION (L. *glans*, an acorn). In Bot., The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

GLANDULE (L. *glandula*, a kernel in the flesh). In Anat., A small gland, or secreting vessel. In Bot., A small body varying in form and structure, whose function is to separate from the general mass of the sap some particular fluid or substance.

GLANDULIF'EROUS (L. *glandula*, gland; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing glands.

GLANDULOS'ITY (L. *glandula*, a kernel in the flesh). A collection of glands.

GLANDULO'SO-CARNEUS. Applied to glandiform fleshy excrescences.

GLANS (L. an acorn). In Anat., The nut-like extremity of the penis and clitoris. In Bot., A syncarpous fruit: one-celled, one or few-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, hard, dry; proceeding from an ovarium containing several cells and several seeds, all of which are abortive but one or two; seated—sometimes solitary and quite naked above, sometimes more than one, and completely enclosed—in that kind of persistent involucre called a cupule.

GLAUCES'CENT (L. *glaucus*, blue). In Bot., Having something of a bluish green, hoary, or sea-green appearance.

GLAUCI'NA (Gr. *glaukos*, azure). The natural form of cow-pox, from

the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.—*Hebenstreit.*

GLAUCOMA (Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green; *ōmion*, projection). A term used to express a form of blindness, which formerly was erroneously imagined to be always associated with a greenish tint of the lens or deeper structures. Its main characteristic is the existence of an augmented intra-ocular pressure, from a superabundance of serous fluid. Thereupon arise a state of hardness and tension of the globe,—paralysis of the retina,—congestions and inflammatory attacks—and ultimately a spoiling,—of all the tissues of the eyeball.

GLAUC'OUS (Gr. *glaukos*, azure). In Bot., Having a decided hoary-grey surface; of a sea-green colour.

GLEET (Sax. *glidan*, to glide). A slight serous, mucous, or mucopurulent discharge from the urethra unaccompanied with scalding or ardor urinæ.

GLEN'OID (Gr. *glēnē*, the socket of the eye; *eidos*, appearance). Any shallow articular cavity of a bone; pertaining to such a cavity.

GLEUCON'OMETER (Gr. *gleukos*, unfermented wine; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of the newly-expressed juice of the grape.

GLI'ADINE (Gr. *glia*, glue). A peculiar azotized matter to which the adhesive properties of gluten are due.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. The fibro-cellular sheath which surrounds the vessels in the interior of the hepatic mass.

GLOBATE, GLOBATED, GLOBOSE (L. *globus*, ball). Globe-shaped.

GLOB'ULE (L. dim. of *globus*, a ball). A small particle of matter, of a spherical or oval form, having a clear centre, with a well-defined dark outline.

GLOB'ULIN. 1. A peculiar albuminous principle which forms the principal part of the blood corpuscles. 2. The white corpuscles of the chyle.—*Donné.* 3. The minute vesicular granules found in the tissue of plants.—*Turpin.*

GLOB'ULISM (L. dim. of *globus*, a ball). Syn. of Homœopathy.

GLOB'ULOSE, GLOB'ULOUS (same). Having the form of a small sphere.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. The sensation of a ball ascending in the throat, which occurs in hysterical, nervous, and hypochondriacal complaints.

GLOCHID'IATE (Gr. *glōx*, beard of corn). In Bot., Having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back.

GLOME (L. *glomus*, ball of thread). In Bot., A roundish head of flowers.

GLOM'ERATE, GLOM'ERATED (same). In Bot., Gathered into round heaps or heads. In Anat., Composed of a congeries of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct.

GLOM'ERULE (same). A ball or tuft formed by a convolution of vessels.

GLONOINE. A liquid compound, being the nitrate of oxyde of glycyl, procured by the addition of nitric and sulphuric acids to glycerine, the whole being kept at a freezing temperature. According to some it has powerful antineuralgic properties.

GLOSSAL (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue). Pertaining to the tongue.

GLOSSAL'GIA (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; *algos*, grief). Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSI'TIS (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; and *itis*). Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; *graphō*, I write). An anatomical description of the tongue.

GLOSSOHYAL (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone). A bone extending forwards from the basihyal symphysis into the sub-

stance of the tongue, in most fishes.—*Owen.* 2. The posterior cornua of the os hyoides.—*Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

GLOSSOL'OGY (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; *logos*, speech). 1. A treatise or dissertation on the tongue. 2. The science of scientific language.

GLOSSOL"YSIS (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; *luōs*, loose). Palsy of the tongue.

GLOSSOT'OMY (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection, or amputation, of the tongue.

GLOTTIS (Gr. *glōssis*, mouth-piece of a musical instrument) The long narrow fissure in the larynx bounded laterally by the vocal cords.

GLUCOGENESIS (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *gennaō*, I beget). *V.* GLYCOGENESIS.

GLUCOHÆMIA (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *aima*, blood). Alteration of the blood depending on the excessive presence of sugar.

GLUCOMETER (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

GLUCOSE (Gr. *glukus*, sweet). Grape sugar, or the sugar of fruits.

GLUCOSURIA (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *ouron*, urine). V. GLYCOSURIA.

GLUMA'CEOUS (L. *gluma*, husk of corn). In Bot., Having, consisting of, or resembling, glumes.

GLUME (same). In Bot., The valve-like floral envelopes of corn, and grasses.

GLUTÆ'US (Gr. *gloutos*, buttock). A name given to each of three respective muscles situated at the back of the pelvis, and which give the form to the buttocks.

GLU'TEAL (same). Pertaining to the buttocks or nates.

GLUTEN (L. glue). A vegetable proximate principle—the analogue of animal fibrine.

GLUTENOID (*gluten*; and G. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or *allied to, gluten.*

GLUTEN-PEPTON. The presumed definite compound between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the gluten received into the organ.

GLUTIN (L. *gluten*, glue). Syn. of Gelatin.

GLU'TINOUS (same). Endowed with unusual viscidity. In Bot., Besmeared with a slippery moisture.

GLUTI'TIS (Gr. *gloutos*, buttock; and *itis*). Inflammation of the nates.

GLYCERIN (Gr. *glukus*, sweet). The peculiar sweet principle of oils and fats.

GLYCOCOLL (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *kolla*, glue). Sugar of gelatine.

GLYCOGENESIS, GLYCOGENY (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *gennaō*, I beget). The generation or formation of sugar,

GLYCORRHŒA (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *reō*, I flow). The discharge of saccharine fluid from the body.

GLYCOSURIA (Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *ouron*, urine). The condition of saccharine urine.

GLY'PHOGRAPHY (Gr. *gluphō*, I hollow out; *graphō*, I write). A method of etching by galvanism, in which the paint or composition is so laid as to cause a series of *hollows* in the electrotype deposit sufficiently deep to prevent being inked by the inking roller.

GNATHALGIA (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw; *algos*, grief). Facial neuralgia setting out from the mental foramen.

GNATHI'TIS (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw; and *itis*). Inflammation of the jaw.

GNATHOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw; *kephalē*, head). A monster without head, but with immense jaws.

GNATH'OPLASTY (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw; *plassō*, I form). Morioplastice of the cheek.

GOITRE (Fr. a wen). Syn. of Bronchocele.

GOITRE STICKS. The stems of a sea-weed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goitre.

GOLD-LEAF ELECTROMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the existence and nature of any electrical excitement, by the divergence or convergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

GOMPHI'ASIS (Gr. *gomphos*, nail). Syn.of Agomphiasis, and of Odontalgia.

GOMPHO'SIS (same). An immoveable articulation in which one bone is inserted into a cavity in another.

GON'AGRA (Gr. *gonu*, knee; *agra*, seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

GONAL'GIA (Gr. *gonu*, knee; *algos*, grief). Pain in the knee.

GONARTHRI'TIS (Gr. *gonu*, knee; *arthron*, joint; and *itis*). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

GONIOM'ETER (Gr, *gōnia*, angle; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring angles.

GON'OPHORE (Gr. *gonē*, seed; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., A columnar receptacle elevating the stamens.

GONORRHŒA (Gr. *gonē*, semen; *reō*, I flow). A discharge (more or less contagious) of mucus, or mucopus, from the inflamed mucous membranes of the male or female urethra, of the male glans and prepuce, or of the female vagina; blennorrhagia of the male urethra.

GONORRHO-PROSTATITIS. Inflammation of the prostate accompanying gonorrhœa.

GONOSTROMA (Gr. *gonē*, offspring; *strōma*, bed). Syn. of Discus proligerus.

GOOSESKIN. An appearance of papillary projections on the skin, consisting in an erection of the hairs, produced by the effect of cold or fear on the contractile fibrous tissue of the cutis, more especially that around the hair-bulbs.

GORGET (Fr. *gorge*, throat). A broad-bladed grooved instrument, used by some in the operations of *lithotomy* and for *fistula in ano*.

GOUGE (Fr.). In Surg., 1. An instrument for scooping out the diseased matter of carious bones. 2. To scoop out with a gouge.

GOUT (Fr. *goutte*, a drop). An exceedingly painful disease, closely allied to acute rheumatism, depending on some morbific matter in the blood, and consisting chiefly of inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, more especially the smaller ones.

GOUT, RHEUMATIC. The synovial form of Acute Rheumatism.

GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE, or VESICLE. Small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the mammalian ovary which contain the ovules.

GRAC"ILIS (L. slender). A flat, thin, and long muscle, situated along the inner side of the thigh.

GRAD'UATE (L. *gradus*, rank). One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAIN (L. *granum*, a grain of corn). The sixtieth part of the apothecaries' drachm.

GRALL'ATORY (L. *grallator*, he that goes on crutches). Of, or pertaining to, the wading birds.

GRAL'LIC (same). In Ornith., Having long legs, naked above the knees; fitted for wading in water.

GRAMIN'EAL, GRAMIN'EOUS (L. *gramen*, grass). Grassy; like, or pertaining to, grass.

GRAMINIFOLIOUS (L. *gramen*, grass; *folium*, leaf). Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAMINIV'OROUS (L. *gramen*, grass; *voro*, I devour). Feeding, or subsisting, on grass.

GRAMME (Gr. *grammē*). A French weight equal to 15·438 grains Troy.

GRANIF'EROUS (L. *granum*, grain of corn; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing grain, or seeds like grain.

GRANIFORM (L. *granum*, grain; *forma*, form). Formed like grains of corn.

GRANITIFICA'TION (*Granite*; and L. *facio*, I make). The act of being formed into granite.

GRANI'TIFORM (*Granite*; and L. *forma*, form). Resembling granite in structure or shape.

GRANI'TOID (*Granite*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Granitiform.

GRANIV'OROUS (L. *granum*, grain of corn; *voro*, I devour). Feeding or subsisting on grain or seeds.

GRANULAR CASTS. Microscopic filaments, consisting of moulds of the tubuli uriniferi composed of granular matter, generally found in the urine of chronic renal disease.

GRANULA'TED (L. dim. of *granum*, grain). Formed into, consisting of, or resembling granules or small particles. In Surg., Formed into granulations.

GRANULA'TION (same). The small red vascular eminences on the surface of a wound or ulcer, formed by the organization of effused lymph. In Pharm., The process of reducing a metal to fine grains, by melting it and causing it to be agitated in various ways whilst liquid. In Pathol., Syn. of Granule.

GRAN'ULE (same). 1. A minute particle of matter, exhibiting no distinct structure under the highest microscopic powers. 2. A cytoblast.

GRANULIF'EROUS (L. dim. of *granum*, grain; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing grains.

GRAPHOSPASMUS (Gr. *graphō*, I write; *spasmos*, convulsion). A contracted state of one or more fingers of the hand; writer's cramp.

GRAVEL (L. *gravis*, heavy). A disease consisting in the formation of very small calculous concretions in the kidney, and their expulsion with the urine; the concretions themselves.

GRAV'IDIN (same). A sediment found, during certain conditions, in the urine of females, by the decomposition of which kiesteine is formed.

GRAVIMETER (L. *gravis*, heavy; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of either liquid or solid bodies.

GRAVITA'TION (L. *gravis*, heavy). The abstract power which draws bodies towards each other's centres.

GRAV'ITY (same). The natural tendency of bodies to fall towards a centre.

GRAV'ITY, SPECIF'IC. The weight peculiar to an equal bulk of every different kind of matter.

GREASE (Fr. *graisse*, fat). 1. A specific (? vesicular) inflammation of the heels of a horse, terminating in dryness and scurfiness of the skin, followed by fissures, ulcers, and fungous excrescences. 2. A disease of wines, consisting in the conversion, by a kind of fermentation, of the sugar into a ropy, oily mass composed of lactic acid, mannite, and vegetable mucus.

GREEN SICKNESS. Popular syn. of Chlorosis, from the pale and lurid cast of the skin.

GRE'GAL (L. *grex*, flock). Pertaining to a flock.

GREGA'RIOUS (same). Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd.

GRENADIN. A peculiar matter found in the bark of the pomegranate.

GREN'ATIFORM. Being in the form of the mineral grenatite.

GRIFF, GRIFFO. The offspring of a negro father and mulatto mother, or *vice versâ*, consisting of one-fourth white, and of three-fourths black blood.

GRINDERS. Syn. of Molar Teeth.

GRIPES. Popular syn. of Tormina, and Colic.

GRIPES, WATERY. A popular name for a severe form of serous diarrhœa in infants.

GROCER'S ITCH. A species of eczema produced on the hands of grocers, from the irritation of sugar.

GROSS'ULAR (L. *grossula*, gooseberry). Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry.

GROSSULINE (same). A peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.—*Scheibert.*

GROWTH. L. The increase of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Any adventitious tissue.

GRUFF (Teut. *ge*, a prefix: *ruh*, rough). In Pharm., The coarser portion of a powder which will not pass through the sieve.

GRU'MOUS, GRU'MOUS (L. *grumus*, a lump). 1. In Bot., *Clubbed*: knocked; concreted at intervals into knots. 2. In Physiol., *Thick*: *concreted*; *clotted*.

GUAIACINE. A peculiar resin forming the base of guaiacum.

GUARANIN. A name given to the *alcaloid* (analogous to caffein), found in the Guarana of Brazil.

GUARAPO. A fermented liquor prepared in Peru from the pulp of the sugar-cane and water.

GUARD. A thickly folded cloth, or other article, placed upon a bed so as to guard it from the discharges of parturition, or of any disease.

GUBERNACULUM (L. a rudder). In Anat., *Applied* to certain cords supposed to be instrumental in directing some few newly-developed organs into their destined situation.

GUM. The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface.

GUM-BOIL. Syn. of Parulis.

GUMMATA (L. *gummi*, gum). Elastic tumours or tubercles, containing a matter like gum, which are often developed in the areolar tissue of any part of the body, as one of the symptoms of tertiary syphilis.

GUM-RASH. Popular name of some species of Strophulus and Lichen.

GUM-RESIN. An inspissated juice of plants, consisting of resin, and various other gummy substances.

GUM-COTTON. Cotton wool steeped in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid and dried.

GURGLING (L. *gurges*, a whirlpool). The sound heard on auscultation, when there is a cavity in the lungs containing liquid of any kind, and communicating freely with a bronchial tube.

GUSTATION (L. *gusto*, I taste). *V.* Deglutination.

GUSTATORY (same). Pertaining, or discriminated, to the organ or organs of taste: pertaining to taste.

GUTTA PERCHA. The concrete juice of the Isonandra gutta, which is indigenous in and around Singapore.

GUTTIFEROUS (L. *gutta*, drop: *fero*, I bear). Yielding gum or resinous substances.

GUTTULOUS (L. dim. of *gutta*, drop). In the form of a small drop, or small drops.

GUTTURAL (L. *guttur*, throat). Pertaining to, or formed in, the throat.

GYMNASIUM (Gr. *gumnos*, naked). A school for gymnastic exercises.

GYMNASTICS (same). Bodily exercises systematically adapted to develope the physical powers, and preserve them in perfection.

GYMNOSPERMOUS (Gr. *gumnos*, naked; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having naked seeds, or seeds not enclosed in a capsule, or other vessel.

GYNÆCIUM (Gr. *gunê*, female). In Bot., The pistillary apparatus.

GYNÆCOLOGY (Gr. *gunê*, woman; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c., of women.

GYNANDRIAN, GYNANDROUS (Gr. *gunê*, female; *anêr*, male). In Bot., Having stamens inserted in the pistils. Having the stamens and styles combined in one body.

GYNOBASE (Gr. *gunê*, female; *basis*, base). In Bot., A receptacle from which a basilar style apparently arises, owing to the ovary

being sessile, or slightly sunk in the surface of the receptacle.

GYN'OPHORE (Gr. *gynē*, female; *phorē*, I bear). In Bot., An elongated stalk-like receptacle, on which, in certain plants, the ovaries are arranged.

GYNOPLAS'TIC (Gr. *gynē*, woman; *plassō*, I form). Applied to the operation for opening or dilating an imperforate or contracted vagina, or os uteri.

-GYNOUS (Gr. *gynē*, female). In Bot., With a figure, or word expressing a number, prefixed, indicates the number of styles a flower contains.

GYP'SEOUS (Gr. *gypsos*, gypsum). Of the nature of, or resembling, gypsum.

GYPSIFEROUS (Gr. *gypsos*, gypsum; *pherō*, I bear). Producing gypsum.

GYRATE (L. *gyrus*, a circuit). In Bot., Curved in from apex to base.

GYRENCEPHALA (Gr. *gyros*, circle; *kephalē*, head). The name of Prof. Owen's third sub-class of the mammalia, in which the superficies of the brain is folded into more or less numerous gyri, or convolutions. Among the higher of this sub-class are the quadrumana and carnivora.

GYROSE (L. *gyrus*, a circuit). In Bot., Turned round like a circle.

GYROUS (L. a circuit). In Anat., Applied to the convolutions of the brain, or of other organs.

H.

H. In Chem., Symbol for Hydrogen.

HABIT (L. *habeo*, I have). An acquired disposition or condition, either of mind or body, from the frequent repetition of the same act. In Bot., The general form or appearance of plants; the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

HABIT OF BODY. Temperament, or a particular state of body.

HABITAT (L. *habeo*, I have). In Nat. Hist., The natural abode or locality of a creature. The nature of the situation or locality in which a plant grows.

HÆMACELI'NOSIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *kēlis*, stain; *nosos*, disease). Syn. of Purpura.—*Rayer*.

HÆMACHROINE (Gr. *aima*, blood; *chroa*, colour). Syn. of Hæmatine.

HÆMACHROSES (Gr. *aima*, blood; *chrōsis*, colouring). A generic name for diseases in which the blood is of an unusual colour.

HÆMACY'ANIN (Gr. *aima*, blood; *kuanos*, dark blue). A blue colouring matter which has been detected in the blood, and in the bile.

HÆMADRAULIC (Gr. *aima*, blood; *aulos*, pipe). Applied by Mr. Maclise to the principle of action of a force which he regards as one of the causes of the motion of the blood. He considers that "*the heart, as prime mover of circulation, is developed in diastole*," this being its physical act or state *ad intra*: and, as this "diastole cannot be effected without threatening vacuum in its cavities, the venous blood must of necessity rise and enter the heart" by *ingestive* force.

HÆMADYNAMICS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *dunamis*, power). The mechanical theory of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMADYNAMOMETER (Gr. *aima*, blood; *dunamis*, power; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the force of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMAGASTRIC (Gr. *aima*, blood; *gastēr*, stomach). Characterized by the escape of blood from the stomach.

HÆMAGOGUE (Gr. *aima*, blood; *agō*, I drive). Applied adj. and subs., to medicines which promote

the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMAL (Gr. *aima*, blood). 1. Pertaining to the blood or blood-vessels. 2. Applied to the cavity or canal which contains the digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs, and the great centres of circulation in the vertebrata.—*Owen.*

HÆMAL ARCH. The bony hoop formed by the projections anteriorly of the hæmapophyses and hæmal spine (the ribs and breast bone) from the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

HÆMAL AXIS. Syn. of Aorta.—*Owen.*

HÆMAL SPINE. Syn. of the Sternum; or the bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, which, with the hæmapophyses, completes the hæmal arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

HÆMANTLION (Gr. *aima*, blood; *antleō*, I draw). An instrument for extracting a few drops of blood from any portion of the surface of the body, when required for physiological and pathological investigations.—*Dr. Horace Dobell.*

HÆMAPHÆIN (Gr. *aima*, blood; *phaios*, of a dusky colour). The brown colouring matter of the blood.

HÆMAPOESIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *poieō*, I make). The production or formation of blood. Sanguification.

HÆMAPOPHYSES (Gr. *aima*, blood; *apophusis*, a process). Syn. of the Costal Cartilages; a bone occurring between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine in the ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

HÆMASTAT'ICS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *statikos*, statical). The statics of the blood, and blood-vessels.

HÆMATAL'LOSCOPY (Gr. *aima*, blood; *allos*, different; *skopeuō*, I *scrutinize*). The mode of *distinguishing* different kinds of *blood.*

HÆMATELÆUM (Gr. *aima*, blood; *elaion*, grease). The fatty matter of the blood.

HÆMATEM'ESIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *emeō*, I vomit). Vomiting of blood.

HÆMATIC (Gr. *aima*, blood). Syn. of Sanguine. Containing blood.

HÆMAT'ICA, HÆMATICS (same). 1. A generic name for blood diseases. 2. Medicines that act on the blood.

HÆ'MATINE (same). The red colouring matter of the blood.

HÆMATIN'IC (same). An agent that increases the quantity of the red blood-corpuscles. Consisting of hæmatine.

HÆMATOCE'LE (Gr. *aima*, blood; *kēlē*, swelling). A tumour consisting of extravasated blood in the tunica vaginalis.

HÆMATOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *kephalē*, head). A monster who has certain singular deformities which have arisen from extravasation of blood on the brain.

HÆMATO-CEREBRIFORM. Syn. of Encephaloid.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *chezō*, I go to stool). Discharge of blood by stool.

HÆMATO'DES (Gr. *aima*, blood; *eidos*, appearance). Containing, discharging, or having the character of, blood.

HÆMATOGE'NESIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation of blood.

HÆMATO-GLOBULIN. The combined hæmatine and globulin, of which consist the blood corpuscles.

HÆMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *aima*, blood; *graphō*, I write). A description of the blood.

HÆMATO-HYSTERIC (Gr. *aima*, blood; *ustera*, womb). Caused by accumulation of blood in the womb.—*Boivin.*

HÆMA'TOID. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hæmatodes.

HÆM'ATOIDIN (Gr. *aima*, blood; *eidos*, appearance). The crystalline masses found in, or near, extravasated blood; blood-crystals.

HÆMATOKOPRÆSIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *kopreō*, I dung). Passage of blood into the intestine, and its exit *per anum*.—*Brinton*. Syn. of Melæna.

HÆMATOL'OGY (Gr. *aima*, blood; *logos*, speech). A treatise, or dissertation on the blood; observation of the blood.

HÆMATOL'YSES (Gr. *aima*, blood; *lusis*, solution). A class of diseases characterized by diminished coagulability of the blood.

HÆMATOLY'TICA (same). Medicines said, by long-continued use, to impoverish the blood.

HÆMATO'MA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *ōmion*, projection). A blood tumour, or effusion in the areolar tissue.

HÆMATOPH'THORES (Gr. *aima*, blood; *phtheirō*, I corrupt). A class of diseases in which the blood is materially changed in composition.

HÆMATOPHYTA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *phuton*, plant). Microscopic blood-parasites.—*Lebert*.

HÆMATOP'ISIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *pissa*, pitch). A collection of the menstrual fluid in the uterus, on account of its flux therefrom being prevented.

HÆMATOSIN. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hæmatine.

HÆMATO'SIS (Gr. *aima*, blood). The transformation of venous into arterial blood. The formation of the blood.

HÆMATOSTATICS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *statikos*, statical). The doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Remedies for stopping blood.

HÆMATOTHORAX (Gr. *aima*, blood; *thōrax*, trunk of the body). Extravasation of blood into the chest.

HÆMATOZO'A (Gr. *aima*, blood; *zōon*, animal). Entozoa in the blood.

HÆMATU'RIA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *ouron, urine*). *Voiding of blood by urine.*

HÆMIC (Gr. *aima*, blood). Pertaining to, or affecting the, blood.

HÆMIDROSIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *idroō*, I sweat). Sweating of blood.

HÆMIN (Gr, *aima*, blood). Pertaining to, or contained in, blood.

HÆMI'TIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; and *itis*). The change in the blood that occurs in inflammation.

HÆMODROMOM'ETER (Gr. *aima*, blood; *dromos*, running; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the rate of motion of the blood.

HÆMOPEX'IÆ (Gr. *aima*, blood; *pēxis*, coagulation). A class of diseases in which there is augmented coagulability of the blood.

HÆMOPHILIA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *phileō*, I am accustomed to). That peculiar tendency to hæmorrhage which characterizes some individuals and families.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. *aima*, blood; *ophthalmos*, eye). Extravasation of blood into the eye.

HÆMOP'TYSIS (Gr. *aima*, blood; *ptuō*, I spit). Spitting, or expectoration, of blood.

HÆM'ORRHAGE (Gr. *aima*, blood; *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). A discharge of blood from a blood-vessel or -vessels, with or without visible rupture of its or their coats.

HÆMORRHŒ'A (Gr. *aima*, blood; *reō*, I flow). Passive hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHOIDRO'SIS (Gr. *aimorroeō*, I have a discharge of blood; *idroō*, I sweat). Sweating of blood from hæmorrhoids.

HÆMOR'RHOIDS (Gr. *aimorroeō*, I have a discharge of blood). Small livid and painful tumours, commencing as varicose dilations of some of the hæmorrhoidal veins, situated near or at the anus.

HÆMOSPA'SIA (Gr. *aima*, blood; and *spaō*, I draw). The operation of drawing or attracting blood to a part.

HÆMO'SPASIC SYSTEM (same). Syn. of Hæmospasia.—Dr. Junod, of Paris.

HÆMOSPAS'TIC (same). An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part.

HÆMOSTAT'IC (Gr. *aima*, blood; *istēmi*, I cause to stop). An agent which arrests hæmorrhage.

HÆMOSTATICS. *V.* HÆMATOSTATICS.

HÆMOT'ROPHY (Gr. *aima*, blood; *trephō*, I nourish). Excess of sanguineous nourishment.

HAHNEMANNISM. Syn. of Homœopathy.

HAIR FOLLICLE. The involution of the basement membrane of the skin, in which a hair is lodged.

HAIR-LICHEN. A variety of lichen in which the papulæ are limited to the roots of the hair.

HAIR-SALT. Native sulphate of magnesia, which not unfrequently occurs as a fine capillary incrustation upon the damp walls of cellars and new buildings.

HALF-CASTE. The offspring of mixed races.

HAL'ITUOUS (L. *halitus*, vapour). Covered with, or like, vapour; vaporous.

HALLUCINA'TION (L. *hallucinor*, I blunder and mistake). The imagination of objects, which do not exist, or are not presented to the mind through the exercise of the senses.

HA'LO (Gr. *alōs*, area). Syn. of Areola.

HALO SIGNATUS. The circle of plaitings, similar to those of the ciliary processes, on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour — *Sir C. Bell.*

HALOGENE (Gr. *als*, salt; *gennaō*, I produce). A body which joins salts with metals.

HALOG'ENOUS (same). In Chem., Generating haloid salts, or saline compounds.

HALOID (Gr. *als*, salt; *eidos*, appearance). In Chem., Applied to certain compounds which in constitution are similar to sea-salt.

HALOPE'GÆ (Gr. *als*, salt; *pēgē*, spring). Mineral waters, which contain chiefly common salt.

HA'LOPHYTES (Gr. *als*, salt; *phuton*, plant). Plants which inhabit salt-marshes, and by burning yield barilla.

HALYMETRIC (Gr. *als*, salt; *metron*, measure). Applied to that method which determines the amount of alcohol in wine, by ascertaining the proportionate quantity of salt which can be dissolved in it.

HAMSTRING. 1. The tendons of the ham. 2. To cut the tendons of the ham.

HAMULAR (L. *hamulus*, a small hook). Of the nature, or shape, of a small hook.

HANGNAIL. A small partially detached portion of the epidermis in the vicinity of the finger nails.

HAPANTIS'MUS (Gr. *apantaō*, I go to meet). The growing together of organic parts.

HAPHON'OSI (Gr. *aphē*, touch; *nosos*, disease). Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPTOGEN, HAPTOG'ENOUS (Gr. *aptō*, I touch; *gennaō*, I beget). Applied to the coherent film or membrane, which surrounds globules of oil when brought into contact with liquid albumen.

HAPTOTICA (Gr. *aptō*, I touch). The doctrine of the phenomena of touch.

HARE-LIP. A fissure or longitudinal division of the lip.

HAREN'GIFORM (Fr. *hareng*, herring; *forme*, form). Shaped like a herring.

HAR'MONIA (Gr. *arō*, I adapt). A variety of articular suture, consisting in simple apposition of the two bones.

HA'SCHISCH. An intoxicating preparation of hemp, used by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria.

HAS'TATE, HAS'TATED (L. *hasta*, spear). In Bot., Spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd.

HAULM, HAUM (L. *culmus*, stalk

of straw). In Bot., 1. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds. 2. The dead or dry stems of herbs.

HAUSTEL'LATE (L. *haurio*, I sup up). Provided with a haustellum or sucker.

HAVERSIAN CANALS, or TUBES (Clopton Havers their discoverer). The vascular canals of bones.

HAY-ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER. A catarrh to which some persons are subject during the hay season, owing to the irritation of their Schneiderian membrane by the hay-pollen floating in the air.

HEAD, WATER IN THE. Popular Syn. of Hydrocephalus.

HEAD-ACHE. A popular term for any pain in the head.

HEADY (Sax. *heafan*, to heave). Apt to affect the head, or intoxicate.

HEARTBURN. A sensation of heat and uneasiness felt at the cardia, as one of the symptoms of indigestion.

HEAT (Sax. *gehatan*, to grow warm). The hidden cause of the sensation, or the sensation itself, produced by a body of high temperature on our organs. Syn. of Œstruation (2).

HEAT-APOPLEXY. Syn. of Heli-encephalitis.

HEAT-ASPHYXIA. Syn. of Heli-encephalitis.

HEAT, DRY. When the skin is hot and void of its ordinary softness.

HEAT, INTERNAL. The sensation of heat sensible to the patient, but not to others.

HEAT, MOIST. When the heat of skin is accompanied with moisture.

HEAT, PRICKLY. A species of Lichen produced by excessive heat.

HEAUTOPHON'ICS (Gr. *eautou*, of himself; *phōnē*, voice). The science of Autophony.

HEAVY (Sax. *heafan*, to heave). Applied to any pain consisting in, or accompanied by, a sensation of weight or heaviness.

HECTIC FEVER (Gr. *ektēkō*, I pine away). *A slow, long-continued or remittent fever which* usually accompanies the termination of organic diseases.

HECTISIS (same). The condition of those who have hectic fever.

HEDERA'CEOUS (L. *hedera*, ivy). Pertaining to, or producing, ivy.

HED'ERAL (same). Pertaining to, or composed of, ivy.

HEDERIF'EROUS (L. *hedera*, ivy; *fero*, I bear). Producing ivy.

HELCOL'OGY (Gr. *elkos*, ulcer; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, ulcers.

HEL'COPLASTY (Gr. *elkos*, ulcer; *plassō*, I form). An operation, consisting in the grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from some part of the patient's, or even of another person's, body.

HEL'IACAL (Gr. *ēlios*, sun). Emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun.

HEL'ICINE (Gr. *elix*, tendril of vine or ivy). Resembling in form the tendrils of the vine.

HELICOTRE'MA (Gr. *elix*, anything twisted; *trēma*, orifice). The opening or deficiency, left by the concave free border of the hamular termination of the osseous zone of the cochlea.

HELIENCEPHALITIS (Gr. *ēlios*, sun; *egkephalos*, brain; and *itis*). Inflammation of the brain or membranes produced by exposure of the naked head to the sun.

HELIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ēlios*, sun; *graphō*, I write). The art of fixing images by the action of the solar light.

HE'LIOSTATE (Gr. *ēlios*, sun; *istēmi*, I stop). An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily fixed, as it were, in one spot, across a dark chamber all the time of observation.

HELIX (Gr. *elix*, anything twisted). The prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

HELM'ET. In Bot., The upper lip of a ringent corolla.

HEL'MINTHAGOGUE (Gr. *elmins*, worm; *agō*, I bring). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHIASIS (Gr. *elmins*, worm). The condition which gives rise to the presence of intestinal worms.

HELMINTHIC (same). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHOGENESIS (Gr. *elmins*, worm; *gennaō*, I beget). Syn. of Helminthiasis.

HELMINTHOID (Gr. *elmins*, worm; *eidos*, appearance). Worm-shaped.

HELMINTHOL'OGY (Gr. *elmins*, worm; *logos*, speech). A treatise on worms

HEMACHROIN (Gr. *aima*, blood; *chroa*, colour). Syn. of Hæmatine.

HEMATOSIN (Gr. *aima*, blood). Syn. of Hæmatine.

HEMELYTRA (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *elutron*, sheath). In Nat. Hist., A wing, or wing-cover, of which one half is opaque and firm like an elytrum; *i. e.* coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity.

HEMERALOPIA (Gr. *ēmera*, day; *optomai*, I see). A form of intermittent blindness, in which the patient is able to see only in broad daylight.

HEMERALOPS (same). One suffering from Hemeralopia.

HEMIACEPH'ALUS (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *a*, priv.; *kephalē*, head). A monster whose head consists only of a shapeless tumour, with some appendages or folds of skin anteriorly, the thoracic extremities being present.

HEMI-ANÆSTHESIA (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *an*, neg.; *aisthēsis*, sensation). A loss of sensation in one half of the body.

HEMICEPHALUS (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *kephalē*, head). A monster who has half a head.

HEMICRA'NIA (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *kranion*, skull). Pain confined to one side of the head.

HEMIENCEPHALUS (Gr. *ēmi*, *half*; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster *which, although* having a nearly *natural brain, has* no organs of *the senses.*

HEMIG'AMOUS (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having a neutral, and a unisexual floret in the same spikelet.

HEMIHE'DRAL (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *edra*, a face). In Miner., Applied to a crystal having only half the number of faces belonging to any particular modification which the law of symmetry requires.

HEMILO'GAMOUS (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *olos*, entire; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having a neutral and a hermaphrodite floret in the same spikelet.

HEMIM'ELES (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *melos*, limb). A genus of monsters, in which the legs and arms are mere stumps, and the fingers and toes either wanting or very imperfect.

HEMIO'PIA (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *optomai*, I see). Depraved vision, in which the patient sees only one-half of an object.

HEMIPAGES (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *pēgnumi*, I fix). A double monstrosity in which the union exists from the navel to the vertex.

HEMIPLE'GIA (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *plēssō*, I strike). Paralysis of the lateral half of the body.

HEMIP'TERAL, HEMIP'TEROUS (Gr. *ēmi*, half; *pteron*, wing). In Zool., Having the upper wing half crustaceous, and half membranous.

HEMORRHAGIP'AROUS (L. *hæmorrhagia*, hemorrhage; *pario*, I bring forth). Giving occasion to hemorrhage,

HEN-BLINDNESS. Popular syn. of Hemeralopia, because it is said to be a natural defect in hens.

HEPATALGIA (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *algos*, grief). Pain in, or neuralgia of, the liver.

HEPATIC (Gr. *ēpar*, liver). Pertaining to the liver; resembling liver in structure or colour.

HEPATIC AIR. Syn. of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

HEPATINE (Gr. *ēpar*, liver). A neutral, colourless, tasteless, and

inodorous solid substance abundantly produced in the liver, and possessing an extreme susceptibility of transaformation into sugar.

HEPATIRRHŒA (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *reō*, I flow). A diarrhœa in which the excreted matters are much mixed with bile. Bilious diarrhœa

HEPATI'TIS (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; and *itis*). Inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZATION (Gr. *ēpar*, liver). Conversion into a texture resembling that of liver.

HEPATIZED (same). In Chem., Impregnated, or combined, with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HEPATOCE'LE (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the liver.

HEPATOCYS'TIC (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *kustis*, bladder). Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.

HEP'ATODYME (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *didumos*, twin). A monster joined at the liver, and double above.

HEPATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the liver.

HEPATOLITHI (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *lithos*, stone). Hepatic concretions.

HEPATOLITH'IASIS (same). The formation of concretions in the liver.

HEPATOL'OGY (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *logos*, speech). A treatise or discourse on the liver

HEPATOM'PHALUS (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *omphalus*, navel). Hernia of the liver at the navel.

HEPATOPHYMA (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *phuma*, sore bump). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

HEPATOT'OMY (Gr. *ēpar*, liver; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the liver.

HEPATULE (Gr. *ēpar*, liver). The hydrosulphuret of ammonia.—*Kirwan.*

HEPTAGYN'IAN, HEPTAG'YNOUS (Gr. *epta*, seven; *gunē*, female). *In Bot.*, Having seven styles.

HEPTAL (Gr. *epta*, seven). Consisting of seven days or years.

HEPTAN'DRIAN, HEPTAN'DROUS (Gr. *epta*, seven; *anēr*, man). In Bot., Having seven stamens.

HEPTAPHYLLOUS (Gr. *epta*, seven; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having seven leaves.

HERAPATHITE. Crystallized iodo-quinine first prepared by Dr. Herapath for polarizing light.

HERBA'CEOUS (L. *herba*, herb). In Bot., Of, or pertaining to, herbs. Applied to a plant the stem of which perishes annually.

HERBALIST (same). One skilled in the use of, makes collections of, or deals in, herbs.

HERBARIUM (same). A collection of dried plants.

HERB-DOCTOR. One who treats diseases entirely by herbs.

HERBES'CENT (same). Growing into herbs.

HERBIF'EROUS (L. *herba*, herb; *fero*, I bear). Bearing, or producing, herbs.

HERBIVOROUS (L. *herba*, herb; *voro*, I devour). Eating, or subsisting on, herbs or vegetables.

HERBORIST. Etym., and signification, as Herbalist.

HERBORIZA'TION (L. *herba*, herb). A botanical excursion.

HEREDITARY (L. *hæres*, an heir). That is or may be transmitted from progenitors.

HEREDITO-SYPHILITIC. Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, hereditary syphilis.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY (Gr. *Ermēs*, Mercury; *Aphroditē*, Venus). Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPH'RODITE (same). An animal or a plant having both male and female organs of generation.

HERMETIC' (Gr. *Ermēs*, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry). Designating chemistry; chemical.

HERMETIC' SEAL. Is formed by heating the neck of a glass

vessel or tube to the melting point, and then twisting with pincers until it be air-tight.

HERMETIC'AL Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hermetic.

HER'NIA (Gr. *ernos*, a sprout). The displacement and protrusion of any viscus or portion of a viscus from its natural cavity.

H. *Aneurismal.* Syn. of Cirsomphalus.

H. *Humoralis.* Syn. of Epididymitis.

HERNIOTOMY (Gr. *ernos*, sprout; *temnō*, I cut in two). Operation for hernia.

HERO'IC (Gr. *ērōs*, hero). Applied to treatment or remedies of a violent character.

HERPES (Gr. *erpō*, I creep). A cutaneous disease, consisting of distinct vesicles aggregated in irregular clusters on an inflamed base, and generally terminating in about fourteen days.

HERPETOG'RAPHY (Gr. *erpō*, I creep; *graphō*, I write). A description of the different species of Herpes.

HERPETOL'OGY (Gr. *erpō*, I creep; *logos*, speech). A treatise on Herpes. (Gr. *erpetos*, reptile; *logos*, speech). The Nat. Hist. of reptiles.

HETERADELPH'IA (Gr. *eteros*, different; *adelphos*, brother). A double monstrosity in which the components of the two bodies are very unequal.

HETERADEN'IC (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *adēn*, gland). Applied to abnormal tissue having a glandular structure, though occurring in parts devoid of glands.

HETEROCEPH'ALOUS (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *kephalē*, head). In Bot., Having some flower heads male, and others female, in the same individual.

HETEROCERCAL (Gr. *eteros*, another; *kercos*, tail). In Zool., *Applied to those* fishes in which, *from the peculiar* development of *the lower lobe of* the caudal fin, the vertebræ seem to be prolonged into the upper lobe.—*Agassiz.*

HETEROCHRO'MOUS (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *chrōma*, colour). In Bot., Having the florets of the centre or disc different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

HETEROCH'RONOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *chronos*, time). Relating to difference of time.

HETEROCHYMEU'SIS (Gr. *eteros*, other; *chumeusis*, mixture). A condition of the blood in which it contains other ingredients than in health.

HETEROCLITE (Gr. *eteros*, another; *klitos*, side). Syn. of Heterologous.

HETEROCRIN'IA (Gr. *eteros*, different; *krinō*, I separate). Modification in the situation of secretions.—*Andral.*

HETERODROMOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *dromos*, running). In Bot., Applied when the spires of the arrangement of the leaves on the stems and branches run in different directions.

HETERO'GAMOUS (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having a different arrangement of the sexes in different spikelets from the same root. Having florets of different sexes in the same flower head.

HETEROGANGLIATE (Gr. *eteros*, different; *gagglion*, ganglion). In Comp. Anat., Having the ganglionic nervous system, and the ganglions scattered often unsymmetrically.

HETEROGE'NEOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *gennaō*, I beget). Different or dissimilar in nature, kind, and properties.

HETEROGENESIS (same). Spontaneous generation; any anomaly in organic formation.

HETEROLOGOUS (Gr. *eteros*, another; logos, appearance). 1. Not analogous to any natural tissue or fluid, being always the result of a

morbid process. 2. Syn. of Heteroplastic (2).

HETEROL'OGY (same). A deviation, a degeneration—from the typical conformation of a tissue: the structure existing where it has no business, or at a wrong time, or to an abnormal extent.—*Virchow.* This definition differs entirely from the usually accepted one.—*V.* HETEROLOGOUS (1).

HETEROM'EROUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *meros*, portion). In Entom., Applied to those Coleopterous insects in which the two first pairs of legs have five jointed tarsi, and the posterior pair only four joints.

HETEROMORPH'ISM (Gr. *eteros*, another; *morphē*, shape). A deviation from the natural shape.

HETEROMORPHOUS (same). Syn. of Heterologous. In Entom., Applied to the larvæ of certain insects which differ in form from the imago.

HETEROOU'SIAN, HETEROOU'SIOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *ousia*, property). Having a different nature.

HETEROPA'GIA (Gr. *eteros*, different; *pēgnumi*, I fix upon). A double monstrosity, in which the small, imperfect, accessory subject is implanted by its body on the anterior surface of the principal body.

HETEROPATHY (Gr. *eteros*, another; *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Allopathy.

HETEROPH'YLLOUS (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having two different kinds of leaf on the same stem.

HETEROPLASTIC (Gr. *eteros*, another; *plassō*, I form). 1. Syn. of Heterologous (1)—*Lobstein.* 2. Applied to formations which correspond in their forms to natural elements, but arising in consequence of a change in the type *of the parent tissue.—Virchow.*

HETEROPLAS'TY (same). Plastic or formative actions or operations, not admitting of exact or regular classification.

HETEROPROSO'PUS (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *prosōpon*, face). A monster with two faces.

HETEROSARCO'SES (Gr. *eteros*, another; *sarx*, flesh). A class of diseases, which consist in the formation of adventitious tissues.—*Gendrin.*

HETERO'STROPHE (Gr. *eteros*, opposite; *strephō*, I turn). In Conchol., Applied to reversed shells, or shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

HETEROTAX'IA (Gr. *eteros*, another; *taxis*, arranging). A malformation, consisting in the general transposition of organs; a change in the relative position of organs.

HETEROT'OMOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Having a different cleavage from feldspar.

HETEROT'ROPAL, HETEROT'ROPOUS (Gr. *eteros*, different; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter.

HEXADAC'TYLOUS (Gr. *ex*, six; *daktulos*, finger). Having six fingers or toes.

HEXAGYNIAN (Gr. *ex*. six; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having six styles.

HEXAN'DRIAN, HEXAN'DROUS (Gr. *ex*, six; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having six stamens.

HEXAPET'ALOID (Gr. *ex*, six; *petalon*, leaf; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Consisting of six coloured parts like petals.

HEXAPET'ALOUS (Gr. *ex*, six; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having six petals.

HEXAPH'YLLOUS (Gr. *ex*, six; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having six leaves.

Hg. In Chem., Symbol for (Hydrargyrum) Mercury.

HI'BERNACLE (L. *hibernaculo*., winter quarters). 1. In Bot.,

Anything which serves as a protection to the young buds of a plant during winter. 2. In Nat. Hist., The winter quarters of a plant or wild animal.

HIBERNA'TION (L. *hiberna*, winter quarters). The phenomenon of winter-sleep which occurs in certain animals.

HICCOUGH, HICCUP. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, with a simultaneous partial closure of the glottis, causing an arrestment of air in the trachea.

HIDDEN SEIZURES. Obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, of an epileptoid character, possibly directly due to trachelismus.—*Marshall Hall.*

HIDE-BOUND. Induration of the areolar tissue.

HILUM (L. the little black of a bean). In Bot., The point where the peduncle is inserted on the ovule, or by which the sessile ovule adheres to the placenta.

HILUS. In Anat., The fissure of several organs.

HIPPANTHROPIA (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *anthrōpos*, man). A species of melancholy in which the patient believes that he is changed to a horse.

HIPPOCAMPUS (L. sea-horse). In Anat., A name given to two convolutions of the brain, from the resemblance of their shape to that of the genus of pipe-fishes, called the sea-horse.

HIPPOCRATIC FACE. Pale, sunken, and contracted features.

HIPPOC'RATISM. The doctrine of Hippocrates.

HIP'POLITH (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *lithos*, stone). A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

HIPPOPATHOL'OGY (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *pathos*, affection; *logos*, speech). The pathology, or doctrine of the diseases of the horse; *the science of* veterinary medicine.

HIPPOPHAGY (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *phagō*, I eat). The act or practice of living on, or eating horse-flesh.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *osteon*, bone; *logos*, speech). Osteology of the horse.

HIPPOT'OMY (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *temnō*, I cut in two). Anatomy of the horse.

HIPPU'RIA (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *ouron*, urine). An excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

HIPPURIS (Gr. *ippos*, horse; *oura*, tail). The lash of nervous cords, named the cauda equina, which occupies the lower third of the spinal canal.

HIPS. The fruit of the dog-rose.

HIRSUTE (L. *hirsutus*, rough). 1. In Bot., Having more (but less stiff) hairs or bristles than when hispid. 2. Hairy; shaggy; set with bristles.

HIS'PID (L. *hispidus*, rough). In Bot., Having, covered or beset with, stiff hairs or bristles.

HISTO-CHEMIA, HISTO-CHEMISTRY, HISTO-CHYMY (Gr. *istos*, web; Ar. *kimia*, the occult art). Chemistry of the tissues.

HISTOG"ENY (Gr. *istos*, web; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation and development of the organic textures.

HISTOLOG"ICAL (Gr. *istos*, web; *logos*, speech). 1. Pertaining to Histology. 2. Applied sometimes to the natural transformations occurring in the embryonic tissues.

HISTOL'OGY (same). The minute anatomy of the tissues. Syn. of Anatomy (General).

HISTOL'YSIS (Gr. *istos*, web; *lusis*, solution). The decay and disintegration of the organic tissues, and of the blood.

HISTON'OMY (Gr. *istos*, web; *nomos*, law). The laws presiding over the formation and arrangement of the organic textures.

HISTOT'OMY Gr. *istos*, web; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the tissues.

HISTRIO'NIC (L. histrio, an actor).

Applied to affections inducing spasm and paralysis of the muscles of expression.

HIVES. Variously applied in different localities to cutaneous eruptions.

HOARY. In Bot., Covered with grey or white down.

HOB-NAIL LIVER. Syn. of Cirrhosis of the Liver.

HOLOCEPHALOUS (Gr. *olos*, whole; *kephalē*, head). In Ich., Having a single external gill aperture.

HOLOPATHY (Gr. *olos*, entire; *pathos*, affection). A doctrine that diseases, as they come before the medical practitioner, are only phases or episodes of a general affection of the organism, which affection or diathesis produces the episodes when circumstances favour their appearances.—*M. Marshal de Calvi.*

HOLOSERICEOUS (Gr. *olos*, whole; *sērikos*, silken). In Bot., Covered all over with silky down.

HOMOCERCAL (Gr. *omos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail). In Zool., Applied to those fishes in which the lobes of the caudal fin are equal or symmetrical.—*Agassiz.*

HOMOCHRO'MOUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *chrōma*, colour). Of the same colour.

HOMODRO'MAL, HOMODRO'MOUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *dromos*, race-course). In Bot., Applied when the spires of the arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches run in the same direction.

HOMŒMORPHOUS (Gr. *omoios*, like; *morphē*, form). Syn. of Homologous.

HOMŒO-EMPIRIC (Gr. *omoios*, like; *empeiria*, experience). One who practises the quackery of homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. *omoios*, like; *pathos*, affection). An erroneous doctrine which maintains that *diseases are to be* cured by medicines which are capable of exciting closely similar symptoms in healthy persons; and that such medicines are to be exhibited in absurdly infinitesimal doses.

HOMŒOZ'YGY (Gr. *omoios*, like; *zugoō*, I yoke). The law of association of organs by which like parts adhere to like parts.—*Serres.*

HOMO'GAMOUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *gamos*, wedding). In Bot., Applied when all the florets of a spikelet, or flower-head, are hermaphrodite.

HOMOGANGLIATE (Gr. *omos*, equal; *gagglion*, ganglion). In Comp. Anat., Having a symmetrical disposition of the nervous centres.

HOMOGE'NEOUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *gennaō*, I beget). Alike in nature and properties. Consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

HOMOGEN'ESIS (Gr. *omos*, equal; *gennēsis*, generation). Regular generation, requiring the union of the procreative elements of the two sexes.

HOMOGENS (same). In Bot., Certain exogenous plants, the structure of whose wood approaches to that of some endogens, in having merely one zone of woody matter to whatever age they may have arrived.

HOMOIO'SIS (Gr. *omoioō*, I assimilate). An elaboration of the ingesta by which they become assimilable.

HO'MOIZOIC BELTS (Gr. *omoios*, like; *zōon*, animal). Tracts of our globe bounded by climatal lines which mark the distribution of certain forms of animal life.

HOMOL'OGOUS (Gr. *omoios*, like; *logos*, speech). 1. Resembling, or proportional to, others. 2. Applied to formations which are of the same structure as the tissue in which they are located.—*Virchow.*

HOM'OLOGUE (same). Applied to the same organ, however vary-

ing n form and function, in different animals.—*Owen.*

HOMOL'OGY (same). The doctrine or study of the relations of the parts of animal bodies. The doctrine of similarity of structure.

H. *General.* Relates to the correspondence of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton.

H. *Serial.* Relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal.

H. *Special.* Relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals.

HOMOMORPH'OUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *morphē*, form). Applied to some neuropterous insects, which in their larva state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though destitute of wings.

HOM'ONYM (Gr. *omos*, like; *onoma*, name). In Anat., A corresponding, or correlative part.

HOMOPLASTY (Gr. *omoios*, like; *plassō*, I form). The formation of homologous tissues.

HOMOP'TEROUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *pteron*, wing). Of, or pertaining to, insects whose wing-covers are of the same consistence throughout.

HOMOT'ONOUS (Gr. *omos*, like; *tonos*, tone). Having an uniform tenor of rise, state, and declension.

HOM'OTROPAL (Gr. *omos*, like; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

HOMOTYPE (Gr. *omos*, like; *tupos*, model). Syn. of Homonym.

HONEY-DEW. A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is either secreted from the plants, or deposited by very small insects called *aphides.*

HONEY-PORE. The pore in flowers which secretes honey.

HONEY-SCALE. The scale in flowers which secretes honey.

HOOPING-COUGH. Popular syn. of Pertussis.

HORDE'OLUM (L. dim. of *hordeum*, barley). A small tense inflamed tumour, of the nature of a boil, at the very edge of the eyelid.

HORN. In Entom., The feeler or antenna of an insect. In Bot., Any awl-shaped stiff process.

HORN-POX. A papular variety of Varicella.

HORRIPILA'TION (L. *horreo*, I bristle up; *pilus*, hair). General chilliness, accompanied with a sensation of motion or creeping of the hair over the body.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. Sloughing phagedena occurring in military and naval practice.

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. A form of irregular contraction of the uterus.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE. Acute inflammation of the bursa between the patella and skin, common in housemaids from kneeling on hard damp stones.

HOUSE-PHYSICIAN. A senior student, or one recently qualified as a graduate in medicine or as an apothecary, who resides in an hospital, and attends to the medical cases in the absence of the visiting physician.

HOUSE-SURGEON. A senior student, or one recently qualified as a surgeon, who resides in an hospital, and attends to the surgical cases during the absence of the visiting surgeon.

HUMECTA'TION (L. *humecto*, I moisten). 1. In Pharm., The preparation of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water. 2. The application of moistening remedies.

HU'MERAL (L. *humerus*, shoulder). Pertaining to, or connected with, the shoulder or arm.

HU'MERUS (L. shoulder). The large bone of the arm.

HUMIFUSUS (L. *humus*, ground; *fundo*, I pour out). In Bot., Spread over the surface of the ground.

HU'MINE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Humus.

HU'MORALISM (L. *humor*, a humour). *V.* HUMORISM.

HUMORIC (same). Applied to the sound elicited by percussion over the stomach, when it contains much air and liquid.—*Piorry.*

HU'MORISM (same). A doctrine attributing all diseases to the disordered condition of the fluids or humours.

HUMOUR (same). The moisture or fluids of organized bodies.

HUMP (L. *umbo*, the boss of a shield). A protuberance formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk.

HU'MUS (L. soil). The product of the decay of vegetables. Decaying or vegetable mould.

HURL'BONE. A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

HY'ALINE (Gr. *ualos*, glass). 1. Glassy; resembling glass. 2. The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells.

HYALI'TIS (*Hyaloid*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HY'ALOID (Gr. *ualos*, glass; *eidos*, appearance). Vitriform; resembling glass.

HYBRID (Gr. *ubris*, mongrel). The produce resulting from the mixture of two different species, either of plants or animals.

HYDATID (Gr. *udōr*, water). Entozoa-like, transparent vesicles, containing a thin colourless fluid, developed occasionally in various parts of the body.

HYDATIDIFORM, HYDAT'IFORM (*Hydatid*; and L. *forma*, form). Resembling an hydatid.

HYDATIGINOUS (*Hydatid*; and *Gr. gennaō, I beget*). Producing, or tending to the production of, hydatids or hydatiform formations.

HY'DATOID (Gr. *udōr*, water; *eidos*, appearance). Watery; resembling water.

HYDRADENI'TIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

HYDRÆMIA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hydroæmia.

HYDRA'GOGUE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *agō*, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine that causes an increased discharge of watery excretions.

HYDRAL'LAS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *allas*, sausage). A morbid excess of the fluid of the allantois.

HYDRARGYRIA (Gr. *udrargyros*, quicksilver). A variety of Eczema, one of the ill effects of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI'ASIS (same). A disease produced by the use of mercury; poisoning by a preparation of mercury; the phenomena produced by mercury on the system. Syn. of Hydrargyria.

HYDRARGYRO - STOMATITIS. The stomatitis accompanying mercurial salivation.

HYDRARTHROSIS, HYDRAR'THRUS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *arthron*, joint). White-swelling; a colourless tumefaction of a joint, the result of disease commencing in the synovial membrane, cartilages, or bones.

HYDRATE (Gr. *udōr*, water). In Chem., A compound containing water in definite proportion, as one of its proximate elements.

HY'DRATED (same). Combined with water in definite proportions.

HYDRATION (same). Impregnation or moistening with water.

HYDRAULICS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *aulos*, pipe). The practical application of the science of Hydrodynamics to water and other non-elastic fluids.

HYDRENCEPHALITIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *egkephalos*, brain; and *itis*). Syn. of Acute Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPHALOCE'LE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *egkephalos*, brain; *kēlē*, rupture). A monstrosity, in which there is a hernia of the whole brain through a fissure of the cranium—the hernial sac, which also contains a large quantity of serum, being formed by the scalp. Syn. of Chronic Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID (Gr. *udōr*, water; *egkephalos*, brain; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling acute hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPHALUS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *egkephalos*, brain). Syn. of Acute Hydrocephalus.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *enteron*, intestine; *kēlē*, rupture). Intestinal hernia, with fluid in the sac.

HYDRIFORM (Gr. *udra*, water-serpent; L. *forma*, form). In Zool., Having the form of the Hydræ or fresh-water Polyps.

HYDRO'A (Gr. *udōr*, water). A disease consisting in the accumulation of serum beneath the epidermis.

HYDROÆ'MIA (Gr. *udōr*, water; *aima*, blood). The condition of the blood in which there is an excess of the watery constituents. Syn. of Anæmia.

HYDRO-CARBON. In Chem., A compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCELE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *kēlē*, swelling). A tumour formed by a collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis testis, in the areolar tissue of the spermatic cord, or in a cyst developed on or near the testis.

HYDROCELE, CONGENITAL OF THE NECK. A multilocular or unilocular bladder-like cyst, whose general seat is the posterior inferior triangle of the neck. Its contents are various kinds of fluid, of a yellow or chocolate colour and serous character, but *chiefly* resembling rock-water. It *is a very rare* affection.

HYDROCELE-PHOTOSCOPE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *kēlē*, swelling; *phōs*, light; *skopeūo*, I look at). A darkened tube, tapering towards one end, which is furnished with an eye-piece. Used in the diagnosis of hydrocele.

HYDROCEPHALUS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *kephalē*, head). A collection of water within the head.

H. *Acute*. A name erroneously given to the tubercular inflammation of the brain, as it frequently occurs in scrofulous children.

H. *Chronic*. A true dropsy of the skull occurring at the earlier periods of life.

H. *Spurious*. Anæmia of the brain and exhaustion of the nervous power, producing symptoms very much resembling Acute Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCHLORO-PEPSIC. Applied to the view propounded by Schmidt, that the action of the gastric juice consists in the combination of a complex acid with protein compounds.

HYDROCH'YSES (Gr. *udōr*, water; *chusis*, effusion). The generic name for diseases characterized by a sudden effusion of serous fluid.—*Fuchs*.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *dunamis*, power). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest.

HYDROGEN (Gr. *udōr*, water; *gennaō*, I produce). A colourless, tasteless, inodorous, inflammable gas: the lightest substance known.

HYDROGENATION (same). The action of combining with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZED (same). Combined with hydrogen.

HYDRO-HALOID. In Chem., Applied to a combination of a simple haloid salt and the hydracid of its radicle.—*Berzelius*.

HYDROHYMENITIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *umēn*, a skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDRO-HYSTERIC (Gr. *udōr*, water; *ustera*, womb). Caused by

the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

HYDROLATA (Gr. *udōr*, water; L. *latus*, made). Medicated or distilled waters.

HYDROL'ICA (Gr. *udōr*, water). Aqueous solutions of the active principles of drugs.

HYDROL'OGY (Gr. *udōr*, water; *logos*, speech). The science of, or a treatise on, water, its principles and phenomena.

HY'DROMEL (Gr. *udōr*, water; *meli*, honey). A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water.

HYDROMENINGITIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *mēnigx*, membrane; and *itis*). Syn. of Aqua-capsulitis.—*Jüngken.*

HYDROMETER (Gr. *udōr*, water; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Areometer.

HYDROME'TRA (Gr. *udōr*, water; *mētra*, womb). An excessive secretion and accumulation of fluid in the uterus.

HYDROM'ETRY (Gr. *udōr*, water; *metron*, measure). The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c., of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *nephros*, kidney). An accumulation of water in the kidney from obstructed tubuli uriniferi.—*Rayer.*

HYDROPATHY (Gr. *udōr*, water; *pathos*, affection). A mode of treating diseases by cold water internally and externally; the water cure.

HYDROPERICARDIUM (Gr. *udōr*, water; *peri*, round about; *kardia*, heart). Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROPH'ANOUS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *phainō*, I show). Made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPHOB'IA (Gr. *udōr*, water; *phobos*, fear). A convulsive disease, which, though susceptible of spontaneous development in some *of the lower animals*, can only *supervene in man* after an inoculation of the poison, through the agency of the saliva or bronchial mucus, of a rabid animal.

HYDROPHONE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *phōnē*, sound). An instrument, consisting of a very thin india-rubber bag filled with water, and large enough to receive the extremity of an ordinary stethoscope. It may be employed either in aid of the stethoscope, or as a distinct acoustic instrument by itself.—*Dr. S. Scott Alison.*

HY'DROPHORE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *pherō*, I bear). An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean, at any particular depth.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. *udōr*, water; *ophthalmos*, eye). A swelling of the globe from a morbid increase of the humours of the eye.

HYDROPHYSOMETRA (Gr. *udōr*, water; *phusaō*, I inflate; *mētra*, womb). A disease of the womb, in which the organ contains fluid and air.

HY'DROPHYTE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *phuton*, plant). A plant which lives and grows in water.

HYDROPIC (L. *hydrops*, dropsy). Labouring under, or pertaining to, dropsy; dropsical. Pl., Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

HYDROPICAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hydropic.

HYDROPNEUMAT'IC (Gr. *udōr*, water; *pneuma*, air). In Chem., Applied to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for experiments.

HYDROPNEUMATOSIS (same). The condition of containing fluid and air.

HYDROPNEUMOTHO'RAX (Gr. *udōr*, water; *pneuma*, air; *thōrax*, trunk of the body). Effusion of air and liquid in the chest.

HYDROPYRET'IC (Gr. *udōr*, water; *puretos*, burning fever). Pertaining to sweating-fevers.

HYDRORA'CHIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *rachis*, spine). An increased effusion of fluid in the spinal membranes; which, owing also to congenital

deficiency of the spinous processes and laminæ of the vertebræ, causes a bulging out of a fluctuating tumour in the mesial line of the back.

HYD'ROSALTS. In Chem., Salts, the acid or base of which is a compound containing hydrogen as one of its elements.

HYDROSTATIC TEST (Gr. *udōr*, water; *statikos*, of weighing). The test of placing the lungs of a newborn infant in water, for the purpose of seeing whether they are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid, and thus of ascertaining whether or not the child has respired after birth.

HYDROSTAT'ICS (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, and also of the weight, pressure, &c., of solids immersed in them.

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *therapeuō*, I cure the sick). The application of water to the treatment of disease. Syn. of Hydropathy.

HYDROTHION (Gr. *udōr*, water; *theion*, sulphur). Syn. of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

HYDROTHORAX (Gr. *udōr*, water; *thōrax*, trunk of the body). Effusion of serum into the cavity of the pleura.

HYDROTIC (Gr. *udōr*, water). Syn. of Hydragogue.

HYDRO'TIS (Gr. *udōr*, water; *ous*, ear). A collection of mucus or of muco-pus in the tympanum.

HYDRURET (Gr. *udōr*, water). In Chem., A compound of hydrogen with metals.

HYEMA'TION (L. *hyems*, winter). The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HYETOG'RAPHY (Gr. *uetos*, rain; *graphō*, I write). The science of rain; a knowledge of the quantities and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time.

HYGIENE, HYGIENICS (Gr. *ugieia, good health*). That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HYGIOLOGY (Gr. *ugieia*, good health; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Hygiene.

HYGRECHE'MA (Gr. *ugros*, fluid; *ēcheō*, I sound). The sound of fluid in any part of the body.

HYGROL'OGY (Gr. *ugros*, fluid; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

HYGROMA (Gr. *ugros*, fluid; *ōmion*, projection). A bursal tumour from excessive secretion of the synovia.

HYGROM'ETER (Gr. *ugros*, fluid; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the air.

HYGROMET'RIC, HYGROMETRICAL (same). Pertaining to hygrometry; readily affected by moist and dry atmospheric changes.

HYGROM'ETRY (same). The part of Physics which relates to measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE (Gr. *udōr*, water; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting approximatively the moisture of the atmosphere. Syn. of Hygrometer.

HYGROSTAT'ICS (Gr. *ugros*, fluid; *istēmi*, I arrange). The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYLOP'ATHISM (Gr. *ulē*, matter; *pathos*, affection). The doctrine that the life of matter is sentient.

HYLOPHAGOUS (Gr. *ulē*, wood; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding upon young shoots, roots, &c.

HYLOZO'ISM (Gr. *ulē*, matter; *zōē*, life). The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

HYMEN (Gr. *Umēn*, the god of marriage). A more or less semilunar fold of the mucous membrane, at the lateral and inferior parts of the entrance of the virgin vagina.

HYMENI'TIS (Gr. *umēn*, skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of any internal membrane.

HYMENIUM (Gr. umēn, skin). In Bot., A membranous expansion on which, in certain genera of Fungi,

the organs of reproduction are borne.

HYMENOG"ENY (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation of membranes by the effect of the simple contact of two fluids.—*Ascherson.*

HYMENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *graphō*, I describe). The anatomical description of the membranes of the body.

HYMENOL'OGY (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the membranes of the body.

HYMENOP'TERAL, HYMENOP'TEROUS (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *pteron*, wing). In Entom., Having four membranous wings.

HYMENOR'RAPHY (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *raphē*, seam). The operation of closing the vagina by suture at the situation of the hymen.

HYMENOT'OMY (Gr. *umēn*, skin; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the membranes. The operation of incising the hymen for imperforate vagina.

HYO-. A prefix, being an abridgment of Hyoïdes, the hyoid bone.

HYOGLOSSUS (Hyo, abridgment of hyoid; Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue). A thin square muscle attached to the tongue, and the hyoid bone.

HYOID BONE (the Greek letter *ypsilon*; and *eidos*, appearance). The U-shaped bone, situated between the tongue and the larynx.

HYOSCYAMINE. The alcaloid of Hyoscyamus Niger.

HYPÆ'MIA (Gr. *upo*, under; *aima*, blood). Deficiency, or extravasation, of blood.

HYPAPO'PHYSIS (Gr. *upo*, under; *apophusis*, a process in anatomy). A process, usually exogenous, which descends from the lower part of the "centrum" or body of an ideal typical vertebra.

HYPER- (Gr. *uper*, over). In composition denotes *excess*, or something *over* or *beyond*. In Chem., This prefix denotes the superlative *degree of combination*.

HYPERAC'USIS (Gr. *uper*, over; *akoē*, hearing). Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.—*M. Itard.*

HYPERÆ'MIA (Gr. *uper*, over; *aima*, blood). A preternatural superabundance of blood in the capillaries of a part.

HYPERÆSTHESIA (Gr. *uper*, over; *aisthēsis*, sensation). Excessive sensibility.

HYPERÆSTHET'ICA (same). Agents supposed to increase general sensibility.

HYPERBO'REAN (Gr. *uper*, over; *boreas*, north). Inhabiting regions very far north.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS (Gr. *uper*, over; *katharsis*, purification). Excessive purgation.

HYPERDYNAMIC (Gr. *uper*, over; *dunamis*, power). Pertaining to, or characterized by, exalted strength.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *uper*, over; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster with an excessive brain.

HYPERINO'SIS (Gr. *uper*, over; *is*, muscular fibre). 1. The state of the blood, when it contains an increased proportion of fibrin. 2. A morbid exaltation of muscular activity.

HYPEROI'TIS (Gr. *uperōon*, palate or upper place; and *itis*). Inflammation of the soft palate.

HYPERPLASIA (Gr. *uper*, over; *plassō*, I form). Excessive formation of cells, or parts or derivatives of cells. Increase of formative activity.—*Virchow.*

HYPERPNŒA (Gr. *uper*, in excess; *pnoē*, breath). Excessive respiration—*e. g.* panting.

HYPERSTHENIC (Gr. *uper*, in excess; *sthenos*, strength). Stimulant.

HYPERTROPHIZATION (Gr. *uper*, over; *trephō*, I nourish). The process of becoming hypertrophied.

HYPERTROPHY (same). Enlargement of a part from increased activity of nutrition.

HYPHÆMATO'SIS (Gr. *upo*, un-

der; *aima*, blood). Morbidly diminished hæmatosis.

HYPHÆ'MIA (same). Syn. of Anæmia; deficiency of blood.

HYPINO'SIS (Gr. *upo*, under; *is*, muscular fibre). The state of the blood in which the quantity of the fibrin is actually or proportionably diminished.—*Simon.*

HYPNAGO'GIC (Gr. *upnos*, sleep; *agō*, I bring). Conducing to, or occurring during, sleep.

HYPNIA'TER (Gr. *upnos*, sleep; *iatros*, physician). One who avers to be capable, during "the magnetic sleep," of diagnosing a disease, and its proper treatment.

HYPNIC (Gr. *upnos*, sleep). An agent affecting sleep.—*Pereira.*

HYPNO'LOGIST (Gr. *upnos*, sleep; *logos*, speech). A name taken by the late Mr. Gardner, indicative of his method of obtaining sound and refreshing sleep at will, by bringing his mind to the contemplation of a single sensation.

HYPNOL'OGY (same). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, sleep.

HYPNOTIC (Gr. *upnos*, sleep). Soporific.

HYPNOTISM (same.) The magnetic sleep, into which highly impressible people are thrown by Mesmerism.—*Braid.*

HYPNOTIZED (same). In a state of magnetic sleep.

HYPO- (Gr. *upo*, under). In Chem., A prefix, signifying an inferior degree of combination.

HYPOBRANCHIAL (Gr. *upo*, under; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., One of the pieces which go to form certain of the bony branchial arches in fishes.—*Owen.*

HYPOCATHARSIS (Gr. *upo*, under; *kathairō*, I purge). A slight purging.

HYPOCHONDRIAC (Gr. *upo*, under; *chondros*, cartilage). 1. *Pertaining to*, or affected with, *hypochondriasis*. One labouring *under hypochondriasis*. 2. *Pertaining to the* hypochondrium.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS (same). A disease characterized by being a species of mental alienation accompanied with symptoms of more or less disordered digestion.

HYPOCHONDRIUM (same). The right and left region of the belly, situated on each side of the epigastrium, and immediately below the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs.

HYPOCRATER'IFORM (Gr. *upo*, under; *kratēr*, a salver; L. *forma*, form). In Bot., Salver-shaped.

HYPODERMAT'OMY (Gr. *upo*, under; *derma*, skin; *temnō*, I cut in two). Subcutaneous section.

HYPODERMIC (Gr. *upo*, under; *derma*, skin). Existing, or applied, under the skin.

HYPODYN'IA (Gr. *upo*, under; *odunē*, pain). A slight pain.

HYPOGÆ'OUS (Gr. *upo*, under; *gē*, earth). In Bot., Growing beneath the surface of the earth.

HYPOGASTRIUM (Gr. *upo*, under; *gastēr*, belly). The lower anterior part of the belly, from the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the umbilicus.

HYPOGASTROCE'LE (Gr. *upogastrion*, belly under the navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia in the hypogastric region.

HYPOGASTRODID'YMUS (Gr. *upogastrion*, belly under the navel; *didumos*, twin). A double monstrosity, united at the hypogastrium.—*Gurlt.*

HYPOG'EAL, HYPOGE'OUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Hypogæous.

HYPOGLOSSAL, HYPOGLOSSUS (Gr. *upo*, under; *glōssa*, tongue). Applied to the ninth pair of nerves which supplies the muscles attached to the under surface of the tongue.

HYPOGLOTTIS (Gr. *upo*, under; *glōtta*, tongue). The inferior surface of, or anything under, the tongue.

HYPOG'YNOUS (Gr. upo, under;

gunē, female). In Bot., Situated or inserted under the pistils or the ovaries.

HYPOHÆMA (Gr. *upo*, under; *aima*, blood). Extravasation of blood into the chambers of the globe.

HYPOPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *upo*, under; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Situated or placed under a leaf.

HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI (Gr. *upophuomai*, I grow at bottom). The pituitary sac or vesicle in the brains of fishes.

HYPOPLASTÆ'MA (Gr. *upo*, under; *plastos*, formed; *aima*, blood). Diminished formative power of the blood.

HYPOP'YON (Gr. *upo*, under; *puon*, pus). The crescentic accumulation of pus, which has slowly oozed into the anterior chamber of the eye, after the giving way of the posterior lamina of the cornea, in abscess of the latter membrane.

HYPOSPA'DIA (Gr. *upo*, under; *spaō*, I draw). The congenital malformation, of the urethra opening on the under surface of the penis.

HYPOSPADIAS (same). One afflicted with hypospadia.

HYPOS'TASIS (Gr. *upostasis*, placing under). Passive congestion. A sediment.

HYPOSTAT'IC (Gr. *upo*, under; *staeō*, I drop). Relating to sediments, deposits, or stagnations.

HYPOSTYP'TIC (Gr. *upo*, under; *stuphō*, I condense). A mild astringent.

HYPOTH'ESIS (*upo*, under; *tithēmi*, I place). A principle supposed or taken for granted in order to prove a point in question.

HYPOTYMPANIC (Gr. *upo*, under; *tumpanon*, drum). The lower piece of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

HYPOZ'OIC (Gr. upo, under; zōon, animal). In Geol., Situated below all those rocks which contain traces of animal life.—Phillips.

HYPSOM'ETRY Gr. *upsos*, height; *metron*, measure). The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

HYRA'CEUM. A substance, resembling castor in smell and properties, obtained from the thick glutinous urine of the Cape Hyrax, or rock-badger.—*Pappe.*

HYSTERALGIA (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *algos*, grief). Pain in the womb.

HYSTERAN'THOUS (Gr. *usteros*, coming after; *anthos*, flower). In Bot., Appearing after the flowers.

HYSTE'RIA (Gr. *ustera*, womb). A disease occurring in paroxysms, attended with more or less clonic convulsions and incomplete loss of consciousness; or it assumes the form, and mimics the symptoms, of other diseases.

HYSTEROCE'LE (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the womb through either of the orifices, or through the parietes, of the belly.

HYSTERO-CYSTIC (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *kustis*, bladder). Pertaining to the womb and bladder.

HYSTEROID (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling hysteria.

HYSTEROL'OGY (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the womb.

HYSTEROMETER (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *metron*, measure). A sound for appreciating the size of the uterine cavity.

HYSTEROSCOPE (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). A metallic mirror for throwing the rays of a candle through a speculum on to the os uteri.—*Colombat de l'Isère.*

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS (Gr *ustera*, womb; *stoma*, entrance; *tēmnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing the os-uteri.—*Coutouly.*

HYSTEROT'OME (Gr. *ustera*, womb; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing the os and cervix uteri.

HYSTEROTOMY (same). 1. Cæsarian section. 2. Dissection of the womb.

I.

I. In Chem., Symbol for Iodine.

IATRALEPTIC (Gr. *iatros*, physician; *aleiphō*, I anoint). Applied to the method of treating diseases by friction of medicinal substances into the skin.

IATREUSIOLOG"IA (Gr. *iatreuō*, I cure; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the practice of Medicine.

IATRO-CHEMISTS. Those who account for the phenomena of life upon principles deduced from the analogies of inert matter.

IATROLOG"IA (Gr. *iatros*, physician; *logos*, speech). A treatise on Medicine.

IATRO-MATHEMATICAL. Applied to those who explain the functions of the body and the action of remedies, on mechanical principles.

IATRO-PHYSICS. Physics directly applied to medicine.

-IC. In Chem., A termination denoting acids containing the highest known quantity of oxygen, or the acidifying principle.

ICE-CAP A bladder, half-filled with pounded ice, for the head.

ICE-CATAPLASM. A bladder containing pounded ice.

ICE-COLD. A sensation of very extreme cold.

ICE-POULTICE. Syn. of Ice-cataplasm.

ICHNEUMON'IDIAN (Gr. *ichneuō*, I seek out). Of, or pertaining to, the Ichneumonidæ, a family of predacious insects.

ICH'NOLITE (Gr. *ichnos*, footstep; *lithos*, stone). A stone retaining the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal.

ICHNOL'OGY (Gr. *ichnos*, footstep; *logos*, speech). In Geol., A treatise relating to the footsteps or footmarks impressed by animals on the surface of strata.

ICH'OR (Gr. *ichōr*, watery part of the blood). A sanguineous, thin, acrid discharge from an ulcer or wound.

ICHO'RÆMIA (Gr. *ichōr*, ulcer; *aima*, blood). Syn. of Pyæmia.

ICHTHYI'ASIS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Ichthyosis.—*Good.*

ICHTHYDORULITE (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *doru*, spear; *lithos*, stone). The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes.

ICHTHYIC (Gr. *ichthus*, fish). Of, or pertaining to, fishes.

ICHTHYOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *graphō*, I write). A treatise on fishes.

ICHTHYOID (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *eidos*, appearance). Having many of the characters of a fish.

ICHTHYOLITE (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *lithos*, stone). Fossil fish; the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

ICHTHYOLO'GY (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *logos*, speech). The science of fishes.

ICHTHYOPHAGY (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *phagō*, I eat). The practice of eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYO'SIS (Gr. *ichthus*, fish). A cutaneous disease consisting of a hard, dry and scaly, and sometimes corneous, texture of the cuticle.

ICHTHYOT'OMY (Gr. *ichthus*, fish; *temnō*, I cut). The anatomy of fishes.

ICOSAN'DRIAN, ICOSAN'DROUS (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having twenty or more stamens.

ICTERIC, ICTERICAL (Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice). Affected or accompanied with, resembling or good for, the jaundice.

ICTERI"TIOUS (same). Having the colour of a jaundiced skin.

ICTEROID (Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the colour or complexion of jaundice. Resembling jaundice.

IDEAGENOUS (Gr. *idea*, abstract notion; *gennaō*, I beget). Begetting or producing ideas.

IDEALITY (Gr. *idea*, abstract notion) In Phrenol., The organ, whose function is to produce the feeling of beauty and perfectiblity,—to elevate and imbue, every idea conceived by the mind, with a feeling of exquisiteness and enthusiasm.

IDEA'TION (same). The fixation of a distinct idea, or fancy.

IDEO-DYNAMIC. Syn. of Ideomotor.—*Noble.*

IDEOL'OGY (Gr. *idea*, abstract notion; *logos*, speech). The science of ideas, or of mind. Intellectual philosophy.

I'DEO-MOTOR. Applied to muscular movements the result of complete ideation.—*Carpenter.*

IDIOC'RASY (Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *krasis*, temper). Peculiarity of constitution or temperament.

IDIOCY (Gr. *idios*, peculiar). A congenitally defective development of the intellectual and moral faculties.

IDIO-ELEC'TRIC (Gr. *idios*, own; *elektron*, amber). Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state

IDIO-MIASMATA (Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *miasma*, infection). The deleterious emanations arising from the decomposition of human excretions.

IDIOP'ATHY (Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *pathos*, affection). A morbid state or condition not depending on, preceded, or occasioned, by any other preceding disease.

IDIOPTCY (Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *opsis*, sight). Syn. of Achromatopsia.

IDIOPTS (same). The subjects of Idioptcy or Achromatopsia.

IDIO-REPULSIVE (Gr. *idios*, own; L. *repello*, I drive back). Repulsive by itself.

IDIOSYN'CRASY (Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *sun*, with; *krasis*, temper). A peculiarity of constitution occasioning in a person a different effect by certain agents, to what would be produced in the generality of persons.

IDIOT (Gr. *idios*, peculiar). One with defective intellectual and moral faculties from his birth.

IDIOTISM (same). Syn. of Idiocy.

IDROSIS (Gr. *idrōs*, sweat). An excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended with symptoms which indicate inflammatory determination.

IG'NEOUS (L. *ignis*, fire). Consisting of, containing, of the nature of, resembling, or produced by the action of, fire.

IGNES'CENT (same). Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

IGNIF'EROUS (L. *ignis*, fire; *fero*, I bear). Producing fire.

IGNIF'LUOUS (L. *ignis*, fire; *fluo*, I flow). Flowing with fire.

IGNIFY (L. *ignis*, fire; *fio*, I am made). To form into fire.

IGNIG'ENOUS (L. *ignis*, fire; Gr. *gennao*, I beget). Produced by fire.

IG'NIS FATUUS. A meteor of light, that appears in the night, and flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth. It is generally supposed to be produced by the evolution of phosphuretted hydrogen gas (generated by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances) which spontaneously inflames in the atmosphere.

IGNI"TION (L. ignis, fire). The act

or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

I. *Spontaneous.* The taking fire of substances without previous application of heat.

IGNIV'OMOUS (L. *ignis*, fire; *vomo*, I vomit). Vomiting fire.

IGNIVOROUS (L. *ignis*, fire; *voro*, I devour). Swallowing bodies in a state of ignition.

ILEADELPH'US (L. *ilium*, a bone of the pelvis; Gr. *adelphos*, brother). A double monster joined at the pelvis and from it downwards.

ILEI'TIS (Gr *eileos*, small guts; and *itis*). Inflammation of the ileum.

IL'EO-COLIC. Pertaining to the ileum and colon.

IL'EO-COLITIS. Syn. of Enteritis.

IL'EO-TYPHUS. Syn. of Typhoid Fever.

I'LEUM (Gr. *eileō*, I wind about). The lower three-fifths of the small intestine, so called from its numerous coils or convolutions.

IL'EUS (Gr. *eileos*, twisting of the bowels). 1. Intussusception of the bowels. 2. Applied to the symptoms of colic, of strangulated hernia, and of other affections of the bowels.

ILIAC (L. *ilia*, the flanks). Pertaining to, or connected with, the flanks or ilium.

ILIAC PASSION. Syn. of Ileus, and Colic.

ILIO-PECTINEAL. Pertaining both to the ilium and os pubis or pecten.

ILIO-PSOI'TIS (L. *ilia*, the flanks; Gr. *psoa*, loins; and *itis*). Inflammation of the ilium and psoas muscle.

ILIUM (L *ile*, the flank). The largest of the three bones, into which the os innominatum is divided in early life.

ILLIQUA'TION (L. *in*, in; *liquo*, I melt). The melting of one *thing into* another.

IL'LUSION (L. illudo, I play upon *one). An erroneous* mental *conception of, or wrong* deduction from, some real objects or sensation present to the mind.

IMA'GO (L. image). In Entom., The third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours, and undergo no further transformation.

IMBECIL'ITY (L. *imbecillis*, weak). A deficiency of certain of the mental faculties occurring in early childhood, unfitting the subjects of it from attaining the degree of knowledge or practical skill due to their station in life.

IMBIBIT'ION (L. *in*, in; *bibo*, I drink). The action by which a fluid penetrates the pores of a solid.

IMBOWELLING. Syn. of Exenterismus.

IM'BRICATE, IM'BRICATED (L. *imbrex*, a roof-tile). In Nat. Hist., Lying over each other like tiles on a roof.

IMMAR'GINATE (L. *in*, neg.; *margo*, margin). In Bot., Without a margin.

IMMEDICABLE (L. *in*, neg.; *medico*, I heal). Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMERS'ED (L. *immergo*, I sink deep into). In Bot., 1. Growing under water. 2. Sunk deeply in a part.

IMPACTED (L. *in*, in; *pango*, I drive). Wedged or fixed in.

IMPACTION (same). 1. A fracture of any of the flat bones, with depression of some of the fragments and external projection of others. 2. The wedging in of the fœtal head, which sometimes occurs during its attempted transit through a contracted, or otherwise diminished, pelvis.

IMPARI-PINNATE. In Bot., Pinnate with a terminal or odd leaflet.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY (L. *in*, neg.; *penetro*, I penetrate). In Nat. Phil., That quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time.

IMPEN'NOUS (L. *in*, neg.; *penna*, wing). Wanting wings.

IMPERFORATE (L. *in*, priv.; *perforo*, I bore through). Having no orifice or opening.

IMPERIAL. A nice cooling drink, composed of cream of tartar, lemon, white sugar, and water.

IMPETI'GO (L. *impeto*, I invade). A cutaneous disease, consisting of pustules, rarely larger than a split pea, developed on a ground of inflamed skin, and terminating in a hard, more or less yellow or brown crust.

IMPLACENTAL (L. *in*, priv.; and *placenta*). Having no placenta.

IMPLANTA'TION (L. *in*, in; *planto*, I am planted). That condition of a monstrosity in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

IMPLICA'TED (L. *in*, in; *plico*, I fold). Applied to fevers when two, either of the same kind, or of different kinds, afflict a person at the same time.—*Bellini*.

IMPON'DERABLE (L. *in*, neg.; *pondus*, weight). In Phys., Void or destitute of perceptible weight.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION (Gr. *apostēma*, abscess). The act of forming an abscess. Syn. of Imposthume.

IMPOS'THUME (same). Syn. of Abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of the body.

IMPOTENCE (L. *in*, priv.; *potens*, capable). An accidental or permanent inaptitude of the genital organs for the act of coition.

IMPREGNA'TION (Fr. *imprégner*, to impregnate). The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful.

IMPRESSIBILITY (L. *in*, in; *premo*, I press). The faculty of receiving impressions.

IMPULSE OF THE HEART (L. *impello*, I thrust forward). The stroke of the heart against the parietes of the chest.

IMPUTRES'CIBLE (L, *in*, neg.; *putresco*, I putrify). Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

INALIMEN'TAL (L. *in*, neg.; *alimentum*, nourishment). Affording no nourishment.

INANITIATION (L. *inanio*, I empty). The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment.

INANIT''ION (same). Exhaustion for want of nourishment.

INARTIC'ULATED (L. *in*, neg.; *articulus*, joint). In Nat. Hist., Without joints.

INAURA'TION (L. *in*, upon; *aurum*, gold). The act or process of gilding or covering with gold.

INCANDES'CENCE (L. *incandesco*, I grow very hot). The glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when heat is accumulated within them in great quantity.

INCARCERATED (L. *in*, in; *carcer*, prison). Applied to old irreducible herniæ, in which strangulation is produced by distension of the protruded bowel with flatus or fæces.

INCARNATION (L. *in*, in; *caro*, flesh). The process of filling up with granulations.

INCERA'TION (L. *in*, in; *cera*, wax). The act of incorporating, or covering, with wax; or of communicating the consistence of wax.

IN'CIDENCE (L. *in*, upon; *cado*, I fall). In Nat. Phil., The direction in which one body falls on or strikes another.

IN'CIDENCE, ANGLE OF. In Nat. Phil., The angle which the moving body makes with the plane of the body struck.

INCINERA'TION (L. *in*, in; *cinis*, ashes). In Pharm., The act or process of reducing substances to ashes.

INCISION (L. *in*, in; *cædo*, I cut). The division of soft parts made by a sharp instrument.

INCISIVE (same). Relating to, or situated near, the incisor teeth.

INCISO-REPAND. In Bot., Cut and repand.

INCISOR TEETH, INCISORS (L. *in*, in; *cædō*, I cut). The four front teeth, shaped for cutting or coarsely dividing the food, in the upper and lower jaws.

INCITABILITY (L. *incito*, I stir up). Syn. of Irritability.

INCI'TO-MOTOR. Applied to those actions of the body produced by the transmission of force direct from the nervous centres.

INCLUSION, MONSTROSITY BY (L. *in*, in ; *claudo*, I shut). Monstrosity, the supposed result of Enadelphia.

INCOHE'RENCE (L. *in*, neg. ; *con*, with ; *hæro*, I stick). Want of agreement of one part with another.

INCOMPAT'IBLE (L. *in*, neg. ; *competo*, I agree). That which cannot be prescribed with another substance, by reason of the one producing a change in the chemical composition, or medicinal activity of the other.

INCOMPRESSIBIL'ITY (L. *in*, neg. ; *comprimo*, I press together). The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

INCONCOC'TION (L. *in*, neg. ; *concoquo*, I digest). The state of being undigested ; unripeness ; immaturity.

INCONTINENCE (L. *in*, neg. ; *contineo*, I keep within bounds). Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of venery.

INCORPORA'TION (L. *in*, in ; *corpus*, body). The operation of mixing medicines with soft or liquid substances, to give them a certain consistence. The thorough union of different substances in one mass.

INCRASSA'TION (L. *in*, neg. ; *crassus*, gross). In Pharm., The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker.

INCREM'ABLE (L. *in*, neg. ; *cremo*, I burn). That cannot be burnt.

IN'CREMENT (L. *increscо*, I increase). The quantity by which anything increases or becomes greater.

INCRUSTA'TION (L. *in*, in ; *crusta*, *crust*). *The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body* ; a calcareous deposit, or cartilaginous plate ; a crust.

INCUBA'TION (L. *incubo*, I sit brooding). The period which intervenes between the reception into the system of a morbific principle, and the supervention of distinct symptoms.

INCUBUS (L. *incubo*, I lie upon). The nightmare : a sensation of external pressure, as of something lying, on the chest, accompanied with a feeling of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, occurring most generally during sleep.

INCUM'BENT (L. *incumbo*, I lean upon). In Bot., Leaning on, or resting against.

INCURV'ED (L. *incurvo*, I bend). In Nat. Hist., Bent inwards.

INCUS (L. a smith's anvil). One of the small bones of the ear, from its fancied shape.

INDEHIS'CENT (L. *in*, neg. ; *dehisco*, I gape). In Bot., Not opening when ripe.

INDEX (L. *indico*, I show). The forefinger.

IN'DICANT (same). Pointing out what is to be done for the cure of a disease.

INDICA'TION (same). In Med., Any symptom or occurrence, which serves to direct what ought to be done.

INDICA'TOR (same). In Anat., The extensor muscle of the index finger.

INDIG"ENOUS (L. *indigena*, native). Native ; produced naturally in a country or climate.

INDIGESTION (L. *in*, neg. ; *digero*, I digest). An incapability of the stomach, or in some cases the duodenum, to perform its natural healthy functions, producing various morbid symptoms.

INDIGOM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDIGOM'ETRY. The method of determining the colouring power of indigo.

INDISPOSITION (L. *in*, neg. ;

dispono, I set in order). A slight functional disturbance, or feeling of sickness.

INDIVIDUALITY (L. *in*, neg.; *divido*, I divide). In Phrenol., One of the perceptive faculties, whose function is to produce the desire to know objects merely as such, without any reference to their uses or qualities. Its (supposed) organ is situated at the middle of the lower portion of the forehead.

IN'DOLENT (L. *in*, neg.; *doleo*, I am in pain). Almost or entirely free from pain.

INDUC'TION (L. *in*, to; *duco*, I lead). 1. The power an insulated electrified body, has of inducing an opposite electric state in neighbouring bodies. 2. The process of reasoning, by which we are led from particular to general truths.

INDUCTOM'ETER (L. *inductio*, induction; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for measuring differences of electrical induction.—*Faraday*.

INDUP'LICATE (L. *in*, in; *duplico*, I double). In Bot., Doubled or folded inwards.

INDURATION (L. *induro*, I make hard). An increase in the natural consistence of parts; hardness.

INDU'SIA (L. *induo*, I cover over). The case or cover of certain larvæ.

INDU'SIAL (same). Composed of, or containing, indusiæ.

INDU'SIUM (same). In Bot., 1. A membranous process continuous with the epidermis, which covers the fructification in certain plants. 2. A cup-like collection of hairs upon the style of certain flowers, enclosing the stigma.

INDUVIÆ (same). In Bot., The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, fall off.

INDUVIATE *(same)*. In Bot., *Covered by induviæ*.

INE'BRIANT (L. inebrio, I make drunk). Intoxicating. Anything that intoxicates.

INE'QUIVALVE, INEQUIVAL'VULAR (L. *in*, neg.; *equus*, equal; *valvæ*, folding doors). In Conchol., Having unequal valves.

INER'TIA (L. *iners*, slothful). Inactivity; passiveness. In Phys., The absolute passiveness, and perfect indifference to rest or motion, which is the property of all bodies.

INFAN'TICIDE (L. *infans*, a little child; *cædo*, I kill). The intentional killing of a new-born child.

INFARCTION (L. *in*, in; *farcio*, I stuff). Syn. of Emphraxis.

INFECTION (L. *inficio*, I corrupt). The communication of disease through the medium of the atmosphere, or by means of fomites. Syn. of Contagion.

INFECTIOUS (same). Communicable by infection. Syn. of Contagious.

INFECUNDITY (L. *in*, neg.; *fœcundus*, fruitful). Syn. of Sterility.

INFERIOR (L. *inferus*, low). In Bot., Applied (1) to the ovary or fruit, when the calyx adheres to its whole surface; (2) to that organ of a whorl which is next the bract or leaf, in the axil of which the pedicel is produced. In Conchol., to that valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.

INFIBULA'TION (L. *in*, in; *fibula*, clasp). The act, or operation of contracting natural orifices, or of joining the edges of wounds, &c., by *fibulæ*, or clasps.

INFILTRA'TION (Fr. *filtrer*, to filtrate). The effusion or escape of a fluid into the areolæ of any tissue.

INFINITESIMAL (L. *in*, neg.; *finis*, limit). Indefinitely small; endlessly subdivided.

INFIRMARY (L. *infirmus*, invalid). An institution where the sick are medically treated, and, if their cases require it, lodged and nursed, at the expense of public charity.

INFIRMITY (same). Habitual disease.

INFLAMMA'TION (L. *in*, in; *flamma*, flame). A state of altered nutrition, accompanied with augmented vascularity and sensibility, and tending to morbid secretion and change of structure, whence result more or less pain, heat, redness, and swelling.

INFLAMMATIUN'CULA. A very slight superficial inflammation.

INFLAM'MATORY (L. *in*, in; *flamma*, flame). Tending to excite heat or inflammation; accompanied with præternatural heat and vascular excitement; attending, pertaining to, of the nature, or the result, of inflammation.

INFLECT'ED (L. *inflecto*, I bend in). Bent, or turned from a direct line or course. Syn. of Inflexed.

INFLEC'TION (same). In Phys., Syn. of Diffraction.

INFLEX'ED (same). In Bot., Curved or bent upwards and inwards at the apex.

INFLORES'CENCE (L. *in*, in; *flos*, flower). In Bot., 1. The portion of the stem especially devoted to the production of flowers. 2. The mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks.

INFLUENZA (Ital., the influence [of the stars]). A severe form of epidemic catarrh, characterized by the sudden occurrence of febrile disturbance, and by a rapid and remarkable prostration of strength.

INFLUEN'ZOID (*Influenza*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling influenza.

INFRA-COSTALES (L. *infra*, underneath; *costa*, rib). Several small bundles of fleshy and tendinous fibres extending over two, and sometimes over three, intercostal spaces on the inner surface of the ribs.—*Verheyen.*

INFRA-SPINATUS (L. *infra*, underneath; *spina*, spine). A muscle situate beneath the spine of the scapula.

INFRICTION (L. *in*, in; *frico*, I rub). The action of rubbing in of oily substances.

INFRIGIDA'TION (L. *in*, in; *frigus*, cold). The act of making cold.

INFRUGIF'EROUS (L. *in*, neg.; *fruges*, fruit; *fero*, I bear). Not bearing fruit.

INFUNDIB'ULAR (L. *infundibulum*, funnel). Having the form of a funnel.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM (L. *infundibulum*, funnel; *forma*, form). Syn. of Infundibular.

INFUNDIBULUM (L. funnel). A name given to certain parts of the body, more or less resembling a funnel.

INFUSCA'TION (L. *infusco*, I make dark). The act of darkening or blackening.

INFUSIBIL'ITY (L. *in*, neg.; *fusus*, melted). The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.

INFUSION (L. *in*, in; *fundo*, I pour). In Pharm. (1) the operation of steeping a substance in a hot or cold fluid, to extract its medicinal virtues; (2) the liquor so impregnated with the qualities of the substance. The act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

INFUSORIAL (same). Of the nature, or character, of infusoria.

INFU'SORY (same). Of, or pertaining to, minute and usually microscopic animals inhabiting water and various other liquids.

INGESTA (L. *in*, in; *gero*, I carry). Articles introduced into the body by the alimentary canal.

INGES'TION (same). The act of introducing into the stomach.

INGLOBATE (L. *in*, in; *globus*, ball). In the form of a globe or sphere.

INGRAFT (Gr. *en*, in; *grapho*, I

grave). In Bot., To insert a scion of one tree into another for propagation.

INGRAVIDA'TION (L. *in*, in; *gravidus*, heavy). The state of being pregnant.

INGUINAL (L. *inguen*, groin). Pertaining to, or situate at or near, the groin.

INGUINO-CUTANEUS. A name given to the ilio-inguinal nerve, or lower of the two upper branches from the lumbar plexus.—*Chaussier.*

INHA'BITIVENESS (L. *in*, in; *habito*, I dwell). In Phrenol., That sentiment in man and the lower animals, which is indicative of a propensity to inhabit particular regions and countries, producing love of home, and determining in each species the dwelling and mode of life best adapted to it.

INHALATION (L. *in*, in; *halo*, I breathe). The act of drawing fumes or vapour into the lungs.

INHA'LER (same). An apparatus for inhalation.

INHUMA'TION (L. *in*, in; *humus*, ground). 1. The placing of a patient in an earth bath. 2. In Chem., A method of digesting substances by burying the containing vessel in dung or warm earth.

IN'IAD (Gr. *inion*, nape of the neck). Towards the inial aspect.

INIAL (same). Applied to the aspect towards the plane of the occipital ridge.—*Barclay.*

INIENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *inion*, nape of the neck; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster, the greater part of whose brain is in the cranium, whilst a portion of it protrudes through an occipital fissure to behind, and a little beneath, the skull.

INIODYMUS (Gr. *inion*, nape of the neck; *dumi*, two). Syn. of Diprosopus.

INIOPS (Gr. inion, nape of the *neck; ōps*, eye). A monster, double above the navel, having two ears very near each other; or only one central ear, and above it, more or less near, a more or less imperfect central orbit and eye.

INI'TIS (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre; and *itis*). Fibrous inflammation.

INJECT'ED (L. *in*, in; *jacio*, I throw). Applied to a part reddened by an accumulation of blood in the capillaries. In Anat., Applied to a dead body, or part of a dead body, when its vessels have been filled with some composition.

INJECTION (same). 1. The act of throwing a liquid, by means of a proper instrument, into a natural or præternatural part of the body. 2. The liquid so injected. 3. In Anat., A liquid varying in colour and composition, thrown into the vessels of a subject, or part of a subject. 4. In Pathol., The presence of an increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part.

IN-KNEED. Syn. of Knock-kneed.

INLAP'IDATE (L. *in*, into; *lapis*, stone). To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.

INNATE (L. *in*, in; *nascor*, I am born). In-born; native; natural. In Bot., Growing upon anything by one end.

INNERVA'TION (L. *in*, in; *nervus*, nerve). The functions of the nervous system.

IN'NOCENT (L. *in*, neg.; *noceo*, I hurt). Syn. of Benignant.

INNOMINA'TA (L. *in*, neg.; *nomen*, name). The largest of the arteries which proceed from the arch of the aorta.

INNOMINA'TUM (same). In Anat., The bone of the pelvis, formed by the growing together of the ischium, ilium, and os pubis.

IN'OCULABLE (L. *inoculo*, I engraft). Communicable by inoculation; capable of inoculation.

INOCULA'TION (same). 1. The operation of communicating a disease, by inserting its contagious virus into the system by means o

a puncture or scratch. 2. The communication of the Small-pox in this way. 3. In Bot., The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

INOC'ULATOR (same). One who performs inoculation.

INOHYMENI'TIS (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre; *umēn*, skin; and *itis*). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

INOMA (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre; *ōmion*, projection). Fibrous tumour.

INOPERCULAR (L. *in*, neg.; *operculum*, cover). Having no operculum or lid.

INOPOLYPUS (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre; L. *polypus*). Fibrous polypus.

INORGAN'IC, INORGANICAL (L. *in*, neg.; *organum*, organ). Devoid of organs, or the instruments of life.

INOSCULA'TION (L. *in*, in; *os*, mouth). Syn. of Anastomosis.

IN'OSITE (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre). An unfermentable sugar, found only in the juice of the muscular tissue of the heart.—*Lehmann.*

INOSTEATO'MA (Gr. *is*, muscular fibre; *stear*, suet; *ōmion*, projection). A tumour partly fibrous and partly steatomatous.

INSALIVA'TION (L. *in*, in; *saliva*, spittle). The intimate mingling, during mastication, of the whole mouthful of food with the saliva.

INSALU'BRIOUS (L. *in*, neg.; *saluber*, healthy). Unhealthy; injurious to health.

INSANE (L. *in*, neg.; *sanus*, sound in mind). 1. Unsound in mind. 2. One of unsound mind. 3. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

INSANIF'EROUS (L. *insania*, insanity; *fero*, I produce). Producing, or resulting in, insanity.—*Thos. J. Austin.*

INSANITARY (L. *in*, neg.; *sanitas*, health). Adverse to the preservation of health.

INSAN'ITY (L. in, neg.; sanus, sound in mind). 1. A deviation *from the natural* and healthy condition of the mind, consisting in excessive and disproportioned activity of all or of some only of its faculties. 2. Any departure from the more usual state of the mind.

INSEC'ABLE (L. *in*, neg.; *seco*, I cut). That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument.

INSECT'ED, INSECTIVE (same). Having the nature of an insect.

INSECTIV'OROUS (L. *insecta*, insects; *voro*, I devour). Feeding or subsisting on insects.

INSECTOL'OGER (L. *insecta*, insects; Gr. *logos*, speech). One who studies insects.

INSECTOL'OGY (same). Syn. of Entomology.

INSEMINA'TION (L. *in*, in; *semen*, seed). The emission of semen during coition.

INSENSIBLE (L. *in*, neg.; *sentio*, I perceive). 1. Destitute of sensibility. 2. Inappreciable to the senses.

INSER'TION (L. *in*, in; *sero*, I join). 1. In Anat., The attachment of one part to another. 2. In Bot., Employed to denote the manner in which one part grows out of another. 3. In Pathol., The act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

INSESSO'RIAL (L. *in*, in; *sideo*, I sit). In Ornith., Of, or pertaining to, the Insessores, or perching birds.

INSOLA'TION (L. *in*, in; *sol*, sun). 1. Exposure to the rays of the sun. Syn. of Sun-stroke. 2. In Pharm., The drying or bleaching of chemical and pharmaceutical substances in the sun. 3. In Bot., An excessively rapid drying up, terminating in the death, of a part of a plant, from exposure to too bright a light.

INSOM'NIOUS (L. *in*, neg.; *somnus*, sleep). Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

INSPIRATION (L. *in*, in; *spiro*, I fetch breath). The action by which air is drawn into the lungs.

INSPIS'SANT (L. *in*, in; *spisso*, I make thick). Any remedial

agent that in any way renders the blood thicker.

INSPISSA'TION (same). The act or operation of rendering a fluid thicker by evaporation.

INSTILLA'TION (L. *in*, in; *stilla*, drop). The act of pouring a fluid drop by drop.

INSTINCT (L. *instinctus*, inwardly moved). That cerebral power by which animals, without previous instruction, experience, or deliberation, are unerringly directed to perform spontaneously certain preservative acts.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. That branch of the Science which endeavours to philosophically explain the various phenomena occurring during health, as well as during disease.

INSTRAT'IFIED. In Geol., Stratified within something else.

INSUFFLA'TION (L. *in*, in; *sufflo*, I blow up). The act of blowing air, gas or vapour into a cavity of the body.

INSULA'TION (L. *insula*, island). In Chem. Phil., That state of a body, containing a quantity of free heat, or of electricity, when surrounded by non-conductors. In Chem., Freedom from all combination.

IN'SULATOR (same). The substance or body that interrupts the communication of free heat, or of electricity, to surrounding objects.

INTEGRAL PARTS. Integrant parts.

IN'TEGRANT (L. *integer*, whole). Applied to parts of a body, which are of a similar nature with the whole.

INTEGUMENT (L. *in*, in; *tego*, I cover). In Anat., The covering, skin, shell, &c., which invests the body; a membrane that invests a particular part. In Bot., The skin of seeds.

INTEGUMENTA'TION (same). That part of physiology which *treats of the integuments of animals and plants.*

IN'TELLECT (L. *inter*, between; *lego*, I choose). That faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means.

INTELLECTUALIST (same). One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

INTENSIFICA'TION (L. *intensio*, stretching; *facio*, I make). The process or act of rendering more intense.

INTENSITY (L. *intendo*, I stretch). The state of being raised to a great degree.

INTENTION, *To heal by the first.* In Surg., When the divided edges of a wound are united by adhesive inflammation.

INTENTION, *To heal by the second.* In Surg., When wounds heal by granulation followed by cicatrization.

INTER- (L.). A prefix signifying *between*, or denoting *intervals*.

INTERAMBULACRA (L. *inter*, between; *ambulacrum*, a private way to walk in). In Zool., The imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated ones, or ambulacra, in the shells of the Echinoderms.

INTERAM'NIAN (L. *inter*, between; *amnis*, river). Situated between rivers.

INTERCA'DENCE (L. *inter*, between; *cado*, I fall). The occurrence, every now and then, of a supernumerary beat in the arterial pulsations.

INTER'CALARY (L. *intercalo*, I put between). Applied both to the days occurring between those that are critical; and to the days of the intermission in intermittent fevers. In Anat., Inserted, or placed, between other parts.—*Owen.*

INTERCOSTO-HUMERAL. Pertaining to the shoulder, arm, and the intercostal spaces.

INTERCUR'RENT (L. *inter*, between; *curro*, I run). Applied (1)

to a pulse in which an intercadence occurs; (2) to diseases which occur sporadically during an epidemic.

INTERCUTANEOUS (L. *inter*, within; *cutis*, skin). Syn. of Subcutaneous.

INTERFOLIA'CEOUS (L. *inter*, between; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.

INTERGANGLION'IC (L. *inter*, between; *ganglion*, swelling). Applied to the nerve-cords which pass from one nerve-ganglion to another.

INTERGRANULAR (L. *inter*, between; dim. of *granum*, grain of corn). Situated between granules.

INTER-HÆMAL SPINES. Applied to the dagger-like dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower or hæmal part of the fish.

INTERHEMISPHERIC. Between the hemispheres (of the brain).

INTERLO'BAR (L. *inter*, between; *lobus*, lobe). Situated between the lobes of organs.

INTERLOBULAR (L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, little lobe). Situated between the lobules of organs.

INTERMEDIARY (L. *inter*, between; *medius*, middle). Applied to hæmorrhage occurring between twenty-four hours and ten days, after a gun-shot wound—from sloughing resulting directly from the injury.—*Macleod.*

INTERME'DIATE (same). In Chem., A substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity. 2. Syn. of Intermediary.

INTERMEDIATE VASCULAR SYSTEM. The system of Capillary vessels.

INTERMIS'SION (L. *inter*, between; *mitto*, I put in). 1. The space of time between the paroxysm of a disease. 2. The occurrence of a pause in the pulse, so that one or more beats may be wanting.

INTERMITTENT (same). Having intermissions; ceasing at intervals.

INTER-NEURAL SPINES. Applied to those dagger-like dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper or neural part of the fish.—*Owen.*

IN'TERNODE (L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot). In Bot., That part of the stalk of a plant which is between two joints or knots; the space upon a branch between the leaves or flowers.

INTERNUNCIAL (L. *inter*, between; *nuncius*, messenger). Applied to the functions of the nervous systems.—*Hunter.*

INTER-OPERCULAR (L. *inter*, between; *operculum*, cover). In Zool., One of the four bones of which the operculum in fishes consists.

INTERPARI'ETAL BONE. A bone situated between the two parietal bones of ruminants and carnivora, and found also in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races.

INTERPEDUN'CULAR. Situated between the peduncles or crura of the brain.

INTERRUPT'ED (L. *inter*, between; *rumpo*, I break). In Bot., Not continuous, but separated by gaps or vacancies.

INTERSPI'NAL (L. *inter*, between; *spina*, spine). Situated between the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

IN'TERSTICES (L. *interstitium*, interval). The unoccupied spaces between the molecules of bodies.

INTERSTIT''IAL (same). Occurring in the interstices of an organ; pertaining to, or containing interstices.

INTERVER'TEBRAL (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a bone of the spine). Situated between the vertebræ.

INTES'TINE (L. *intus*, within). The convoluted musculo-mem-

branous canal or tube, which extends from the stomach to the anus.

INTEX'INE (L. *intŭs*, within; G. *exis*, habit). In Bot., A membrane of the pollen-grain, which is situated next to the *extine*, or outermost membrane.

IN'TINE (L. *inter*, within). In Bot., The inner coat of the shell of the pollen grain.

INTOLERANCE (L. *in*, neg.; *tolero*, I bear). That condition in which a remedy cannot be borne.

INTOR'SION (L. *intorqueo*, I turn in). In Bot., The bending or turning of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

INTRA- (L). In composition signifies *within*, or *within the substance of*.

INTRACAPSULAR (L. *intra*, within; *capsula*, little coffer). Situated within a capsule.

INTRAFOLIA'CEOUS (L. *intra*, within; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Growing on the inside of a leaf.

INTRALOB'ULAR (L. *intra*, within; *lobulus*, little lobe). Situated within the substance of a lobule.

INTRAMARGINAL (L. *intra*, within; *margo*, margin). In Bot., Situated within the margin.

INTRANSCA'LENT (L. *in*, neg.; *trans*, beyond; *caleo*, I grow warm). Impervious to heat.

INTRAPET'IOLAR. In Bot., Applied when the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole unite by those margins which are next the petiole; and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch.

INTRIN'SIC (L. *intra*, within; *secus*, nigh to). Internal, inward.

INTRO-CES'SION (L. *intra*, within; *cedo*, I go). A depression or sinking of parts inwards.

INTROMISSION (L. *intra*, within; *mitto*, I send). The introduction of one body into another.

INTROR'SE (L. *introrsum*, towards *the inside*). *In Bot.*, Turned inwards, or towards the axis.

INTROSUSCEP'TION (L. *intra*, within; *suscipio*, I receive). Syn. of Intussusception.

INTUMES'CENCE (L. *intumesco*, I swell up). Increase of size; a tumid condition.

INTUSSUSCEP'TION (L. *intus*, within; *suscipio*, I receive). In Pathol., A partial displacement of the bowel, in which one portion of it slips into the portion either below or above it. In Physiol., (1) the interstitial mode of nutrition peculiar to organized bodies; (2) the act of taking foreign matter into a living being.

INUNC'TION (L. *in*, in; *ungo*, I smear). The action of rubbing in an ointment or embrocation.

INUNCTUOS'ITY (same). Destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.

INUS'TION (L. *in*, in; *uro*, I burn). The burning or operation of the actual cautery.

INVAGINA'TION (L. *in*, in; *vagina*, sheath). 1. Syn. of Intussusception. 2. The operation of inserting one end of a divided intestine into the other, to attempt a restoration of the continuity of the canal. 3. The operation of pushing, either a tent of various substances, or a fold of the fascia or integument itself, up as far as possible into the neck of a hernial sac, and securing it there, to attempt a radical cure of the rupture.

INVALIDING (L. *in*, neg.; *validus*, strong). The removing an infirm and unserviceable soldier from the army.

INVERMINA'TION (L. *in*, in; *vermis*, worm). 1. Syn. of Helminthiasis. 2. The morbid states occasioned by the presence of intestinal worms.

INVERSION (L. *in*, in; *verto*, I turn). The turning inside outwards of an organ.

INVERT'EBRAL, INVERT'EBRATE, INVERT'EBRATED

(L. *in*, neg.; *vertebra*, bone of the back). Having no vertebræ or back-bones.

INVOL'UCEL (L. *involvo*, I entwine). In Bot., The secondary involucre surrounding one of the umbellules of an umbelliferous flower, or the florets of a capitulum.

INVOLU'CELLATE, INVOLUCELLED (same). In Bot., Having, or surrounded with, involucels.

INVOLU'CRAL, INVOLUCRATE, INVOLUCRATED (same). In Bot., Pertaining to, or having, an involucre.

INVOLU'CRE (same). In Bot., A collection of bracts into one or more circles surrounding the inflorescence.

INVOLU'CRED. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Involucral.

IN'VOLUTE, IN'VOLUTED (L. *involvo*, I entwine). In Bot., Rolled spirally inwards. In Conchol., Turned inwards at the margin.

IODIC (Gr. *iōdēs*, violet-coloured). Composed of Iodine and oxygen. Produced by Iodine or any of its preparations.

IODICA (same). Remedies consisting of Iodine or of its compounds.

IODIDE (same). A non-acid compound of Iodine with a metal or other substance.

I'ODINE (same). A crystallizable bluish-black,non-metallic element, found in many marine plants, in sea-water, and in certain mineral springs.

I'ODINED (same). Impregnated or affected with Iodine or any of its preparations.

I'ODISM (same). The collective symptoms produced by the continued use of Iodine or of its preparations.

I'ODIZED. Etym. as, and Syn. of, *Iodined.*

I'ODOFORM. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine in the form of a solid, yellow, crystallizable substance.

IODOGNO'SIS (*Iodine*; Gr. *gignōskō*, I know). A knowledge of Iodine, its properties, action, &c.—*Dorvault.*

IODOME'THE (*Iodine*; and Gr. *methē*, drunkenness). The nervous irritability sometimes produced by the continued use of Iodine or of its preparations.

IODOPE'GÆ (*Iodine*; and Gr. *pēgē*, spring). Mineral springs containing Iodine.

IODO-TANNIC. Containing tannic and hydriodic acid.

IODOTHERAPEUTICS (*Iodine*; and Gr. *therapeuō*, I wait on the sick). An explanation of the *modus operandi*, and of the medicinal application of Iodine.

IODURETTED. Impregnated with or containing Iodine, or some one of its preparations.

-ION. In Chem., A termination designating a salt radicle.

I'ONS (Gr. *eimi*, I go). The elements of a body set free by electrolysis.—*Faraday.*

IRIANCISTRON (Gr. *iris*, iris; *agkistron*, hook). A small hook used in the operation for artificial pupil.—*Schlagintweit.*

I'RIDAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Irisated.

IRIDDES'SIS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *desis*, fastening). A method of forming Artificial Pupil, in which a small nodule of iris is drawn out through the corneal wound and strangulated by a small loop of moistened silk.—*Critchett.*

IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *ektomē*, cutting out; *dialuō*, I loose). The formation of an artificial pupil by separating the iris from the ciliary ligament, and excising a piece of the iris so detached.

IRIDEC'TOMY (Gr. *iris*, iris; *ektomē*, cutting out). An operation for artificial pupil, and for the relief

(in many cases permanent) of glaucoma. The operation consists in excising a segment of the iris, either in its whole breadth, from the pupillary margin outwards to its insertion, or of such a portion of it as circumstances indicate or modify.

IRIDENCLEISIS, IRIDENCLEISMUS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *en*, in; *kleiō*, I shut up). The leaving a portion of the iris in the corneal wound in the operation for artificial pupil.

IRIDERE'MIA (Gr. *iris*, iris; *erēmō*, I deprive). Apparent or real absence of the iris.

IRIDES'CENT (Gr. *iris*, rainbow). Marked with the colours of the rainbow.

IRIDOCE'LE (Gr. *iris*, iris; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the iris through a corneal wound.

IRIDO-CHORO'IDITIS. Inflammation of the iris and choroid.

IRIDOCOLOBOMA (Gr. *iris*, iris; *koloboō*, I maim). Coloboma of the iris.

IRIDO-CYCLYTIS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *kuklos*, circumference; and *itis*). Inflammation of the circumference of the iris.

IRIDODIALYSIS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *dialuō*, I loose). Syn. of Coredialysis.

IRIDO-DONESIS (Gr. *iris*, iris; *doneō*, I quiver). A trembling, or backward and forward motion, of the iris.

IRIDO-PLAGIA (Gr. *iris*, iris; *plēgē*, stroke). Paralysis of the iris, from pressure upon the ciliary nerves.

IRIDOTOMIA (Gr. *iris*, iris; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Coretomia.

IRIS (Gr. rainbow). The thin, flat, perforated curtain stretched before the lens of the eye.

I'RISATED (Gr. *iris*, rainbow). Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

I'RISED (same). Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

IRI'TIS (Gr. iris, iris; and itis). Inflammation of the iris.

IRRADIA'TION (L. *irradio*, I shine upon). Shooting or emanating from a centre.

IRREDU'CIBLE (L. *in*, neg.; *reduco*, I bring back). Not to be reduced, or brought back to a former state.

IRREGULAR (L. *in*, neg.; *regula*, rule). Not conformable to Nature or the usual operation of her laws; unequal.

IRRIGA'TION (L. *irrigo*, I water). The methodical moistening of a part with water continuously.

IRRITABIL'ITY (L. *irrito*, I stir). That power peculiar to organization, by which living parts move or contract in obedience to stimulation.

IR'RITANT (same). That which excites irritation or pain, heat and tension.

IRRITA'TION (same). The condition of a part in which there is excess of vital action, excited by a stimulus.

IRRITATIVE FEVER. A combination of inflammatory fever, transient excitement of the nervous and vascular systems, and great depression of the vital powers.

ISADELPH'IA (Gr. *isos*, equal; *adelphos*, brother). A double monstrosity, in which the two bodies are but slightly connected, are perfect and of equal size, and in which each have their own independent vital organs.—*Gurlt.*

ISCH'IAGRA (Gr. *ischion*, hip; *agra*, seizure). Ischiatic gout.

ISCHIAL'GIA (Gr. *ischion*, hip; *algos*, grief). Pain in or about the ischium.

ISCHIAT'IC (Gr. *ischion*, hip). Connected with the ischium.

ISCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. Pertaining to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

ISCHIOCE'LE (Gr. *ischion*, hip; *kēlē*, rupture). Ischiatic hernia.

ISCHIO CLITORIAN. Connected with the ischium and clitoris.

ISCHIODYMIA (Gr. *ischion*, hip; *duō*, I mingle with). A double monstrosity in which the bodies are united at the ossa ischii.—*Cruveilhier.*

ISCHIOPAGES (Gr. *ischion*, hip; *pēgnumi*, I fix). Syn. of Ischiodymia.—*Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIAN. Connected with the ischium and trochanter of the femur.

ISCHIUM (Gr. *ischion*, hip). The lowermost of the three bones into which the os innominatum is divided in early life.

ISCHURET'IC (Gr. *ischō*, I withhold; *ouron*, urine). A medicine to relieve Ischuria.

ISCHURIA (same). Suppression of urine. Retention of urine.

ISOBAROMET'RIC LINES (Gr. *isos*, equal; *baros*, weight; *metron*, measure). Lines connecting together those places on the earth's surface which present the same mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer.

ISO-BARYSM (Gr. *isos*, equal; *baros*, weight). Similarity of weight.

ISOCHEI'MAL (Gr. *isos*, equal; *cheima*, winter). Of, or having, the same winter temperature

ISOCHROMAT'IC (Gr. *isos*, equal; *chrōma*, colour). Having the same tint or colour.

ISOCHRONAL, ISOCH'RONOUS (Gr. *isos*, equal; *chronos*, time). Performed in the same, or in equal, time.

ISOCLIN'IC LINES (Gr. *isos*, equal; *klinō*, I incline). Lines connecting those places in the hemispheres of our globe where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

ISOCYCLOUS (Gr. *isos*, equal; *kuklos*, circle). Composed of a succession of equal rings.

*ISO*DYNA'MIC (Gr. *isos*, equal; *dunamis*, power). Having equal power or force.

ISODYNA'MIC LINES. Lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.

ISOGEOTHERMAL (Gr. *isos*, equal; *gē*, earth; *thermē*, heat). Syn. of Isothermal, when applied to places and the upper strata of the globe.

ISOGON'IC LINES (Gr. *isos*, equal; *gōnia*, angle). Lines connecting those places having an equal declination of the magnetic needle.

ISOHYETO'SES (Gr. *isos*, equal; *uetos*, rain). Lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe, where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

ISOM'ERIC (Gr. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part). Applied to compounds, consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, but differing in physical and chemical properties.

ISOMORPHOUS (Gr. *isos*, equal; *morphē*, form). Having the same crystalline form, but differing in elementary composition.

ISOPATHY (Gr. *isos*, equal; *pathos*, affection). 1. The cure of disease by taking homœopathic doses of the products of the same disease! 2. The cure of diseased organs by taking doses of the same organ from another animal!! 3. Syn. of Parallelism of Disease.—*Harden.*

ISO'PODOUS (Gr. *isos*, equal; *pous*, foot). Of, or pertaining to, an order of Crustaceans, thus named from the formation of their feet.

ISOSTE'MONOUS (Gr. *isos*, equal; *stēmōn*, warp). In Bot., Having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

ISOTH'ERAL (Gr. *isos*, equal; *theros*, summer). Of, or having, the same summer temperature.

ISOTHER'MAL (Gr. *isos*, equal; *thermē*, heat). Having uniform temperature or equal heat.

ISOTHEROM'BROSE (Gr. *isos*, equal; *theros*, summer; *ombros*, shower of rain). Applied to lines connecting places on the surface of the globe, where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

ISSUE. Syn. of Fonticulus.

ISSUE-PEAS. Various round bodies, generally vegetable fruits or seeds, employed for the purpose of keeping open, and maintaining irritation in, an issue or fonticulus.

ISTHMITIS (Gr. *isthmos*, throat; and *itis*). Inflammation of the isthmus faucium, and of the fauces.

ISTHMUS (Gr. *isthmos*, narrow neck of land). In Anat., Applied to certain narrow intervening or uniting portions of organs.

ITCH. Popular Syn. of Scabies.

ITCH-INSECT. A species of Acarus found at the end of a short, small, superficial furrow, which runs from certain of the vesicles of Scabies.

-ITE. In Chem., A terminal in the nomenclature of salts formed from acids ending in -ous.

-ITIS (Gr. *itēs*, bold; from *eimi*, I penetrate, I rush, I dart). A suffix denoting inflammation.

J.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE (its discoverer). The external layer of the retina, forming the connecting medium between it and the choroidal epithelium.

JACOBSON'S NERVE (its discoverer). The tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, derived from the petrous ganglion.

JACTA'TION (L. *jacto*, I move to and fro). Extreme restlessness.

JAGGED (Ger. *zacken*, a tooth). In Bot., Having notches or teeth; cleft, or divided in a coarse manner. Syn. of Laciniate.

JAGGERY. A coarse kind of sugar obtained, in the East Indies by boiling, from the juice of the spadix of the Gomuto palm or Saguërus saccharifera.

JAGRE. A sugar obtained from Tari.

JALAPIN. The active principle of Jalap.

JANICEPS (L. *Janus*, a deity with two faces; *caput*, head). A double monster, whose two bodies are closely united above the one navel; and the two faces of whose double head look in opposite directions. — *Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

JASPERATED. Mixed with, or containing, particles of jasper.

JASPERY. Having the qualities of jasper.

JASPIDEAN, JASPIDEOUS. Like, consisting or partaking of jasper.

JAS'POID (Fr. *jaspe*, jasper; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling jasper.

JAUNDICE (Fr. *jaune*, yellow). A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and of the eyes; whitish fæces; and urine of a deep yellow tint.

JECORAL (L. *jecur*, liver). Syn. of Hepatic.

JEJUNI'TIS (*Jejunum*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJU'NUM (L. *jejunus*, empty). The second portion of the small intestines:—generally found empty in the dead body.

JERKING RESPIRATION. The inspiratory murmur interrupted by starts, instead of being continuous.

JOINT (Fr. *joindre*, to unite). In Anat., Syn. of Articulation. In Bot., The places at which the pieces of a stem are articulated with each other.

JOINT-EVIL. A species of Elephantiasis, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

JUDGMENT. The faculty of the mind by which ideas are com-

pared, and the relations of terms and propositions ascertained.

JUGAL (L. *jugum*, yoke). Syn. of Zygomatic. In Bot., With the prefix uni-, bi-, &c., applied to pinnate leaves having one, two, &c., pairs of opposite leaflets on the petiole.

JUG'ULAR (same). Pertaining to the throat.

JUGUM (L. *yoke*). In Bot., 1. A pair of opposite leaflets. 2. Pl., the elevated portions or ridges which traverse the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.

JULEP (Ar. *julabon*). Syn of Mixture. An extemporaneous compound of syrup and some other liquor, serving as a vehicle to other more important medicines.

JUMENTOUS URINE (L. *jumentum*, beast of burden). Ammoniacal turbid urine,—from its resembling the urine of herbivorous animals.

JUNC'OUS (L. *juncus*, rush). Full of bulrushes.

JUNGLE FEVER. A variety of remittent fever noticed in the jungle districts of India.

JURASSIC. In Geol., Of, or belonging to, the formation of the Jura mountains, or Jura limestone, or oolite formation.

JUXTAPOSI"TION (L. *juxta*, near to; *pono*, I place). The superimposition or external aggregation of new matter upon the primitive nucleus, as in the increase of minerals.

K.

K. Symbol for Kalium or Potassium.

KALEI'DOPHONE (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *eidos*, appearance; *phōnē*, sound). An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic rod.

KALIFORM (L. *kali*; and *forma*, form). Formed like the plant Salsosa kali.

KALI'GENOUS (Ar. *kali*, glasswort; Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Producing the true alcalies.

KALIUM (Ar. *kali*, glass-wort). The German Syn. of Potassium, the metal of potash.

KATHETOM'ETER (Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular; *metron*, measure). In Phys., An instrument for measuring small differences of *vertical* heights.

KEEL. In Bot.; 1. The midrib of *a leaf* or petal when sharp and *elevated externally*. 2. The lower *petal of a papilionaceous flower, enclosing the essential organs.*

KEELED. **Having a sharp prominent line running along the centre.**

KEEPER. In Chem. Phil., A piece of soft iron which is placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use.

KEESH. In Metall., The flakes of carburet of iron which sometimes cover the surface of the bars of pig-iron.

KELIS (Gr. *kēlis*, stain). A tubercular, or cancroid, cutaneous disease, generally presenting a "singularly cicatrix-like appearance." —*E. Wilson.*

KELOID. *V.* CHELOID.

KELP. The impure mineral alcali produced by burning certain seaweeds.

KERA'SINE (Gr. *keras*, horn). In Miner, Horny; corneous.

KERATODE'ITIS (Gr. *keras*, horn; *eidos*, appearance; and *itis*). Syn. of Ceratitis.

KERATO-IRITIS (*Cerato*; Gr. *iris*, iris; and *itis*). Syn. of Aquo-membranitis.

KE'RATOME (Gr. keras, horn;

temnō, I cut). An instrument for dividing the cornea.

KETTLE-BOILING, or KETTLE-SINGING SOUND. One of the thoracic sounds heard at the commencement of phthisis, and probably owing to slight pressure on the veins of the lung producing oscillations of the blood and vessels.—*Dr. Scott Alison.*

KEY (Sax., *cæg*). An instrument used in drawing teeth.

KIDNEY (Ang. Sax., *cynne*, genitals; and *neah;* or Sw. Goth., *quid*, belly; and *nigh*). Two abdominal organs shaped like a kidney-bean, which secrete the urine.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF (first described by Dr. Bright). A granular disease of the cortical portion of the kidney.

KI'ESTEINE (Gr. *kuō*, I am pregnant; *esthēs*, pellicle). A white, flaky, pulverulent, grumous, organic deposit, ultimately collecting into a pellicle, observed under certain conditions, more especially those of pregnancy, in the urine.

KILOGRAMME (Gr. *chilioi*, thousand; *grammē*, gramme). A French weight equal to 2·6803 lbs. Troy, or 2·2055 lbs. Avoirdupois.

KILO-LITRE (Gr. *chilioi*, thousand; *litra*, litre). A French measure equal to 220·09668 gallons.

KINEMAT'ICS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Kinetics.

KINESIP'ATHY (Gr. *kinēsis*, motion; *pathos*, affection). A mode of treating disease by appropriate gymnastics, or movements.

KINETIC (Gr. *kineō*, I put in motion). Syn. of Motory. Subs. pl., that part of the science of Mechanics, which treats of motion without reference to the forces producing it.

KINGDOM (*King;* and *dom*, jurisdiction). In Nat. Hist., A principal division of nature.

KING'S EVIL. Popular syn. of *Scrofula.*

KI'OTOME (*Gr. kiōn*, pillar; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing any accidental filaments or adhesions in the rectum or bladder, and for excising the tonsils.—*Desault.*

KIRSCHWASSER (Ger. "cherry-water"). A spirit distilled from the Malacheb cherry, in Switzerland.

KLEPTOMA'NIA (Gr. *kleptō*, I steal; *mania*, madness). Insanity, with an irresistible propensity to theft.

KNEADING. A process consisting in pressing alternately upon a part of the body, to stimulate the muscles to more energetic action.

KNEED. In Bot., Syn. of Geniculate (1).

KNEE-PAN. Popular syn. of Patella.

KNIFESMAN. One addicted to operate in almost all cases.

KNOCK-KNEED. Affected with bending of the knees inwards, or Entogonyancon.

KNOTTED. In Geol., Characterized by having small detached points, which form knots in relief on the surface.

KOINO-MIAS'MATA (Gr. *koinos*, common; *miasma*, pollution). Syn. of Miasma.—*E. Miller.*

KOLPORRAPHY (Gr. *kolpos*, bosom; *raphē*, seam). Syn. of Elytrorraphy.

KOPROLOG'ICAL (Gr. *kopros*, dung; *logos*, speech). Pertaining to the doctrine of the malefic effects of human dejections, vegetable and animal garbage, and offal of all kinds.—*Lyons.*

KOPROLOGITES (Gr. *kopros*, dung; *legō*, I collect). Applied to the large, covered, double-bottomed iron barges, into which the sewage of a large town would flow, and be carried away, according to the scheme which Mr. David Napier, of Worcester, suggests for removing the filth of rivers.

KOUSSINE. The alcaloid of the Kousso.

KREATIC (Gr. *kreas*, flesh). Pertaining to, or excited by, flesh.

KREATOPHAGOUS (Gr. *kreas*, flesh; *phagō*, I eat). Syn. of Carnivorous.

KUMISS. A sour liquor made by allowing mare's milk to ferment; milk spirit prepared by the Burats and the Kirghez.

KYANIZED. Preserved from the dry-rot, by the process invented by Mr. Kyan; steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

KYLLO'SIS (Gr. *kullos*, distorted). Congenital distortion of the feet; clubfoot.—*Chaussier.*

KYMO-GRAPH'ION (Gr. *kuma*, wave; *graphō*, I describe). An instrument which shows, by a register, the relation between the waves of the pulse and the respiratory movements.—*Ludwig.*

L.

L. In Chem., Symbol for Lithium.

LABEL'LUM (L. dim. of *labium*, lip). In Bot., The front segment of the corolla of an orchideous or other flower.

LABIAL (L. *labium*, lip). Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips.

LA'BIATE, LA'BIATED (same). In Bot., Having a lip or lips.

LABIM'ETER (Gr. *labis*, pincers; *metron*, measure). A scale fitted to the handles of the obstetric forceps, to show the distance between the blades when applied.

LABIO-DENT'AL (L. *labium*, lip; *dens*, tooth). Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LA'BIUM (L. lip). In Entom., The lower lip of insects. In Conchol., The inner lip of the shell. In Anat., Pl. Certain folds of integument and of mucous membrane, which form part of the vulva.

LAB'ORATORY (L. *labor*, labour). A place properly fitted up for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products.

LABORIOUS (same). Applied to labours attended with difficulty or danger, and requiring instrumental aid.

LABOUR (same). Syn. of Parturition.

LABOUR-CHAIR. A chair in which the woman, in some countries, is placed during the process of labour.

LA'BROSE (L. *labium*, lip). Having thick lips.

LA'BRUM (L. lip). In Entom., The usually movable part, which represents the upper lip. In Conchol., The outer lip of the shell.

LAB'YRINTH (Gr. *laburinthos*, body coiled). In Anat., The internal ear, or potential part of the organ of hearing.

LABYRIN'THODON (Gr. *laburinthos*, body coiled; *odous*, tooth). A family of gigantic extinct batrachians, characterized by remarkable complexity of the dental tissues.

LAC'ERATE, LAC'ERATED (L. *lacerō*, I tear). In Bot., Having the edge variously cut into irregular segments. In Anat., Having a lacerated appearance.

LACERA'TION (same). The breach made by tearing or rending; the act of tearing or rending.

LACER'TIAN (L. *lacerta*, lizard). Pertaining to the family of Lizards.

LACERTINE (same). Like a lizard.

LACH'RYMAL (L. *lachryma*, tear). Pertaining to the tears, or to the secretory gland of the tears.

LACH'RYMATION (same). The act of shedding tears; a profuse

secretion of tears. Syn. of Epiphora.

LACHRYMINE (same). A special organic matter found in tears.

LACH'RYMOSE (same). Generating or shedding tears.

LACIN'IATE, LACIN'IATED (L. *lacinia*, fringe). In Bot., Cut, or divided into unequal segments.

LACI'NULA. In Bot., The abruptly inflexed acumen of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

LAC'MUS. Syn. of Litmus.

LACTAGOGUE (L. *lac*, milk; *ago*, I bring). Inducing the secretion of milk.

LACTALBUMEN. Syn. of Casein.

LAC'TANT (L. *lac*, milk). Suckling; giving suck.

LAC'TARY (same). Milky; full of white juice like milk.

LACTATION (same). The act or period of suckling.

LACTEAL (same). 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Conveying chyle. Pl., the slender vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the receptaculum chyli.

LAC'TEAN. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Lacteal (1 and 2).

LACTEIN (L. *lac*, milk). Milk evaporated to dryness.

LAC'TEOUS (same). Syn. of Lacteal (1 and 2). Milky; resembling milk.

LACTESCENCE (same). 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness, or milky colour. 2. In Bot., The liquor, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red, which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded.

LACTES'CENT (same). Yielding or producing milk, or a milky juice.

LACTIC (same). Pertaining to, resembling, or obtained from, milk.

LACTIF'EROUS (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, I carry). 1. Conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a white-coloured juice.

LACTIFUGE (L. *lac*, milk; *fugo*, I *drive away*). A medicine which *dispels milk*; milk dispelling.

LACTINE (L. *lac*, milk). Sugar of milk.

LACTOLINE (same). Syn. of Lactein.

LACTOMETER (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *metron*, measure). Syn. of Galactometer.

LACTUCARIUM (L. *lactuca*, lettuce). The inspissated juice of the lettuce.

LACU'NA (L. a furrow). 1. Syn. of Crypta; the external orifice of a crypt. A small cavity in the structure of bone containing air. 2. In Bot., A small hollow or pit on the superior surface of the thallus of a lichen; a small organ, or air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. Pl., Little pits, depressions, or hollow cavities.

LACUNOSE, LACU'NOUS (L. *lacuna*, a furrow). In Bot., Covered with little pits or depressions.

LAGNESIS (Gr. *lagnēs*, very lecherous). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. *lagos*, hare; *ophthalmia*, sore eyes). An affection in which the eyelid cannot be closed.

LALLATION. A vicious pronunciation of the letter R, which is made to sound like L.—*Sauvages.*

LAM'BATIVE (L. *lambo*, I lick). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBDOID, LAMBDOIDAL (Gr. *lambda*, the letter L; *eidos*, appearance). Having somewhat of the shape of the Greek letter lambda.

LAM'BENT (L. *lambo*, I lick). Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.

LAMELLA (L. dim. of *lamina*, a plate or thin piece). Syn. of Lamina.

LAM'ELLATE, LAM'ELLATED (same). Formed in, divided by, or covered with, thin or little plates or scales.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATE (L. *lamella*; Gr. *brogchia*, gills of a fish)

In Zool., Having gills in the form of membranous plates.

LAMELLIF'EROUS (L. *lamella*; and *fero*, I bear). Producing thin leaves or plates.

LAM'ELLIFORM (L. *lamella*; and *forma*, form). Shaped like a thin leaf or plate.

LAMELLOSE (L. *lamella*). Having little, or thin, plates or scales.

LAM'INA (L. a plate or thin piece). In Anat., A thin plate, table, layer, or scale of bone; any thin layer, band, partition, &c. In Bot., The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous flower; the blade or broad part of a leaf.

LAMINABIL'ITY (L. *lamina*, thin plate). Capability of being formed or extended into thin plates.

LAM'INATE, LAM'INATED (same). Composed of, or disposed in, thin laminæ, plates, or scales.

LAMINIF'EROUS (L. *lamina*, thin plate; *fero*, I bear). Having a structure, or consisting, of laminæ or layers.

LA'NATE, LAN'ATED (L. *lana*, wool). In Bot., Covered with a substance like curled hairs. In Zool., Covered with fine, very long, flexible, and rather curly hair.

LAN'CEOLAR (L. *lancea*, lance). In Bot, Tapering toward each end.

LAN'CEOLATE, LAN'CEOLATED (L. dim. of *lancea*, lance). In Nat. Hist., Lance or spear-shaped; oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two words.

LANCET (L. *lancea*, lance). A sharp-pointed, two-edged surgical instrument.

LAN'CIFORM (L. *lancea*, lance; *forma*, form). Syn. of Lanceolate.

LANCINATING (L. *lancea*, lance). Of a piercing character; as if produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument.

LANCING (same). Opening, piercing, or cutting with a lancet.

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Two white tracts, placed close to each other, which bound laterally the middle line of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

LANDING-NET. An instrument devised by Dr. A. Buchanan, of Glasgow, for extracting calculi from the bladder in the lateral operation of lithotomy. It resembles a pair of dressing forceps, to the somewhat modified blades of which a small net is attached.

LAND-SCURVY. Popular syn. of Purpura hæmorrhagica.

LANGUOR (L. *langueo*, I grow languid). A state of depression, or debility, induced by exhaustion.

LANIARIFORM (L. *lanio*, I tear; *forma*, form). Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.

LAN'IARY (L. *lanio*, I tear). Lacerating or tearing.

LANIF'EROUS (L. *lana*, wool; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing wool.

LANIG'EROUS (L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, I bear). Syn. of Laniferous.

LANU'GINOSE, LANU'GINOUS (L. *lanugo*, soft wool). Downy; covered with down or fine soft hair.

LAPARO-ENTEROT'OMY (Gr. *lapara*, flank; *enteron*, intestine; *tomē*, section). The operation of opening the abdominal parietes and intestinal canal.

LAPAROTOMY (Gr. *lapara*, loins; *tomē*, section). The operation of opening the cavity of the belly in the lumbar region. Syn. of Gastrotomy.

LAPIDA'RIOUS (L. *lapis*, stone). Stony; consisting of stones.

LAPID'EOUS (same). Stony; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDES'CENCE (same). 1. The process of becoming stone, or hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.

LAPIDIFICA'TION (L. *lapis*, stone; *facio*, I make). The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

LARDA'CEOUS (L. lardum, fat of

bacon). 1. Resembling lard in aspect and consistence. 2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, lard.

LARDIFORM (L. *lardum*, fat of bacon; *forma*, form). Syn. of Lardaceous.

LA'RINOID (Gr. *larinos*, fattened; *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Lardaceous (1).

LARVA (L. disguise). The first stage after leaving the ovum in the metamorphoses of insects.

LARVIFORM (L. *larva*; and *forma*, form). Shaped like a larva.

LARVIP'AROUS (L. *larva*; and *pario*, I produce). Producing young in the condition of larvæ.

LARYNGE'AL, LARYNGEAN (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe). Pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGISM'US (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *spasmos*, convulsion). Spasm of the glottis occasioning contraction or closure of the orifice.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. A constriction of the glottis in infants, the result either of muscular spasm excited by eccentric irritation, or of paralysis of the muscles, which open the orifice, from pressure of enlarged glands on the supplying nerves.—*Ley.*

LARYNGI'TIS (Gr. *larugx*, opening of the windpipe; and *itis*). Inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOG'RAPHY (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *graphō*, I write). An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOPH'ONY (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *phōnē*, sound). The sound heard through the stethoscope placed over the larynx or trachea during speaking.

LARYNGOSCOPE (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). A little mirror fixed to a *long, thin,* and somewhat *slanting stem,* which, placed *between the pillars* of the palate, brings into view all the parts of the larynx situated in the course of the rays of a small lamp, reflected into the fauces from a concave mirror.

LARYNGOSCOPY (same). The operation or process of using the laryngoscope.

LARYNGOT'OMY (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe; *temnō*, I cut in two). The operation of opening or cutting into the larynx.

LARYNGO-TYPHUS. Typhoid fever complicated with inflammatory congestion, exudation, or even ulceration, of the mucous membrane of the larynx.—*Rokitansky.*

LARYNX (Gr. *larugx*, orifice of windpipe). The upper part of the air passage modified in its structure to form the organ of voice.

LATENT (L. *lateo*, I lie hid). Not yet manifested; not visible or apparent. In Phys., Not appreciable by the senses, or instruments.

LAT'ERAD (L. *latus*, side). Towards the lateral aspect.

LATERAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the right or left of the mesial plane.

LATERIT''IOUS (L. *later*, brick). Resembling brick-dust.

LATERO-CERVICAL. Applied to a placenta which is attached on the middle zone or region, and encroaches downwards upon the cervical zone of the inner surface of the uterus.—*Barnes.*

LATERO-FLEX'ION (L. *latus*, side; *flecto*, I bend). A bending to one side.

LATERO-VERSION (L. *latus*, side; *verto*, I turn). A turning or version to one side.

LATIB'ULIZE (L. *latibulum*, cave). To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter.

LATIBULUM (L. *lateo*, I lie hid). The hidden matter, or *foyer*, of an infectious disease.

LATICA (same). A quotidian remittent, the febrile symptoms of which are latent or but slightly developed.

LATICIF'EROUS (L. *latex*, juice; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Containing elaborated sap or latex.

LATICOS'TATE (L. *latus*, broad; *costa*, rib). Broad-ribbed.

LATIDEN'TATE (L. *latus*, broad; *dens*, tooth). Broad-toothed.

LATIFO'LIATE, LATIFO'LIOUS (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Broad-leaved.

LAURIF'EROUS (L. *larus*, laurel; *fero*, I bear). Producing or bearing laurel.

LAVA (Ital. a stream). 1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts, or is thrown out, from the mouth or sides of a volcano. 2. The matter so ejected.

LAVEMENT (Fr.). Syn. of Clyster and Enema.

LAX (L. *laxo*, I loose). Loose in the intestines; having too frequent discharges.

LAX'ATIVE (same). A gentle aperient; gently aperient.

LAXITY (same). Looseness of texture; want of tenseness or tension. Looseness.

LAZARET'TO (Lazarus). A solitary building in most foreign seaports of magnitude, for the performance of quarantine both of men and goods.

LEAD RHEUMATISM. The neuralgic and spasmodic pains produced by the poison of lead.

LEADER. Popular syn. of Tendon.

LEAFLET. In Bot., One of the divisions or parts of a compound leaf.

LEAPING AGUE. A species of Dancing Mania or Tarantism.

LEGUME, LEGUMEN (L. *lego*, I gather). In Bot., an apocarpous, one-celled, one or many seeded, two-valved fruit,—superior, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing its seeds on each margin of the ventral *suture*; a pod.

LEGU'MINE (same). A peculiar *vegetable proximate* principle *analogous to Casein.*

LEGU'MINOUS (same). In Bot., Bearing or producing legumes. Pertaining to, or consisting of, legumes.

LEIPHÆMIA (Gr. *leipō*, I spare; *aima*, blood). Poorness or paucity of blood.

LEIPOTH'YMIC (Gr. *leipō*, I leave; *thumos*, life). Fainting; tending to syncope.

LEMNISCUS (L. riband). The small riband-shaped appendages of the generative pores in Entozoa.

LENICEPS (L. *leniter*, gently; *capio*, I take). An instrument, lately invented by M. Mattei for the extraction of the child. It differs from the ordinary obstetric forceps by being very short, and by the branches locking upon a transverse wooden handle. It is considered to act very gently on the child.

LENITIVE (L. *lenio*, I mitigate). A medicament which eases pain or palliates disease. Syn. of Laxative.

LENS (L. a lentil). A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having its two surfaces so formed that the rays of light, in passing through it, have their direction changed, and are made to diverge or converge, or to become parallel after diverging or converging. In Anat., The crystalline solid body of the eye, having the form of a doubly-convex lens.

LENTICEL'LES (L. dim. of *lens*, a lentil). In Bot., Lenticular glands, or certain minute speck-like tubercles or stems on the surface of the bark in many plants.

LENTICULAR (L. *lens*, a lentil, a nit). Resembling, or having the shape or form of, a lentil. Pertaining to the lens. In Surg., An instrument for removing the irregularities of bone after the trephine.

LENT'IFORM (L. lens, lentil; *forma*, form). Of the form of, or shaped like, a lens or lentil.

LENTITIS (*lens*; and *itis*). Syn. of Phacitis.

LENT'OUS (L. *lentus*, thick). Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

LE'ONINE (L. *leo*, lion). Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, a lion.

LEPER (Gr. *lepra*, leprosy). One affected with leprosy.

LEPIDOP'TERAL, LEPIDOP'TEROUS (Gr. *lepis*, scale; *pteron*, wing). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Insects having four membranous wings covered with fine imbricate scales like powder.

LEPIDO'SIS (Gr. *lepis*, thin flake). A generic name for Pityriasis.—*Good.*

LEP'IDOTE (L. *lepis*, scales of brass). Syn. of Leprous (2).

LEP'IDOTED (same). In Bot., Covered with scurfy, scaly, prominent dots.

LEP'ORINE (L. *lepus*, hare). Pertaining to, or having the nature or qualities of, a hare.

LEPOSTEOPH'YTON (Gr. *lepis*, thin flake; *osteon*, bone; *phuton*, offspring). A morbid growth consisting of a thin plate of bone.

LEPRA (Gr. *lepros*, scaly). 1. A form of scaly cutaneous disease. 2. Leprosy of the Jews. 3. A variety of Elephantiasis.

LEPROSITY (same). Squamousness.

LEPROSY (same). 1. Syn. of Elephantiasis. 2. Syn. of Lepra (1).

LEPROUS (same). 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or infected with leprosy or lepra. 2. In Bot., Covered with a sort of scurfiness

LEPTOCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *leptos*, small; *kephalē*, head). A monstrosity in which the head is unusually small.

LE'SION (L. *lædo*, I injure). Injury; derangement; disorder. A morbid alteration, either in function or structure.

LETH'ARGY (Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness; *argos*, slow). A continued *or profound stupor*, from which *the individual* can scarcely be awakened, and into which, if aroused, he soon relapses.

LETCH (Sw. *laka*, to fall in drops). In Pharm., To wash by percolation, or causing water to pass through.

LETHEON (Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness). A name given to Sulphuric Ether when first used for inhalation.

LETHIF'EROUS (Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness; *pherō*, I bring). Bringing death or destruction; deadly; mortal.

LEUCÆMIA (Gr. *leukos*, white; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of colouring matter.

LEUCÆ'THIOPS (Gr. *leukos*, white; *aithops*, dusky). An individual who resembles a Negro in every respect except in colour.

LEUCINE (Gr. *leukos*, white). A peculiar white principle obtained from muscle.—*Braconnot.*

LEUCIT'IC (same). Containing, or resembling, the white stony substance, leucite.

LEUCITIS (Gr. *leukos*, white; and *itis*). Syn. of Sclerotitis.

LEUCOCYTES (Gr. *leukos*, white; *kutos*, cavity). The white corpuscles of the blood.

LEUCOCYTOSIS (Gr. *leukos*, white; *kutos*, cavity). Syn. of Leucocythæmia.—*Virchow.*

LEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA (Gr. *leukos*, white; *kutos*, cavity; *aima*, blood). A morbid increase in the white corpuscles of the blood; white-celled blood.

LEUCO-ETHIOPIC (Gr. *leukos*, white; *aithops*, swarthy). White and black.

LEUCO'MA (Gr. *leukos*, white; *ōmion*, projection). A more or less dense white opacity of the Cornea, the result of long-continued Ceratitis.

LEUCOPATHIA, LEUCOPATHY (Gr. *leukos*, white; *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Albinism.

LEUCOPHLEGMAT'IC (Gr. leukos, white; phlegma, heat). Having a tendency to a pale, flabby condi-

tion of skin with a redundancy of serum in the blood.

LEUCORRHŒA (Gr. *leukos*, white; *reō*, I flow). A whitish or colourless discharge from the vagina.

LEUCO'SES (Gr. *leukos*, white). The diseases of the lymphatic system.—*Alibert.* A class of diseases which includes the various forms of Anæmia.—*Fuchs.*

LEUKOLEIN'UM (Gr. *leukos*, white; *linon*, flax). One of the products of the dry distillation of coal. It is obtained, likewise, by heating quinia, cinchonia, and strychnia with a highly concentrated solution of potash.

LEVANTO. The name given to the Sirocco when it reaches Naples and Sicily.

LEVATOR (L. *levo*, I lift up). A muscle which raises up the part into which it is inserted.

LEVER (same). 1. An obstetric instrument, more or less resembling a single blade of the obstetric forceps. 2. Syn. of Elevator (2).

LEVIGA'TION (L. *levis*, smooth). The rubbing a hard substance to an impalpable powder with the aid of water, or some fluid in which the solid is not soluble.

LEY (Sax. *loge*, water). Water impregnated with potash or soda.

LIBER. In Bot., The innermost layer of the bark.

LIBID'INOUS (L. *libido*, lust). Lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.

LICENT'IATE. One who has license to practise any art or faculty.

LICHEN (Gr. *leichō*, I lick). A form of papular cutaneous eruption.

LICHENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *leichēn*, lichen; *graphō*, I write). A description of, or the science which illustrates the Natural History, of lichens.

LICHENOID (Gr. *leichēn*, lichen; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, like, or of the character of, lichen.

LIEBERKUHN. A concave annular reflector adapted to the object glass of a compound microscope, for reflecting downwards and bringing to a focus, upon the surface of the object itself, the rays of light passing round its circumference.

LIENCULUS (L. *lien*, spleen). A supernumerary spleen.

LIENI'TIS (L. *lien*, spleen; and *itis*). Syn. of Splenitis.

LI'ENTERY (Gr. *leios*, smooth; *entēron*, intestine). A species of diarrhœa, in which the aliments are discharged undigested.

LIFE-BLOOD. A popular term for an involuntary twitching or quickening of the eyelids.

LIG'AMENT (L. *ligo*, I bind). 1. A form of white fibrous tissue, serving to unite bones, and to surround the articular surfaces composing a joint. 2. Applied to the suspensory structures of certain other organs.

LIGA'TION (same). The act of tying a blood-vessel.

LIG'ATURE (same). A cord, string, thread, or wire for tying blood-vessels, tumours, divided parts, &c.

LIGHT (W. *llug*, to gleam). That imponderable ethereal agent which makes objects perceptible to vision.

LIGHTS (from their *lightness*). Colloquial syn. of the lungs.

LIG'NEOUS (L. *lignum*, wood). Resembling, or consisting of, wood; hard or woody; made of wood.

LIGNIF'EROUS (L. *lignum*, wood; *fero*, I bear). Producing or yielding wood.

LIGNIFICA'TION (L. *lignum*, wood; *facio*, I make). The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIG'NIFORM (L. *lignum*, wood; *forma*, form). Like, or resembling, wood.

LIGNINE (L. *lignum*, wood). Syn. of Cellulose.

LIGNIPER'DOUS (L. *lignum*, wood; *perdo*, I destroy). In Entom., Destroying wood.

LIGNIT'IC (L. *lignum*, wood). Containing or resembling lignite, or fossil or bituminous wood.

LIG'ULATE, LIG'ULATED (L. *ligula*, anything slender). In Bot., Strap-like; having the form of a strap.

LIGULE (same). The upper portion of the sheath or petiole of the leaf of the grasses.

LILIACEOUS (L. *lilium*, lily). Pertaining to, or like, lilies.

LIMA'CEOUS (L. *limax*, snail). Belonging to the slug or naked snail.

LIMA'TION (L. *limo*, I file). In Dent., The operation of filing.

LIMB (L. *limbus*, a border). In Bot., The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.

LIMBATE (same). In Bot., Having a dilated surface.

LIMITROPHES (Gr. *limos*, hunger; *trephō*, I nourish). The series of ganglions of the Sympathetic nerve situate at the sides of the whole length of the spine.—*Meckel.*

LIMNEMIC (Gr. *limnē*, marsh). Induced by marshy emanations.

LIMO'SIS (Gr. *limos*, hunger). Stomach disease; morbid appetite.—*Good.*

LI'MOUS (L. *limus*, slime). Muddy; slimy; thick.

LINCTUS (L. *lingo*, I suck). A medicine of a thick, syrupy consistence, used for coughs, &c.

LINEAMENT (L. *linea*, line). 1. Feature; outline of the face. 2. First trace of the embryo.—*Bonnet.*

LIN'EAR (same). In Pathol., Narrow; line-like. In Bot., Like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two *words.*

LIN'EATE, LINED (same). In Bot., Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

LINGISM (its proposer, Ling). Syn. of Kinesipathy.

LINGUADENT'AL (L. *lingua*, tongue; *dens*, tooth). Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUAL (L. *lingua*, tongue). Pertaining to the tongue.

LIN'GUIFORM (L. *lingua*, tongue; *forma*, form). Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LIN'GULA (Etym. as *Ligule*). A band of nervous substance, derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, and surmounting the diverging posterior pyramids, and restiform bodies in the fourth ventricle.

LIN'GULATE (L. dim. of *lingua*, tongue). Syn. of Linguiform.

LINIG'EROUS (L. *linum*, flax; *gero*, I bear). Bearing flax; producing linen.

LIN'IMENT (L. *lino*, I anoint). An external medicament of a somewhat thicker consistence than oil, used in the form of friction.

LINI'TIS (Gr. *linon*, a net made of flax; and *itis*). An affection of the stomach, characterized by inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the gastric coats.—*Brinton.*

LINT (L. *linum*, flax). Linen scraped into a soft flocculent substance.

LIPÆMIA (Gr. *lipos*, fat; *aima*, blood). Syn. of Pionæmia.

LIPAROCE'LE (Gr. *liparos*, fat; *kēlē*, swelling). Fatty tumour of the scrotum.

LIPO'MA (Gr. *lipos*, fat; *ōmion*, projection). A fatty tumour, or growth.

LIPOME'RIA (Gr. *leipō*, I leave; *meros*, part). Monstrosity from arrested development, or defect. Deficiency of any part or parts of the body.

LIPPITU'DO (L. *lippus*, blear-eyed). A neglected condition of an in-

flammatory disease of the margins of the eyelids, in which the lashes are more or less destroyed, and the edges of the lips are red, shining, and partly everted.

LIPS (Sax. *lippe*). The two fleshy or muscular parts circumscribing the external aperture of the mouth. The two rounded external folds, and also the two narrow inner folds of the female genitals. In Bot., The two principal divisions of a labiate corolla. In Surg., The edges of a wound or ulcer.

LIQUAMU'MIA (L. *liquamen*, suet; *homo*, man). Human fat.—*Ruland and Johnson.*

LIQUA'TION (L. *liquo*, I melt). The process of sweating out by a regulated heat from an alloy, an easily fusible metal from the interstices of a metal difficult of fusion.

LIQUEFA'CIENT (L. *liquere*, to melt; *facio*, I make). A medicament which has the power of liquefying solid deposits.

LIQUEFAC'TION (same). The conversion of a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat.

LIQ'UEFIABLE (L. *liquere*, to melt; *fio*, I am made). Capable of being melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

LIQUES'CENT (L. *liquo*, I melt). Melting; becoming liquid.

LIQUOR (L. *liquo*, I melt). A spirituous fluid; a solution; a liquid; fluid portion.

LIR'OCONE (Gr. *leirios*, lily-like; *konia*, powder). In Miner., Having the form of a whitish powder.

LISSENCEPHALA (Gr. *leios*, smooth; *kephalē*, head). The second of Prof. Owen's sub-classes of the mammalia. It contains "the smooth-brained placentals, where the corpus callosum is present, but the brain is not convoluted—*such* are the rodentia, insectivora, &c."

LITH'AGOGUE (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *agō, I drive*). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine formerly supposed to have the power of expelling calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

LITHATE (Gr. *lithos*, stone). The compound formed by lithic acid with a base.

LITHEC'TASY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *ektasis*, extension). The operation of removing a stone from the bladder by a slow and gentle dilatation of the parts at the neck of the organ, without any incision or laceration of the prostate.

LITHIA, LITHIASIS (Gr. *lithos*, stone). The disposition to, or the actual formation of, gravel, stone, or calculous concretions or depositions.

LITHIC (same). Pertaining to, or obtained from, urinary stone, gravel, concretions, or deposits.

LITHICA (same). Medicines which counteract the predisposition to lithiasis.

LITHOCLAST (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *klaō*, I break). A lithotrite, grooved along the centre of the male branch.—*Civiale.*

LITHOCYSTOTOMY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *kustis*, bladder; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Lithotomy.

LITHODIAL'YSIS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *dialuō*, I dissolve). Syn. of Litholysis.

LITHOD'OMOUS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *domos*, house). Of, or pertaining to, molluscan animals which perforate stones, shells, &c.

LITHODRAS'SIC (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *drassō*, I lay hold on). A kind of stone forceps used in lithotrity by Meirieu and Tanchou.

LITHOGEN'ESY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *gennaō*, I beget). The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

LITHO'GENOUS (same). Pertaining to the class of animals which form coral.

LITHOID, LITHOIDAL (Gr. *lithos*,

stone; *eidos*, appearance). Of the nature of, or resembling, stone.

LITHOL'OGY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *logos*, speech). 1. The science or Natural History of stones. 2. A treatise on calculi found in the body.

LITHOLYSIS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *luō*, I dissolve). The treatment of stone in the bladder by means of the injection of certain substances possessing a solvent power, or of remedies taken by the mouth.

LITH'OLYTE (same). A kind of catheter used in Lithodialysis.

LITHOLYTIC (same). Syn. of Lithontriptic.—*Pereira.*

LITHOME'TRA (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *mētra*, womb). Uterine concretions.

LITHONEPHRITIS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *nephros*, kidney; and *itis*). Calculous nephritis.

LITHONTRIP'TIC (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *tribō*, I waste away). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicament supposed to act as a solvent of urinary calculi in the natural passages.

LITHONTRIPTOR (same). Syn. of Lithotriptor.

LITHOPÆ'DION (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *pais*, child). A fœtus converted into a stony mass in the body of the mother.

LITHOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *phagō*, I eat). Eating or swallowing stones.

LITHOPHOSPHOR'IC (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *phōsphoros*, bringing light). Becoming phosphoric by heat

LITHOPHYT'IC, LITHOPH'YTOUS (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *phuton*, plant). Pertaining to, or consisting of, lithophytes or stone corals.

LITHOTOME (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for cutting the neck or body of the bladder.

LITHOTOMY (same). The operation of cutting into the bladder for extracting a stone.

LITHOTONY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *teinō*, I stretch). An operation suggested by Dr. Marshall Hall, for the purpose of removing a calculus from the bladder. It consists in the establishing a fistulous communication with the fundus vesicæ just above the os pubis, to be followed by the proper dilatation of the fistula, until the calculus can be extracted through it.

LITH'OTRIPSY (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *tribō*, I rub). Syn. of Lithotrity.

LITH'OTRIPTOR, LITHOTRITE, LITHOTRITOR (same). An instrument employed for the purpose of lithotrity.

LITH'OTRITY (same). The operation of breaking stones in the bladder, into fragments sufficiently small to be expelled through the urethra.

LITHOXIDU'RIA (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *oxide*; and *ouron*, urine). The excretion of urine containing uric or xanthic oxide.

LITHU'RIA (Gr. *lithos*, stone; *ouron*, urine). The state of the system and of the urine in which deposits of lithic acid and lithates occur in the urine.

LIT'MUS. A blue pigment obtained from the lichen, Roccella tinctoria; it is a most delicate test for acids, which turn it red.

LITRAM'ETER (Gr. *litra*, pound weight; *metron*, measure). An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids.—*Dr. Hare, Pennsylvania.*

LITRE (Fr.). The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. It holds nearly 2·1135 English pints.

LITTRE, GLANDS OF. Numerous racemose mucous glands opening on the surface of the lining membrane of the female urethra.

LIVER (? L. *libra*, pound weight). The large gland which secretes the bile.

LIVERGROWN. Having a large liver.

LIVER, HOBNAIL; LIVER, MAMMILLATED. Syn. of Cirrhosis of the Liver.

LIVER, NUTMEG. Applied to a liver, the cut surface of which resembles the section of a nutmeg.
LIVER SPOT. Syn. of Chloasma.
LIVER, TUBERCULATED. Syn. of Cirrhosis of the Liver.
LIVER, TUBERIFORM. Syn. of Liver, Nutmeg.
LIXIVIAL (*L. lixivia*, lye made with ashes). Obtained by lixiviation.
LIXIVIATION (same). The operation of washing wood ashes with water, so as to extract from them the salts, and soluble particles.
LIXIVIOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Lixivial.
LOADED. Syn. of Coated.
LOADSTONE. An ore of iron which has the singular property of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended.
LO'BATE, LO'BATED (Gr. *lobos*, lobe). Consisting of lobes. In Bot., Divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins.
LOBE (same). 1. In Anat., A projecting part or division of an organ. 2. In Bot., A division of a simple leaf. The cotyledon of a seed.
LOBED. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Lobate.
LOBELET. In Bot., A small lobe.
LOBLOLLY-BOY. An attendant who on board ships compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties.
LOBULATE (L. dim. of *lobus*, lobe). In Bot., Having small lobes.
LOBULATED (same). Consisting of, or divided into, lobules.
LOB'ULE (same). A small lobe.
LOBULETTE (dim. of Span. *lobulo*, a small lobe). The smallest lobules in an organ, made up of two or three groups of terminal vesicles.
LO'CAL (*L. locus*, place). Limited *to, confined to*, or affecting only a *part of the body.*
LOCALITY (same). In Phrenol., *The faculty* which gives the idea of relative position. Its organ is seated above and on each side of the root of the nose.
LO'CHIA (Gr. *locheia*, delivery). The sero-sanguineous discharge which follows delivery.
LOCK HOSPITAL (*Loke*, a house for lepers). An hospital for venereal diseases.
LOCKED JAW. Syn. of Trismus.
LOCOMOTIL'ITY (L. *locus*, place; *moveo*, I move). The faculty of locomotion.
LOCOMO'TION (same). The power of moving from place to place.
LOCOMOTIV'ITY (same). Syn. of Locomotility.
LOC'ULAMENT (L. dim. of *locus*, place). In Bot., The cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.
LOCULAR (same). With a prefix of uni-, bi-, or tri-, &c., denotes, containing one, two, or three, &c., cells or cavities.
LOCULATE (same). In Bot., Having cells.
LOCULI'CIDAL (L. dim. of *locus*, place; *cædo*, I cut). In Bot., Applied to that dehiscence, where the dorsal suture of each carpel gives way, so that the dissepiments remain unaltered, and each valve is composed of two half-carpels.
LOGOMET'RIC (Gr. *logos*, calculation; *metron*, measure). Measuring proportionate spaces. Applied to a scale intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.
LOI'MIC (Gr. *loimos*, plague). Relating or pertaining to the plague or pestilential disorders.
LOIMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *loimos*, plague; *graphō*, I write). A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.
LOIMOL'OGY (Gr. *loimos*, plague; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the plague and pestilential diseases.
LO'MENT (L. *lomentum*, bean-meal). In Bot., An apocarpous fruit, which differs from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into

distinct pieces, indehiscent, but divided by internal spurious dissepiments, whence it appears at maturity to consist of many articulations and divisions.

LOMENTA'CEOUS (same). In Bot., 1. Bearing or furnished with loments. 2. Applied to the dehiscence of a legume when it occurs transversely and the fruit falls into several pieces.

LON'GICORN (L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, horn). In Entom., Of, or pertaining to, those beetles which are remarkable for the length of their antennæ.

LONGIPEN'NATE (L. *longus*, long; *penna*, wing). Having long wings.

LONGIROS'TRAL (L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak). In Ornith., Having a long bill.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS. Syn. of Presbytia.

LOOCH (Ar.) Syn. of Linctus.

LOPHOBRANCHIATE (Gr. *lophos*, top-knot; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Ich., Having the gills tufted.

LOQUAC"ITY (L. *loquor*, I talk). Excessive talking.

LO'RATE (L. *lorum*, strap). In Bot., Shaped like a thong or strap.

LORICA'TION (L. *lorica*, coat of mail). In Chem., The act or operation of covering anything with a plate or crust, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LOTION (L. *lavo*, I wash). A fluid for external application.

LOUSINESS, LOUSY DISEASE. Syn. of Phtheiriasis

LOWER, TUBERCLE OF. A prominence at the angle of union of the two venæ cavæ, in the auricle of the hearts of certain quadrupeds.

LOZENGE (Gr. *loxos*, oblique; *gōnia*, corner). A medicinal substance made up with sugar and mucilage into a small cake (originally shaped as an oblique-angled parallelogram, though now) of various shapes.

LUBRICA'TION, LUBRIFAC'TION, LUBRIFICA'TION (L. *lubricus*, smooth; *facio*, I make). The act or operation of making smooth or slippery.

LUCID INTERVAL. The period of apparent reason which occurs in mental aberration.

LUCIF'EROUS (L. *lux*, light; *fero*, I bear). Giving, or affording, light.

LUCIF'IC (L. *lux*, light; *facio*, I make). Producing light.

LU'CIFORM (L. *lux*, light; *forma*, form). Having the form of, or resembling, light.

LUCIM'ETER (L *lux*, light; *metior*, I measure). An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light which proceeds from different bodies.

LUMBA'GO (L. *lumbus*, loin). Rheumatism of the loins.

LUMBAL, LUMBAR (same). Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBRICAL 1. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Lumbar. 2. (L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm.) Resembling a worm.

LUMBRICALES (L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm). Certain small worm-like muscles found in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMBRICI'FORM (L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm; *forma*, form). Resembling a worm in shape.

LUMINIF'EROUS (L. *lumen*, light; *fero*, I bear). Syn. of Lucific.

LUMINOSITY (L. *lumen*, light). Syn. of Phosphorescence.

LUNACY (L. *luna*, moon). 1. The condition of an insane person who has lucid intervals. 2. Unsoundness of mind.

LUNAR (same). 1. Resembling, or shaped like, a half-moon. 2 (L. *luna*, old term for silver). Prepared from, or containing, silver.

LU'NATE, LU'NATED (L. *luna*, moon). In Bot., Shaped like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

LUNGS. The organs of respiration in man and many other animals.

LU'NIFORM (L. *luna*, moon; *forma*, form). Resembling the moon.

LUNULA (L. dim. of luna, moon). In Anat., 1. A small lunated white

portion of the nail near the root. 2. Pl., the narrow, thin, lunated portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

LU'NULAR, LU'NULATE, LU'NULATED (same). In Bot., Shaped like, or resembling, a small crescent.

LU'NULE (same). In Conchol., A crescent-like mark or spot situated near the anterior and posterior slopes, in bivalve shells.

LU'NULET (same). In Entom., A half-moon-shaped spot in insects, of a different colour from the rest of the body.

LU'PIFORM (*lupus*; and *forma*, form). Syn. of Lupoid.

LU'POID (*lupus*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, Lupus.

LU'PULINE, LUPULINIC GLANDS (L. *lupulus*, hop). The numerous superficial glands which cover the scales and base of the bracts of hops.

LUPULITE (same). The bitter extractive principle of Lupuline.

LUPUS (L. a wolf). A tubercular disease of the skin, rarely beginning *de novo* after the middle period of life, but going on to rapid and destructive ulceration, which, however, rarely extends deeply, or involves other than the cutaneous structure.

LU'RID (L. *luridus*, ghastly). Pale; yellow; sallow. In Bot., Between purple, yellow, and gray.

LUSCITAS (L. *luscus*, blind of one eye). A species of strabismus in which the affected eye remains fixed when the other is closed.—*Beer*.

LUTA'RIOUS (L. *lutum*, clay). Pertaining to, living on, or of the colour of, mud.

LUTA'TION (same). The act or method of luting vessels.

LUTE (same). A composition of clay or other tenacious material employed, either for closely stopping the junctures and apertures of pharmaceutical vessels; or for covering the surface of glass retorts, to enable them to bear a great degree of heat without fusing or cracking.

LUXA'TION (L. *luxo*, I dislocate). A displacement of a bone or other part from its natural situation.

LYCAN'THROPY (Gr. *lukos*, wolf; *anthrōpos*, man). A species of melancholy in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf, and acts accordingly.

LYE (Sax. *loge*, water). Water impregnated with alcaline salts washed out from wood ashes.

LYENCEPHALA (Gr. *luō*, I loose; *kephalē*, head). The name given by Prof. Owen to his first subclass of the mammalia. It contains "the loose-brained implacentals, in which the great transverse commissure, or corpus callosum, is wanting—such are the marsupialia and monotremata."

LYING-IN. Being in child-birth. The act of bearing a child.

LYMPH (L. *lympha*, water). The fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels. The effused fluid poured out in adhesive inflammation.

LYMPHADENI'TIS (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

LYMPHANGEITIS (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; and *itis*). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

LYMPHANGIOG'RAPHY (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *graphō*, I write). A description of the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIOL'OGY (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIOT'OMY (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *aggeion*, vessel; *temnō*, I cut in two). The anatomy or dissection of the lymphatics.

LYMPHAT'IC (L. *lympha*, water). 1. A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. 2. Pertaining to, abounding in, or containing, lymph. In Bot., Of, or pertaining to, the sap.

LYMPHATICO-NERVOUS. Of a temperament partly lymphatic and partly nervous.

LYMPHATICO-SANGUINEOUS. Of a temperament partly lymphatic and partly sanguineous.

LYMPHATI'TIS (L. *lympha*, water; and Gr. *itis*). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

LYMPH-CATARACT. A species of spurious cataract consisting of an adventitious membrane formed by inflammation.—*Beer.*

LYMPH-DIPHTHERITE. Syn. of Diphtheritis.

LYMPH'EDUCT (L. *lympha*, water; *duco*, I lead). Syn. of Lymphatic (1).

LYMPHIZA'TION (L. *lympha*, water). The effusion of coagulable lymph.—*Gross.*

LYMPHOG'RAPHY (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *graphō*, I write). A description of the lymphatics.

LYMPHO'SIS (L. *lympha*, water). The elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY (L. *lympha*, water; Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Lymphangiotomy.

LYN'CEAN. Pertaining to the lynx.

LYPEMANIA (Gr. *lupē*, grief; *mania*, madness). Syn. of Melancholy.

LYRA (Gr. *lura*, lyre). The triangular, transversely-marked portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum, between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix.

LYRATE, LYRATED (same). In Bot., Divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other, than the upper ones.

LYTE'RIAN (Gr. *luō*, I terminate). Terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

M.

M. Signifies in prescriptions either manipulus, "a handful;" or misce, "mix."

MACERA'TION (L. *macero*, I make soft by steeping). The operation of almost dissolving a solid ingredient by steeping it in a fluid, with or without heat.

MACHI'NAL (L. *machina*, engine). After the manner of a machine; unaided by the will.

MACROBIOTIC (Gr. *makros*, of great duration; *bios*, life). Living to a great age; long-lived.

MACROCEPHALIA (Gr. *makros*, large; *kephalē*, head). The condition of having an unusually large head.

MACROCEPH'ALOUS (same). Having an unusually large head by reason of a large size of the brain.

MACROCHIRIA (Gr. *makros*, large; *cheir*, hand). Excessive development of the hands.

MACROCO'LIA (Gr. *makros*, large; *kōlon*, limb). Excessive development of the limbs.

MACROCOSM (Gr. *makros*, large; *kosmos*, world). The great world; the universe.

MACRODACTYL'IC (Gr. *makros*, long; *daktulos*, toe). In Ornith., Having long toes.

MACROGLOSSA (Gr. *makros*, large; *glōssa*, tongue). Syn. of Paraglossa.

MACROME'LIA (Gr. *makros*, large; *melos*, member). Monstrosity characterized by the excessive size of one limb.

MACROM'ETER (Gr. *makros*, long; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects.

MACROPODAL (Gr. *makros*, large; *pous*, foot). Having a large foot, or protuberance like a foot.

MACROT'YPOUS (Gr. *makros*, large; *tupos*, form). In Miner., Having a long form.

MACROU'ROUS (Gr. *makros*

large; *oura*, tail). In Zool., Having long tails.

MAC'ULÆ (L. spot). Spots; a discoloration of the skin from some textural change.

MAC'ULATE, MAC'ULATED (L. *macula*, spot). Spotted.

MAD'JONN. A compound of powdered hemp, honey, and aromatic spices, used as tobacco by the Algerines.

MAGGOT PIMPLE. Popular syn. for Acne.

MA'GISTERY (L. *magister*, master). In Chem., A certain kind of precipitate, such as is fine and subtle, —prepared, as it were, by a *masterly* process.

MAGISTRAL (same). Extemporaneous; prescribed by the physician according to the circumstances of the patients, and made up for this purpose only.

MAGMA (Gr. *massō*, I squeeze). The thick residuum after expression of certain substances; grounds or dregs; any crude mixture of inorganic or organic matters in a thin pasty state.

MAGNESIAN. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or partaking of the qualities of, magnesia.

MAGNET (first found in Magnesia, a province of Lydia). The loadstone; an ore of iron possessing the properties of attracting small pieces of iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. A bar of iron or steel with these properties communicated to it.

MAGNETIC FLUID (same). The hypothetical fluid to which the magnet owes its power.

MAGNET'ICS (same). The science or principles of magnetism.

MAGNETIF'EROUS. Producing or conducting magnetism.

MAG'NETISM. (Etym. as Magnet). *The property possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and some of its compounds) of, under certain circumstances, naturally attracting or repelling one another according to determinate laws.*

M. *Animal* (same). A hypothetical principle, to which are suppositiously due certain phenomena effected by the imaginary influence of one person over another.

MAGNETIZATION (same). Syn. of Mesmerization.

MAGNETOD. The odylic force found in magnets.—*Reichenbach.*

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity produced by magnetism.

MAGNETOM'ETER (Gr. *magnēs*, magnet; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

MAGNETOMO'TOR (Gr. *magnēs*, magnet; L. *moveo*, I move). A voltaic series of two or more large plates, for exhibiting electro-magnetic phenomena.

MAGRUMS. The popular name in the State of New York, for a peculiar convulsive disease resembling Chorea.

MALACENCE'PHALON (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *egkephalos*, brain). Diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.—*Craigie.*

MALACOL'OGY (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *logos*, speech). The history of the soft-bodied, or molluscous, animals.

MALACOPTERYG'IOUS (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *pterugion*, small wing). In Zool., Having bony rays or fins, not sharp-pointed, but soft at the extremity.

MALACOS'TOMOUS (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *stoma*, mouth). In Zool., Having soft jaws without teeth.

MALACOSTRACOL'OGY (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *ostracon*, shell; *logos*, speech). The science of Crustacea.

MALACOS'TRACOUS (Gr. *malakos*, soft; *ostracon*, shell). Pertaining to a section of crustaceous animals having solid teguments.

MALAR (L. mala, cheek-bone). Pertaining to the cheek.

MALA'RIA (Ital. *mal*, bad; *aria*, air). Syn. of Miasm.

MALARIOID (Ital. *mal*, bad; *aria*, air; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Partaking of the characters of, or resembling, a true malarious disease; obscurely malarious

MALASSIMILA'TION (L. *male*, badly; *assimilo*, I assimilate). Imperfect or morbid assimilation.

MALAXA'TION (*Gr. malasso*, I soften). The process of softening drugs by kneading them; the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters.

MAL D'ENGASCO (Port. *mal*, ill; *engascar*, to have something sticking in the throat). A new disease said to be widely prevalent in Brazil: its essential character is a difficulty of swallowing, especially fluids, which, in five or six years' time, produces death by starvation. Its pathology is not determined, and its effective treatment is not yet ascertained.

MALEFIC (L. *malus*, bad; *facio*, I make). A term applied by Mr. Simon to all the accidental putridities which, entering the system in any shape or way, settle and act on the intestinal mucous membrane.

MALFORMA'TION, (L. *mala*, bad; *forma*, form). Irregularity, or anomaly in the structure of parts.

MALIG'NANT (L. *malus*, evil). Serious in character; dangerous to life. Applied to certain constitutional diseases, whose local morbid manifestations have, besides other characteristics, a tendency to reappear after mechanical removal.

MALINGERY (Fr. *malingre*, ailing). Military impositions practised by soldiers. Applied now in Civil Medicine.

MALIS (Gr. wood nymph). A generic term used to signify the presence of parasitic animals on, in, and under the skin, and also the bites and stings of insects.

MALLEABIL'ITY (L. *malleus*, hammer). *The property of certain* metals, whereby they are capable of being extended by the blows of a hammer, or by pressure.

MALLEA'TION (same). The act of beating into a plate or leaf.

MALLENDERS (Ital. *mal*, ill; *andare*, to go). A scurfy eruption or dry scab, which attacks certain portions of the fore leg of the horse.—*Youat.*

MALLE'OLUS (L. dim. of *malleus*, mallet). The ancle; the two processes formed by projections from the inferior or tarsal extremities of the tibia and fibula.

MAL'LEUS (L. a mallet). The most external of the small bones of the ear.

MALPIGHI, ACINI OF. MALPIGHIAN BODIES. Small red bodies lying imbedded in the cortical substance of the kidney, and consisting of a convoluted vascular tuft projecting into a capsular dilatation of one of the uriniferous tubules.

MALPIGHIAN PYRAMIDS. The conical masses constituting the tubular portion of the kidney.

MALPRACTICE. Bad management, or treatment.

MALVA'CEOUS (L. *malva*, mallows). Of, or pertaining to, mallows.

MAMA-PIAN. An ill-looking ulcer, supposed in Africa to be the commencement of the Pian or Yaws.

MAMMAL (L. *mamma*, breast). An animal that suckles its young.

MAMMALIF'EROUS (L. *mammalia*, mammals; *fero*, I bear). In Geol., Containing mammiferous remains.

MAMMAL'OGY (L. *mamma*, breast; Gr. *logos*, speech). The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals.

MAM'MARY (L. *mamma*, breast). Pertaining to the breasts.

MAMMARY SARCOMA. A variety of encephaloid tumour, resembling in colour and texture the mammary gland.

MAMMELONATED (Fr. *mammelon*, nipple). Syn. of Mammillated.

MAMMIFER (L. *mamma*, breast; *fero*, I carry). Syn. of Mammal.

MAMMIF'EROUS (same). Having breasts for nourishing its young.

MAMMIFORM (L. *mamma*, breast; *forma*, form). Syn. of Mastoid.

MAM'MILLARY (L. *mammilla*, little teat). 1. Syn. of Mammary, and Mastoid. 2. In Miner., Composed of convex concretions.

MAM'MILLATED (same). Having small nipple-like projections on the surface; rounded like a teat.

MAMMITIS (L. *mamma*, breast; and Gr. *itis*). Syn. of Mastitis.

MANAKIN (Fr. *mannequin*, a layman). A figure for practising the application of bandages on; or one for practising operative midwifery upon.

MAN'DIBLE (L. *mando*, I grind with the teeth). In Entom., The outer and upper pair of jaws.

MANDUCA'TION (L. *manduco*, I chew). Syn. of Mastication.

MA'NIA (Gr. Madness). 1. Applied to all those forms of unsoundness of mind which are characterized by undue excitement of the faculties. 2. Insanity.

MA'NICATE (L. *manica*, a sleeve). In Bot., Applied when hairs are interwoven into a mass, that can be easily separated from the surface.

MANIPULATION (L. *manus*, hand). In Chem., The preparation of substances for experiment. In Pharm., The manual and mechanical operations of the laboratory; the preparation of drugs.

MANNIN, MANNITE. The immediate principle of Manna.

MANOM'ETER (Gr. *manos*, rare; *metron*, measure). An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air, or to measure the rarity of any gas.

MAN'OSCOPE (Gr. *manos*, rare; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Syn. of *Manometer*.

MANTLE. The external soft contractile skin of the Mollusca, which covers the viscera, and a great part of the body, like a cloak.

MANUBRIUM (L. handle). The upper bone or portion of the sternum.

MANYPLIES (? *many*; and L. *plico*, I fold). Syn. of Omasum.

MARASCHINO. An alcoholic liquor distilled at Zara, in Dalmatia, from the Macarska cherry.

MARASMUS (Gr. *marainō*, I dry up). Atrophy.

MARBORESCENT (Fr. *marbre*, marble). Resembling, or having the appearance of, marble.

MARCES'CENT (L. *marcesco*, I pine away). In Bot., When withered, not falling off.

MARCID ((L. *marceo*, I wither). Wasted away; lean; withered.

MARGARINE (Gr. *margaron*, pearl). One of the solid proximate principles of fat, said to exist alone (without stearine) in human fat.

MARGARITA'CEOUS (L. *margarita*, pearl). Like, or of the nature of, mother-of-pearl.

MARGARITIF'EROUS (L. *margarita*, pearl; *fero*, I bear). Producing pearls.

MARGINATE, MARGINATED (L. *margo*, margin). In Bot., Having a prominent margin.

MARIAN OPERATION (*Sanctus Marianus*, who wrote on it). The old median operation, or operation of the apparatus major, for lithotomy.

MARIG'ENOUS (L. *mare*, sea; *gigno*, I beget). Produced in or by the sea.

MAR'MALADE (Span. *melado*, like honey). Parts of vegetables boiled into a pultaceous consistence with sugar. Syn. of Confection.

MARMORA'CEOUS (L. *marmor*, marble). Pertaining to, or like, marble.

MARMORATE, MARMORATED (same). Covered or incrusted with marble.

MARMO'REAN (same). Pertaining to, or made of, marble.

MARROW (Ch. *mera*, to make fat). The soft fat contained in the hollow shaft of long bones, the cavities of the cancellated structure of these and other bones, and in the larger Haversian canals of bones.

MARROW, SPINAL. Syn. of Spinal Cord.

MARSH POISON. Syn. of Miasm.

MARSHALL HALL METHOD. The complimentary term for the Originator's new mode of inducing respiration. *V.* PRONE-RESPIRATION.

MARSUPIAL, MARSUPIATE (Gr. *marsupos*, a sack). In Zool., Having an abdominal pouch to contain and nourish the imperfect young, until they are fully developed, and to conceal them when fully developed.

MARSUPIUM (same). 1. The abdominal pouch of Marsupials. 2. A vascular plicated organ lodged in the posterior part of the vitreous humour, in the eye of the bird.

MARTIAL (L. *Mars*, iron). Syn. of Chalybeate.

MASCHALADENI'TIS (Gr. *maschalē*, arm-pit; *adēn*, gland; and *itis*). Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

MASKED. Disguised; not clearly developed. In Bot., Having two lips with the throat closed. Syn. of Personate.

MASS (Gr *massō*, I knead). The compound or lump from which pills are formed. In Nat. Phil., The sum of all the material particles of a body.

MASSE'TER (Gr. *masaomai*, I chew). A muscle situated at the posterior part of the cheek, to raise the lower jaw.

MASSING (Gr. *massō*, I knead). Syn. of Shampooing.

MASTALGIA (Gr. *mastos*, breast; *algos*, *grief*). Syn. of Mastodynia.

MASTICA'TION (Gr. *mastichaō*, I chew). The act of chewing solid food, bruising and comminuting it.

MAS'TICATORY (same). 1. Pertaining to mastication. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to a substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

MASTI'TIS (Gr. *mastos*, breast; and *itis*). Inflammation of the breast.

MASTODYN'IA (Gr. *mastos*, breast; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the breast.

MASTOID (Gr. *mastos*, teat; *eidos*, appearance). 1. Having the shape of a nipple. 2. Resembling breast-structure in appearance. 3. Pertaining to the mastoid process. 4. The diapophysis of a neural arch of a cranial vertebra of an archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

MASTOL'OGY (Gr. *mastos*, teat; *logos*, speech). That branch of Zoology which treats of the mammiferous animals.

MASTUPRA'TION, MASTURBA'TION (L. *manus*, hand; *stupro*, I ravish). Excitement of the genitals by manual titillation or friction.

MATE. *V.* MATTEE.

MATERIA MEDICA. That division of Medical Science which treats of the different substances, natural and artificial, employed in the practice of Medicine.

MATRASS (Fr. *matras*, vial). In Pharm., A glass, earthenware, or metal egg-shaped bottle with a long neck, used for the purposes of digestion, distillation, evaporation, &c.

MATRICULATE (L. *matricula*, roll or register). 1. To be admitted to the membership of a college or university, by enrolling, or having the name enrolled on the register of the institution. 2. One thus enrolled and admitted to membership.

MATRIX (L. womb). The place or substance in which anything is formed, produced, or embedded.

MATTEE. The leaves of the Ilex Paraguensis, used in infusion as tea by the people of South America.

MATTER (Ar. *madda*, to extend, to

excrete). 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies. 2. The substance of which all bodies are composed.

MATURATION (L. *maturo*, I ripen). 1. The process of suppurating perfectly. 2. The process of coming to maturity.

MATURATIVE (same). A remedy which promotes maturation. Conducing to perfect suppuration.

MATU'RITY (same). 1. State of perfection. 2. State of comparative development of fruits and seeds. 3. State of complete suppuration in an abscess.

MAW. Stomach of brutes. The craw or crop of fowls.

MAW-WORM. The Ascaris vermicularis, which occasionally visits the *maw* or stomach.

MAXILLARY (L. *maxilla*, jaw-bone). Pertaining to the jaw or jaw-bone.

MAXIL'LIFORM (L. *maxilla*, jaw-bone; *forma*, form). In the form of a cheek bone.

MAXILLIPED (L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pes*, foot). In Zool., The short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in crabs and other allied animals.

MAZODYNIA (Gr. *mazos*, breast; *odunē*, pain). Syn. of Mastodynia.

MAZOI'TIS (Gr. *mazos*, breast; and *itis*). Syn. of Mastitis.

MAZOL'OGY (Gr. *mazos*, breast; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MEASLE. The flesh-worm or Cysticercus Cellulosus, which is an imperfect condition of the tape-worm.

MEASLED. Affected with the measles.

MEASLES (Ger. *maser*, a spot). 1. *V.* RUBEOLA. 2. A disease of trees. 3. The disease produced *in the* flesh of swine by the presence of the Cysticercus Cellulosus.

M. False. Popular syn. of Roseola.

MEASLINGS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, *Measles.*

MEASLY. 1. Syn. of Morbillous. 2. Applied to pork which contains the parasite Cysticercus Cellulosus.

MECHANICAL (Gr. *mēchanē*, machine). Applied to substances which act by producing a change of place, of figure, &c, but which do not alter the constitution or identity of bodies.

MECHANICAL PHYSICIANS. Those who refer every function of the body to mechanical or mathematical principles.

MECHANICS, ANIMAL. The application of mechanics to the explanation of the solid frame-work of the animal body, and also of the different animal motions.

MECOM'ETER (Gr. *mēkos*, length; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the length of the body.

MECONIS'MUS (Gr. *mēkōn*, wild poppy). Poisoning by opium.

MECO'NIUM (same). 1. The greenish viscid fæces passed by the infant soon after birth. 2. The inspissated juice of the poppy, which has the virtues of opium in a feeble degree.

MECONOLOGIA (Gr. *mēkōn*, wild poppy; *logos*, speech). A treatise on Opium.

MEDIAN (L. *medius*, middle). Situated in the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. An imaginary line which is supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts.

MEDIASTINITIS. Syn. of Mesodmitis.

MEDIASTI'NUM (L. *medius*, middle; *sto*, I stand). The partition or space in the thorax formed by the approximation of the two pleuræ.

MEDICABLE (L. *medico*, I cure). That may be cured.

MED'ICAL (same). Pertaining to Medicine, or to medicines.

MED'ICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Syn. of Forensic Medicine.

MED'ICAMENT (L. medico, I cure).

Any substance given in order to cure or allay morbid action.

MEDICA'TION (same). The change effected in the body by the operation of medicines. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances. Treatment by medicine.

MEDICINABLE, MEDIC''INAL (same). 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease. 2. Pertaining to medicine.

MEDICINE (same). 1. The science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease. 2. Syn. of Medicament.

M. *Legal*. Syn. of Forensic Medicine.

M. *State*. The science and art of Medicine brought to bear on State objects.

MED'ULLAR, MEDULLARY (L. *medulla*, marrow). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow or pith.

MEDULLARY SYSTEM. The marrow of bones and its membranes. —*Bichat*.

MEDUL'LITIS (L. *medulla*, marrow; and *itis*). Inflammation of the marrow of bones.

MEG'ACOSM (Gr. *megas*, great; *kosmos*, world). Syn. of Macrocosm.

MEGALANTHROPOGEN'ESIS (Gr. *megas*, great; *anthrōpos*, man; *gennaō*, I beget). The supposed art of procreating great men, men of mind, men of genius, by uniting talented men to clever women.—*Robert*.

MEGALOMELIA (Gr. *megas*, great; *melos*, limb). A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

MEGRIM (corrupted from Hemicrania, *q. v.*). A neuralgic pain in the side of the head; periodical headache confined to one side of the head.

MEIBO'MIAN GLANDS. Certain sebaceous *follicles* embedded in *vertical grooves* at the back of the *tarsal cartilages*.

MEITY. The idea of self; self-consciousness.

MELÆ'NA (Gr. *melas*, black). Black alvine evacuations like tar, or black paint.

MELANÆMIA (Gr. *melas*, black; *aima*, blood). Syn. of Venosity.

MELANAGOGUE (Gr. *melas*, black; *agō*, I lead). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine supposed to be capable of expelling black bile.

MELANCHOLY (Gr. *melas*, black; *cholē*, bile). Mental dejection associated generally with mental alienation on a single object or train of ideas.

MELAN'IC (Gr. *melas*, black). Of, or pertaining to, Melanosis; black.

MELANISMUS (same). The change of coloration of the skin produced by the presence of an increased quantity of pigment, of a deeper hue than natural.—*St. Hilaire*.

MELANIT'IC (same). Pertaining to Melanite or a black variety of garnet.

MELANOID (Gr. *melas*, black; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, melanosis; of a melanic appearance.

MELANO'MA (Gr. *melas*, black; *ōmion*, projection). 1. Any black discoloration or product.—*Carswell*. 2. Syn. of Melanosis.

MELANOPATHIA (Gr. *melas*, black; *pathos*, affection). A cutaneous disease consisting in a patchy augmentation of black pigment.

MELANOPNEUMON (Gr. *melas*, black; *pneumōn*, lungs). Melanosis of the lungs.

MELANOSE (Gr. *melas*, black). Black.

MELANO'SIS (Gr. *melas*, black; *nosos*, disease). A disease consisting in the deposition of a more or less black morbid product, unorganized, varying in form, consistence, and size, in different parts of the body.

MELANURIN (Gr. *melas*, black; *ouron*, urine). A black pigment occasionally met with in the urine.

MELASMA (Gr. *melas*, black). A cutaneous disease, consisting o

one or more broad, irregular-shaped, scarcely-raised, patches of a very dark colour.

MELASMA ADDISONII. *V.* ADDISON, DISEASE OF.

MELICE'RIS (Gr. *meli*, honey; *kēros*, wax). An encysted tumour whose contents resemble honey and wax.

MELITÆ'MIA (Gr. *meli*, honey; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood in which it contains an abnormal quantity of sugar.

MELITAGRA (Gr. *meli*, honey; *agra*, seizure). A name given to a variety of Impetigo, from the resemblance of its yellowish and brownish-yellow thick crusts to dried honey.

MELI'TIS (Gr. *mēla*, cheeks; and *itis*). Inflammation of the cheeks.

MELITURIA (Gr. *meli*, honey; *ouron*, urine). Diabetic or saccharine urine.

MELLIFEROUS (L. *mel*, honey; *fero*, I bear). Producing or bearing honey.

MELLIFICA'TION (L. *mel*, honey; *facio*, I make). The making or production of honey.

MELLIG'ENOUS (Gr. *meli*, honey; *gennaō*, I beget). Having the qualities of honey.

MELLIT'IC (Gr. *meli*, honey; *lithos*, stone). Pertaining to Mellite or honey stone.

MELOÆ'MIA (Gr. *melas*, black; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood characterized by its non-coagulability, black colour, and septic properties.

MELOM'ELES (Gr. *melos*, limb; *meleos*, ineffectual). A monster with supernumerary limbs.

MELOPLAS'TIC (Gr. *mēlon*, cheek; *plassō*, I form). Applied to the operation for restoring the lost part of a cheek.

MELOSALGIA (Gr. *melos*, limb; *algos*, *grief*). A pain felt on pressure in the popliteal region, or on the sides of the thigh, a little above the knee, said to be the more reliable one amongst the earlier signs of phthisis, and a constant accompaniment of the malady in its progress.—*M. Beau.*

MELYALGIA (same). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the limbs.

MEMBRANE. Certain thin expanded parts, of various texture and properties, both in animals and vegetables.

M. *False*. Certain membranous productions the result of the organization of fibrine exuded upon free surfaces.

MEMBRANES, THE. The membranes which immediately envelope the unborn fœtus.

MEM'BRANIFORM (L. *membrana*, membrane; *forma*, form). Of the form of, or resembling, a membrane.

MEMBRANOL'OGY (L. *membrana*, membrane; Gr. *logos*, speech). The science of the membranes.

MEM'BRANULE (L. dim. of *membrana*, membrane). A little membrane.

MEM'ORY (L. *memini*, to remember). The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of, and recalls, past events or ideas.

MENAGOGUE (Gr. *mēnes*, menstrual discharge; *agō*, I lead). Syn. of Emmenagogue.

MENINGE'AL (Gr. *mēnigx*, membrane of the brain). Pertaining to the membranes of the brain.

MENINGI'NA (same). The conjoint membrane formed by the union of the pia mater with the visceral layer of the arachnoid.—*Chaussier.*

MENINGINITIS (*Meningina*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Meningina.

MENINGI'TIS (Gr. *mēnigx*, membrane of the brain; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

MENINGO-CEPHALI'TIS (Gr. *mēnigx*, membrane; *kephalē*, head; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membranes and substance of the brain.

MENINGO-GASTRIC (Gr. *mēnigx*, membrane; *gastēr*, stomach). Ori-

ginating in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

MENINGOGASTRITIS (same; and *itis*). Gastric fever.

MENINGOSIS (Gr. *mēnigx*, membrane). The union of bones by means of membrane.

MENISCUS (Gr. *mēniscos*, crescent). A lamina of fibro-cartilage, free on both surfaces, placed in the cavity of diarthrodial joints between the articular surfaces of the bones.

MENORRHAG"IA (Gr. *mēnes*, menstrual discharge; *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). Profuse menstruation; excessive or extraordinary discharge of the menses.

MENSES (L. *mensis*, month). The periodical (most usually monthly) discharge of blood from the uterus.

MENSTRUAL (same). Monthly; happening once a month. Syn. of Catamenial.

MENSTRUANT (same). Subject to the menses or monthly flowings.

MENSTRUA'TION (same). The periodical flow of the menses.

MEN'STRUOUS (same). Having, or pertaining to, the monthly discharge of the menses.

MENSTRUUM (same, from some ancient notion respecting the influence of the moon on dissolvents). Any fluid, or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid.

MENSURA'TION (L. *mēnsura*, measure). The act or process of taking the dimensions of the thoracic and other cavities.

MENTAGRA (L. *mentum*, chin; *æger*, diseased). Sycosis of the chin.

MENTAGRAPHYTE (same; and Gr. *phuton*, plant). 1. A cryptogamous plant supposed to be the cause of Mentagra.—*Gruby*. 2. Syn. of Mentagra.—*Gruby*.

MENTAL (L. *mens*, mind). 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. (L. *mentum*, chin). Pertaining to the chin.

MENTICULT'URAL (L. *mens*, mind; *cultura*, culture). Cultivating the mind.

MENTIGO (L. mentum, chin). A *pustular eruption*, called also the pock, occurring about the mouth and lips of sheep.

MEPHIT'IC (L. *mephitis*, a stink). Offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life

MEPHIT'ISM (same). Any noxious exhalation.

MERCU'RIAL (L. *mercurius*, mercury). Containing, or pertaining to, mercury; a preparation of mercury.

MERCURIAL ERETHISM. The peculiar state of the constitution, consisting in a tendency to palsy of the heart, produced by the poisonous action of mercury.

MERCU'RIALIST (L. *mercurius*, mercury). One extremely addicted to prescribing mercury.

MERCURIALIZA'TION (same). The condition of being affected by mercury.

MERCURIFICA'TION (L. *mercurius*, mercury; *facio*, I make). In Chem., 1. The process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.

MERCURIO-SYPHILITIC. Partly the effect of mercury, and partly the effect of syphilis.

ME'RICARP (Gr. *meros*, part; *karpos*, fruit). The half or separated carpels of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants.

MERIDIONAL ZONE. The region on the inner surface of the womb comprised between the two polar circles. It is the seat of lateral attachment of the placenta.—*Barnes*.

MEROCE'LE (Gr. *mēros*, thigh; *kēlē*, rupture). Femoral hernia.

MEROL'OGY (Gr. *meros*, part; *logos*, speech). The branch of Anatomy which treats of the elementary constituents of the tissues, and fluids of the system.—*Robin and Verdeil*.

MERORGANIZA'TION (Gr. meros, part; organon, organ). Partial organization; organization in part;

a modification of the general principles of organization.

MESENCEPHALON (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *egkephalos*, brain). One of the four primary divisions of the brain of Fishes, comprising the third ventricle, with its upper and lower prolongations, and the superimposed optic lobes.—*Owen.*

MESENTERI'TIS (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Mesentery.

MES'ENTERY (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, intestine). 1. The large duplicature of the peritoneum, which suspends or sustains the small intestines *in situ*. 2. Other duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain other portions of the intestine in their proper positions.

MESERA'IC (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *araia*, intestines). Pertaining to the mesentery.

MESIAL (Gr. *mesos*, middle). Pertaining to the middle.

MESIAL PLANE. An imaginary plane dividing the body into right and left halves.

MESMERISM (*Mesmer*, the promulgator of animal magnetism). Syn. of Animal Magnetism.

MESMERIZA'TION (same). The act of mesmerizing; the condition of being mesmerized.

MESMERO-PHRENOLOGY. Syn. of Phreno-magnetism.

MESOARIUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *ōarion*, small egg). A special muscular membrane, which, in all classes of vertebrata, and especially in all mammifera, embraces the oviduct and ovary, and effects their adaptation to each other.—*M. Charles Ronget.*

MESO-BREGMATE (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *bregma*, crown of the head). Applied to the Caucasian variety of skull, or that which is of the medium width between the parietal bones.—*Prichard.*

MESOCÆCUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *and cæcum*). A duplicature of *peritoneum by* which, in some *cases, the* cæcum is suspended.

ME'SOCARP (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., The intermediate layer of the pericarp or coat of the fruit.

MESO-CEPHALE (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *kephalē*, head). That portion of the brain, of which the pons Varolii constitutes the inferior surface, in union with the cerebrum above, the medulla oblongata below, and the cerebellum behind.—*Chaussier.*

MESO-CHON'DRIAC (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *chondros*, cartilage). Situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.—*Boerhaave.*

MESOCOLON (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *kōlon*, colon). A duplicature of the peritoneum which is sometimes found behind the colon.

MESODMI'TIS (Gr. *mesodmē*, the mediastinum, or cross-beam; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOEPIDID'YMIS (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *epi*, upon; *didumos*, testicle). A duplicature of the tunica vaginalis which passes from the epididymis to the body of the testis.

MESOGASTRIC (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *gastēr*, stomach). The membrane which, in certain of the invertebrata, forms the medium of attachment of the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.—*Owen.*

MESOLO'BAR (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *lobos*, lobe). Pertaining to the Corpus callosum.

MESOMETRIUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *mētra*, womb). Syn. of Mesoarium.

MESONEPHRON (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney). A duplicature of peritoneum which has, in very rare instances, been observed to connect the kidney with the posterior part of the belly.

MESONOTUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *nōtos*, back). The dorsal half ring which covers the middle segment of the thorax of Insects.

MESOPHLŒUM (Gr. mesos, middle; phloios, bark of tree). In

Bot., The cellular envelope, or middle layer of the bark.

MESOPHYL'LUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., The parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

MESOR'CHIUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *orchis*, testicle). A duplicature of the peritoneum by which the testicle is supported when it escapes into the scrotum.—*Seiler.*

MESO-RECTUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; and L. *rectum*). A duplicature of the peritoneum, which connects the posterior part of the rectum with the sacrum.

MES'OSPERM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sperma*, seed). In Bot.. The second membrane from the surface in a seed.

MESOSTERNUM (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, breast). The ventral or sternal arc, which covers the middle segment of the thorax of Insects.

MESOTHO'RAX (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *thōrax*, trunk). The intermediate of the three segments which form the thorax in Insects.

MESOT'ICA (Gr. *mesos*, middle). Diseases affecting the parenchyma of organs.—*Good.*

MESOTYMPANIC (Gr. *mesos*, middle; *tumpanon*, drum). The hindmost of the two middle pieces of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra, in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

METABOLEL'OGY (Gr. *metabolē*, change; *logos*, speech). A description of the changes which occur during a disease.

METABOL'IC (Gr. *metabolē*, change). Pertaining to change or transformation.

METACARPUS (Gr. *meta*, with; *karpos*, wrist). That part of the hand situated between the wrist and the fingers.

METACONDYLE (Gr. *meta*, with; *kondulos*, a swelling). The ungual phalanx of a finger.

METAGEN'ESIS (Gr. *meta*, during; *gennēsis*, generation). The changes of form, which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals.—*Owen.*

METAL'LIC (Gr. *metallon*, metal). Pertaining to, consisting of, partaking of the nature of, or like a metal or metals.

METALLIC VOICE or TINKLING. A stethoscopic sound heard sometimes in pneumothorax. It resembles the sound occasioned by dropping a pin's head into a glass vase, or into a metal basin; or the distant tinkling of a sheep-bell.

METAL'LICAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Metallic.

METALLIF'EROUS (Gr. *metallon*, metal; *pherō*, I bear). Producing metals.

METAL'LIFORM (L. *metallum*, metal; *forma*, form). Syn. of Metalloid.

MET'ALLINE (Gr. *metallon*, metal). Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, metal.

METALLIZA'TION (same). The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

METALLOG'RAPHY (Gr. *metallon*, metal; *graphō*, I write). An account of, or a treatise on, metals or metallic substances.

MET'ALLOID, METALLOID'AL (Gr. *metallon*, metal; *eidos*, appearance). Having the form or appearance of a metal.

MET'ALLURGY (Gr. *metallon*, metal; *ergon*, work). The art of working metals and separating them from their ores.

METAME'RIC (Gr. *meta*, change; *meros*, part). In Chem., Applied to compounds in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but are considered to be arranged in a different way.

METAMORPHOP'SIA (Gr. meta-

morphoō, I transform; *opsis*, sight). A defect of vision in which floating spots of varied forms are seen only by the patient himself.

METAMORPHOSIS (Gr. *meta*, during; *morphōsis*, formation). 1. The changes of form undergone by one and the same individual.—*Owen*. 2. That chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds.—*Liebig*.

METAPHOS'PHATES. Applied to the hydrates of phosphoric acid, to mark the cause of the retention of peculiar properties by their acid, when free and in solution; namely, that it was not then simply phosphoric acid, but phosphoric acid *together with water*.—*Graham*.

METAPHYS'ICS (Gr. *meta*, after; *phusis*, nature). The science which treats of objects inaccessible to the senses.

METAPO'PHYSIS (Gr. *meta*, between; *apophusis*, a process). An exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

METAPH'YSIS (Gr. *metaphuomai*, I am transformed). Syn. of Metamorphosis.

METAS'TASIS (Gr. transposition). A change in the seat of a disease. Syn. of Metarrhœa.

METATARSUS (Gr. *meta*, with; *tarsos*, sole of the foot). That part of the foot situated between the tarsus and toes.

METATH'ESIS (Gr. *meta*, over; *tithēmi*, I place). A change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

METATHO'RAX (Gr. *meta*, after; *thōrax*, *trunk*). The hindmost of the three segments which form the thorax of an Insect.

METATROPHY (Gr. *meta*, change; *trephō*, I nourish). The phenomena of changed nutrition in ordinary acute or chronic inflammation.—*Habershon*.

ME'TEOR (Gr. *meteōros*, floating in the air). A phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature, which has its origin in the atmosphere.

METEORISM (same). Syn. of Tympanites; and of Sublimation.

METEOROLITES (Gr. *meteōros*, floating in the air; *lithos*, stone). Meteoric stones.

METEOROL'OGY (Gr. *meteōros*, floating in the air; *logos*, speech). The science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere.

METHÆ'MATA (Gr. *meta*, change; *aima*, blood). 'The capillary system of blood-vessels.—*Marshall Hall*.

METHEXIA (Gr. *methē*, drunkenness; *exis*, habit). The confirmed habit of intoxication.

METHEXIPHRENESIA (Gr. *methē*, drunkenness; *exis*, habit; *phrenitis*, delirium). Syn. of Delirium tremens.

METHEXOMANIA (Gr. *methē*, drunkenness; *exis*, habit; *mania*, madness). Mania, the result of habitual intoxication.

METHIA (Gr. *methē*, drunkenness). The actual fit of intoxication.

METHILEPSIA (Gr. *methē*, drunkenness; *lēpsis*, seizure). The proneness to a repetition of intoxication.

METHOD BY INGESTION. The employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

METH'ODISTS (Gr. *meta*, with; *odos*, way). A sect of physicians existing towards the end of the first century, and who taught that every disease was dependent on contraction or relaxation.

METHODOL'OGY (Gr. *methodos*, method; logos, speech). The application of method to the study of Science.

METHOMA'NIA (Gr. *methu*, wine; *mania*, madness). An irresistible longing for intoxicating liquors.

METHYSTICS (Gr *methu*, wine). Substances employed for the purpose of exhilaration and inebriation.

METOPOS'COPY (Gr. *metōpon*, forehead; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). The art of discovering the character or disposition of men by the traits of their forehead or face.

METRAL'GIA (Gr *mētra*, womb; *algos*, grief). Pain in the womb.

METRI'TIS (Gr. *mētra*, womb; and *itis*). Inflammation of the womb.

METRO-PERITONITIS (Gr. *mētra*, womb; and *peritonitis*). Inflammation of the peritoneal coats of the womb; uterine peritonitis.

METROPHLEBI'TIS (Gr. *mētra*, womb; *phleps*, vein; and *itis*). Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

METRORRHAG''IA (Gr. *mētra*, womb; *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). An excessive effusion of blood from the inner surface of the womb.

METRORRHŒA (Gr. *mētra*, womb; *reō*, I flow). A discharge of fluid from the womb.

MET'ROSCOPE (Gr. *mētra*, womb; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument introduced into the vagina, and applied against the neck of the womb in pregnancy, for the purpose of listening to the sounds of the fœtal heart.—*Nauche.*

METROTOME (Gr. *mētra*, womb; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Hysterotome.

METROTOMIA (same). Syn. of Cæsarian Section.

MIASM, MIASMA (Gr. *miainō*, I defile). The effluvium or emanation from any bodies, which may exert a noxious influence on those who are exposed to its action. Syn. of Contagion.

MICA'CEOUS (L. *mico*, I glitter). Pertaining to, resembling, containing, or partaking of the properties of, *mica*; *glittering*; shining.

MI'CROCOSM (Gr. *mikros*, small; *kosmos*, universe). Man, who is supposed to be an epitome of the Universe or great world.

MICROCOSMETOR (Gr. *mikros*, small; *kosmētōr*, regulator). The vital principle.

MICROCOS'MIC SALT. A compound of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from urine.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *mikros*, small; *kosmos*, universe; *graphō*, I write). The description of man as a little world. Human physiology.

MICROCOUST'IC (Gr. *mikros*, little; *akouō*, I hear). An instrument to augment small sounds and assist in hearing.

MICRODOSIC (Gr. *mikros*, small; *dosis*, donation). Applied to the practice, or to those who are in the habit, of exhibiting homœopathic doses of drugs.

MICROG'RAPHY (Gr. *mikros*, small; *graphō*, I write). The description of microscopic objects.

MICROL'OGY (Gr. *mikros*, small; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the microscope, and the results of microscopy. Syn. of Microscopy.

MICROM'ELUS (Gr. *mikros*, small; *melos*, member). A monster who has imperfectly developed limbs.

MICROMETER (Gr. *mikros*, small; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring objects under the microscope.

MICROPHON'ICS (Gr. *mikros*, small; *phōnē*, sound). The science of augmenting small sounds.

MICROPHTHALMIC (Gr. *mikros*, small; *ophthalmos*, eye). Having or pertaining to, small or imperfectly developed eyes.

MICROPROSO'PUS (Gr. *mikros*, small; *prosōpon*, face). A monster having part of the face absent.

MI'CROPYLE (Gr. *mikros*, small; *pulē*, pass). In Bot., The opening corresponding to the apex of the nucleus of the ovule.

MI'CROSCOPE (Gr. *mikros*, small; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An optical

instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors which magnify objects.

MI'CROSCOPY (same). Observation by, or the use of, the microscope.

MICROTOME (Gr. *mikros*, small; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for making thin sections of objects for the microscope.

MICTURIT''ION (L. *micturio*, I make water). The act of passing urine.

MID-FRONTAL. The neural spine of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

MID'RIB. In Bot., A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

MIDRIFF (Sax. *mid*; and *rife*, the belly). Syn. of Diaphragm.

MIDWIFE (*mid*, with; *wif*, woman). A female who practises obstetrics.

MIDWIFERY (same). Syn. of Obstetrics.

MIGRA'TION (L. *migro*, I wander). In Zool., The transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. A disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm or straw.

MIL'IARY (L. *milium*, millet). Resembling, or accompanied with an eruption resembling, millet seeds. In Bot., Granulated; resembling many seeds.

MILK ABSCESS. An abscess of the breast following phlegmonous inflammation of the organ in a childbed female.

MILK FEVER. The febrile disturbance which sometimes precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in childbed females.

MILK GLOBULES. Certain particles, consisting of oily matter, surrounded by a delicate pellicle, contained in milk.

MILK KNOT. The knots sometimes found in the breast after inflammation of the organ, or after suppression of the secretion.

MILK LEG. Popular syn. of Phlegmasia Dolens.

MILK SCALL. Popular syn. of Porrigo Larvalis.

MILK SICKNESS. An endemic disease, consisting of the symptoms of poisoning by the narcotico-irritants, affecting both man and cattle in the States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. In cattle it is characterized by rigors.

MILK SPOTS. Popular syn. of a variety of Strophulus.

MILK, SUGAR OF. A substance obtained from whey by evaporation.

MILK TEETH. The teeth of the first dentition.

MILT-LIKE. Resembling the milt or soft roe of a fish—being soft, pale, and almost bloodless.

MINERALIZA'TION (Low L. *minera*, a matrix or vein of metals). 1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another. 2. The process of converting into a mineral. 3. The act of impregnating with a mineral.

MINERAL'OGY (low L. *minera*, a matrix or vein of metal; Gr. *logos*, speech). The science which treats of all inorganic substances in the earth, or on its surface.

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, chiefly observed in those miners who lean much on the elbow in working in low-roofed mines.

MIN'IM (L. *minimum*, the least). The sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

MINIME'TER (L. *minimum*, the least; Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring minims, in which fluid is drawn by a piston through the open point of a graduated conical glass tube.—*Alsop.*

MINIM-GLASS, MINIM MEASURE. A measure for the divisions of a fluidrachm.

MI'OCENE (Gr. *meiōn*, less; *kainos*,

and filled with an atheromatous matter.

MOLYBDE'NOUS, MOLYB'DOUS, (Gr. *molibdaina*, mass of lead). Pertaining to, or obtained from, the metal molybdena.

MOMENT'UM (L. *moveo*, I move). In Nat. Phil., The quantity of motion in a living body; the product of the numbers which represent the quantity of matter and the velocity of a body.

MONAD (Gr. *monas*, unity). 1. An ultimate atom or unit. 2. The smallest of all visible animalcules. 3. A primary cell or germ.

MONADELPH'IAN, MONADELPH'OUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *adelphos*, brother). In Bot., Having all the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONADIARY (Gr. *monas*, unity; *deō*, I gird). The common envelope of many organically associated monads.

MONADOL'OGY (Gr. *monas*, unity; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or science of ultimate atoms or monads.

MONAN'DRIAN, MONAN'DROUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *anēr*, male). In Bot, Having only one stamen.

MONGO'LIAN (*Mongolia*, the country of the Mongols). Applied to that variety of the human species spread over a great part of the North of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c.

MONIL'IFORM (L. *monilla*, necklace; *forma*, form). Having the shape or appearance of a necklace or string of beads.

MONISM (Gr. *monas*, unity). The doctrine which asserts the identity of matter and mind.

MONOBASIC (Gr. *monos*, one; *basis*, base). In Chem., Containing one equivalent of base to one of acid.

*MON*OBLEP'SIS (Gr. *monos*, alone; *blepsis*, *sight*). A condition of *vision, in which* the sense is *perfect, distinct*, and unconfused only *when either* eye *is* used singly.

MONOCARDIAN (Gr. *monos*, one; *kardia*, heart). In Comp. Anat., Having a single heart.

MONOCAR'PÆ (Gr. *monos*, alone; *karpos*, produce). A division of skin diseases, which includes Strophulus, Psydracia, and Ecthyma.—*Fuchs.*

MONOCARPOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *karpos*, fruit). In Nat. Hist., Perishing when it has once borne fruit. In Bot., Bearing a single fruit.

MONOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *kephalē*, head). A double monster having but a single head.

MONOCHLAMYD'EOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *chlamus*, mantle). In Bot., Having a single covering or perianth, *i.e.*, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx.

MONOCHROMAT'IC (Gr. *monos*, one; *chrōma*, colour). Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.

MONOC'LINATE (Gr. *monos*, one; *klinō*, I incline). In Crystall., Having one of the axes obliquely inclined.

MONOC'LINOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *klinē*, bed). In Bot., Having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MONOCOTYLE'DONOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *kotulēdōn*, hollow). In Bot., Having only one seed-leaf, or cotyledon.

MONOCRA'NUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *kranon*, skull). A monster with one cranium, but having a face partly double.—*Gurlt.*

MONOC'ULAR, MONOC'ULOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; L. *oculus*, eye). Having one eye only.

MONODAC'TYLOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *daktulos*, finger). Having one finger or toe only.

MONŒ'CIAN, MONŒ'CIOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *oikos*, house). In Nat. Hist., Having both male and female structures in one organism.

MON'OGAM (Gr. *monos*, one; *gomos*, wedding). In Bot., A plant

that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

MONOGASTRIC (Gr. *monos*, one; *gastēr*, stomach). Having but one stomach.

MONOGENY (Gr. *monos*, alone; *gennaō*, I beget). The kind of reproduction which requires but one parent.

MONOGYN'IAN (Gr. *monos*, one; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having one pistil or stigma only in a flower.

MONO-IDEISM (Gr. *monos*, one; *idea*, abstract notion). That artificially induced condition in which the acts of the mind, sensation, and motion, may be completely governed by means of suggestive ideas—the individual being conscious.—*Braid.*

MONOMANIA (Gr. *monos*, one; *mania*, madness). Mental alienation on a single subject or train of ideas.

MONOMET'RIC (Gr. *monos*, one; *metron*, measure). In Crystall., Having the axes equal or of one kind.

MONOMORPH'OUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *morphē*, form). In Entom., Syn. of Homomorphous.

MONOM'PHALUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *omphalos*, navel). A double monster having a common navel.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

MONOMYARY (Gr. *monos*, one; *mus*, muscle). In Conchol., Closed by one adductor muscle.

MONOOU'SIAN, MONOOU'SIOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *ousia*, property). Having identically the same nature or essence.

MONOP'ATHY (Gr. *monos*, one; *pathos*, affection). A condition in which one organ or function is disordered.

MONOPET'ALOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Syn. of Gamopetalous.

MONOPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having *one leaf only*, or formed of *one leaf.*

MONOPLAS'TIC (Gr. *monos*, one; *plassō*, I form). Having one form; retaining the primary form.

MONOSEP'ALOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; and *sepal*). In Bot., Syn. of Gamosepalous.

MONOSO'MIAN (Gr. *monos*, one; *sōma*, body). A double monster, which apparently had, in the first instance, but one body.

MONOSPERM'OUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having one seed only.

MONOSTA'CHOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *stachus*, spike). In Bot., Having one spike.

MONOTHA'LAMOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *thalamos*, chamber). In Conchol., Formed of, or forming, a single chamber or cavity.

MONOT'OMOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

MONOTREM'ATOUS (Gr. *monos*, one; *trēma*, orifice). In Zool., Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements.

MONS VEN'ERIS (Mount of Venus). The more or less elevated part in front of the female pubic symphysis, which is covered with hair.

MONSOON'. A certain modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade winds, which takes place in the Arabian and Indian Seas.

MONSTER (L. *monstro*, I show). Any organized being whose formation in whole, or in part, deviates in some remarkable way from the usual formation of its kind.

MONSTRIF'EROUS (L. *monstrum*, monster; *fero*, I bear). Producing monsters.

MONSTROSITY, MONSTROUSNESS (L. *monstrum*, monster). The condition or state of being a monster.

MONTHLY COURSES. Popular syn. of Catamenia.

MONTIC'ULATE (L. dim. of mons,

mountain). Having little projections or hills.

MONTIG'ENOUS (L. *mons*, mountain; *gigno*, I beget). Produced on a mountain.

MOON'STRUCK. Affected by the influence of the moon.

MORBID (L. *morbus*, disease). Diseased; pertaining to disease.

MORBIF'IC, MORBIF'ICAL (L. *morbus*, disease; *facio*, I make). Causing, or producing, disease.

MORBILITY (L. *morbus*, disease) Syn. of Disease.

MORBILLI (L. dim. of *morbus*, disease). Syn. of Rubeola.

MORBOSE (L. *morbus*, disease). Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.

MORBULENT (same). Sickly.

MOR'DANT (L. *mordeo*, I bite). 1. That which enables vegetable matter or tissue to receive dyes or colouring matter, and to retain them. 2. The adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere to surfaces of wood, and metal in gilding.

MOR'DICANT (same). Acrid; pungent.

MORGAGNI, HUMOUR OF. The small quantity of slightly viscid fluid, which occasionally intervenes between the lens and its capsule.

MO'RIBUND (L. *moribundus*, dying). Applied adj. and subs. to a person in a dying state.

MORIOPLAS'TICE (Gr. *morion*, part; *plassō*, I form). The restoration of lost parts by the transplantation of a portion of integument from a distant part of the body.

MORPHIO'METRY (*Morphia*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). The process of estimating the quantity of morphia in opium.

MORPHŒA (Gr. *morphē*, form) A cutaneous disease (supposed to be the existing trace of the old leprosy) presenting itself as a spot upon or in the skin, of irregular form, and either white, or of a dark brownish or blackish hue.

MORPHOL'OGY (Gr. *morphē*, form; *logos*, speech). 1. In Bot, That department or division of the science which treats of the metamorphoses of organs: each organ being taken as the repetition of a leaf, which is assumed to be the primitive type. 2. In Comp. Anat., The doctrine of the modification of forms, which the same organ undergoes in the same or in different organisms. 3. Syn. of Anatomy.

MORPHOL'YSIS (Gr. *morphē*, form; *luō*, I destroy). The destruction of organization.

MORPHON'OMY (Gr. *morphē*, form; *nomos*, law). The laws, or the science which teaches the laws, of organic formation.

MORPHOT'OMY (Gr. *morphē*, form; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Histology.

MORTAR (L. *mortarium*). A vessel usually in form of an inverted bell, and constructed of various materials, in which different solid substances may be either reduced to fragments, or pulverized by beating or triturating with a pestle; or in which certain mixtures or solutions may be made.

MORTIF'EROUS (L. *mors*, death; *fero*, I bear). Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MORTIFICA'TION (L. *mors*, death; *facio*, I make). The loss of vitality in some part of a living animal.

MOSCHARDI'NA (Gr. *moschos*, musk). A lozenge composed of musk, ambergris, and other aromatics.

MOSCHELÆ'ON (Gr. *moschos*, musk; *elaion*, olive oil). A compound oil containing musk and other aromatics.

MOTHER'S MARKS or SPOTS. Popular syn. of Nævus.

MOTIF'IC (L. *motus*, motion; *facio*, I make). Producing motion.

MOTIL'ITY (L. *moveo*, I move). Faculty of moving; motor power; contractility.

MOTION (same). The act or process of undergoing a change of position in space.

M. *Ciliary*. The remarkable wavy movement exhibited by microscopic cilia during life, and for a certain period after death.

M. *Involuntary*. Movements in the animal body which are executed without volition.

M. *Molecular*. A term applied to certain movements occurring in the interior of the body, on account of the minuteness of the particles concerned in them.

M. *Voluntary*. Movements executed under the influence of the brain.

MOTORPATHY (L. *motio*, motion; Gr. *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Kinesipathy.

MOTTLED (W. *ysmotiaw*, to spot). In Bot., Marked with blotches of colour of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.

MOULTING (W. *moel*, bald). Casting or shedding a natural covering.

MOUSE-SIGHT. Syn. of Myopia.

MOUTH (Gr. *muthos*, speech). 1. The cavity situate between the jaws. 2. The open extremity of vessels or other canals.

MOVEMENT CURE. Syn. of Kinesipathy.

MOXA. 1. A small cone formed of the fine fibres of the Artemisia Chinensis, or of some other porous vegetable substance, which is sometimes employed as an actual cautery, by being placed on the skin, and then set fire to. 2. Any substance, which by gradual combustion on or near the skin, is used as a counter-irritant.

MOXIBUS'TION (*Moxa*; and L. *uro*, I burn). Cauterization by means of Moxa.

MUCIF'EROUS (L. *mucus*, snivel; *fero*, I carry). Bearing or containing mucus.

MUCIFIC (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Blennogenous.

MU'CIFORM (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; *forma*, form). Resembling mucus in character or appearance.

MU'CILAGE (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion). 1. One of the proximate principles of vegetables. 2. A solution of gummy matter of any kind in water. 3. Syn. of the liquid constituent of the blood; and of Synovia.

MUCIN. 1. The albuminoid constituent of mucus. 2. Syn. of Mucus.

MUCIP'AROUS (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; *pario*, I produce). Producing, or secreting, mucus.

MUCI'TIS (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

MUCOCARNEOUS (L. *mucus*, mucus; *caro*, flesh). Partly mucous and partly fleshy.

MUCOCE'LE (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; Gr. *kêlê*, swelling). An enlargement or protrusion of the lachrymal sac. Dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

MUCO-CUTANEOUS PAPULES. A term applied by Mr. de Meric to condylomata, on account of the character of surface from which they spring.

MUCO-ENTERITIS (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; Gr. *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestine.

MUCOID (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or like, mucus.

MUCO-PURIFORM (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; *pus*, matter; *forma*, form). Syn. of Mucopurulent.

MUCO-PU'RULENT (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion; *pus*, matter). Having the character or appearance of mucus and pus.

MUCOR-LIKE. Resembling mucus.

MUCOSIN. Syn. of Mucin.

MUCOS'ITY (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion). A fluid, which resembles, or contains a certain quantity of, mucus.

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE. Partaking

king of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MU'CRONATE, MU'CRONATED (L. *mucro*, sharp point). In Bot., Sharp-pointed; narrowed to, or terminating in, a point.

MUCRONE (same). In Bot., A small, sharp point.

MUCRONULATE, MUCRONULATED (L. dim. of *mucro*, sharp point). In Bot., Having a little hard, sharp point.

MUCULENT (L. *mucus*, nasal secretion). Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous.

MUCUS. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membranes.

MUD-BATHING. The practice of plunging the patient into the slime of a river, or the mud found on the sea-shore.

MUFFLE (Span. *mufla*). In Chem., A little oven, in which small cupels and crucibles are placed, to defend the substances subjected to heat from the fuel, smoke, or ashes.

MULATTO (L. *mulus*, mule). The offspring of a black and white of the human race.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, so named from its rough and tuberculated surface.

MULIEB'RITY (L. *mulier*, woman). The state of puberty in the woman.

MULLER (L. *mola*, mill-stone). A stone held in the hand, and used for grinding powders upon a horizontal slab.

MULTI-ARTIC'ULATE (L. *multus*, many; *articulus*, joint). In Zool., Composed of a great number of joints. In Conchol., Applied to bivalve shells which have numerous teeth in the hinge.

MULTICAP'SULAR (L. *multus*, *many*; *capsula*, little chest). In *Bot.*, Having many capsules.

MULTICARI'NATE (L. *multus*, *many*; *carina*, keel). In Conchol., *Traversed* by many keel-like ridges.

MULTICA'VOUS (L. *multus*, many; *cavus*, hollow). Having many holes or cavities.

MULTICUSPID'ATE (L. *multus*, many; *cuspis*, spear). Having several tubercles or points.

MULTIDEN'TATE (L. *multus*, many; *dens*, tooth). In Zool., Armed with many teeth, or teeth-like processes.

MUL'TIFID, MULTIF'IDOUS (L. *multus*, many; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Cleft into many parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

MULTIFLO'ROUS (L *multus*, many; *flos*, flower). Many-flowered; having many flowers.

MULTIFŒTATION (L. *multus*, many; *fœtus*, young of any creature). Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

MUL'TIFORM (L. *multus*, many; *forma*, form). Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

MULTIGEN'EROUS (L. *multus*, many; *genus*, kind). Having many kinds.

MULTIJUGOUS (L. *multus*, many; *jugum*, yoke). Consisting of many pairs.

MULTILOC'ULAR (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, partition). Having many cells or small cavities.

MULTIP'AROUS (L. *multus*, many; *pario*, I produce). Producing many at a birth.

MULTIP'ARTITE (L. *multus*, many; *partio*, I divide). Divided into many, or having several, parts.

MUL'TIPEDE (L. *multus*, many; *pes*, a foot). Having many feet.

MUL'TIPLEX (L. *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold). In Bot., Manifold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

MUL'TIPLICATE (same). In Bot., Having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens.

MULTIPOLAR (L. *multus*, many; polus, point). Having many tail-like processes.

MULTISIL'IQUOUS (L. *multus*

many; *siliqua*, pea-pod). In Bot., Having many pods or seed vessels.

MULTISPI'RAL (L. *multus*, many; *spira*, circle). In Conchol., Having a spire consisting of many whorls; or an operculum of many volutions.

MULTISTRI'ATE (L. *multus*, many; *stria*, crease). In Zool., Marked with many streaks.

MUL'TIVALVE, MULTIVALV'ULAR (L. *multus*, many; *valvæ*, folding-doors). Composed of many pieces or valves.

MULTIV'ERSANT (L. *multus*, many; *verto*, I turn). Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MULTIVOROUS (L. *multus*, much; *voro*, I devour). Syn. of Polyphagous.

MULTOC'ULAR (L. *multus*, many; *oculus*, eye). Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

MULTUN'GULATE (L. *multus*, many; *ungula*, hoof). In Zool., Having a hoof divided into more than two parts.

MUMMIFICATION (Ar. *momia*, wax; L. *facio*, I make). The act or process of preparing a mummy. The condition of a mummy.

MUMMY (Ar. *momia*, wax). A dead body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner.

MUMPS (Dan. *mumme*, mask). An inflammatory affection of the salivary glands, and of the parotid gland in particular.

MUNDIF'ICANT (L. *mundus*, cleanly; *facio*, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to ointments which heal and cleanse.

MUNDIFICA'TION (same). The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

MURAL (L. *murus*, wall). Rugous and covered with tubercles, or asperities.

MUREX'ID (L. *murex*, a fish affording a purple dye). A splendid purple compound resulting from the decomposition of uric by nitric acid.

MURIATED. Containing, or prepared with, hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.

MURIATIF'EROUS. Producing muriatic substances or salts.

MU'RICATE, MU'RICATED (L. *murex*, a sharp rock). In Bot., Covered or armed with short, sharp points or prickles.

MU'RIFORM (L. *murus*, wall; *forma*, form). In Bot., Wall-like; having the appearance of bricks in a wall.

MURMUR, RESPIRATORY. The auscultatory sound produced by the ingress and egress of air into the healthy lungs.

M. *Uterine*. The whirring sound heard over a certain extent of the uterine surface in a pregnant female, after about the fourth month.

M. *Venous*. A continuous rushing or roaring sound often heard in the neck, by means of the stethoscope, in nervous and anæmic persons.

MURR, MURRAIN (L. *morior*, I die). An epizootic, probably contagious, disease resembling smallpox. It especially affects sheep.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES. The appearance of black spots, like flies on the wing, before the eye.

MUS'CARDINE (L. *musca*, fly). An epizootic disease of the silkworm.

MUSCLE (Gr. *mus*, muscle). A tissue of the body arranged in the form of unbranched fibres of definite size and structure. By its power of contracting it produces the principal movements of the body.

MUSCLE-POWER. *V.* MYO-DYNAMIC.

MUSCULAR CURRENT. The current, supposed by Matteucci to exist in every living muscle whose tendinous attachments are dissimilar in character.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM. The aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULINE. The fibrine of muscle.

MUSCULINE-PEPTONE. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the muscular fibrine

received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

MUSCULO-CUTA'NEOUS. Pertaining, or distributed, to the skin and to muscles.

MUSCULO-SPIRAL. Winding spirally between muscles.

MUSICOMANIA (L. *musa*, song; *mania*, madness). A monomania for music.

MUSSELLED. Affected with Urticaria from eating mussels.

MUSTIPHINI. In the West Indies, a woman who has one-sixteenth part of Negro blood.

MUTACI'SM (Gr. *mutakizō*, I am fond of the letter M). A too-frequent substitution of M, B, and P, for other letters in speaking.

MYALGIA (Gr. *mus*, muscle; *algos*, grief). Syn. of Myosalgia.

MYCODER'MA (Gr. *mukēs*, mushroom; *derma*, skin). The vegetable parasite which constitutes the crusts of Favus.

MYCOL'OGY (Gr. *mukēs*, mushroom; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the science of, Fungi.

MYDRI'ASIS (Gr. *mudros*, moisture). A fixed dilatation of the pupil, from loss of motor power in the iris.

MYELENCEPHALA (Gr. *muelos*, marrow; *egkephalos*, brain). The primary division of animals characterized by a brain and spinal marrow.

MYELI'TIS (Gr. *muelos*, marrow; and *itis*). 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes. 2. Inflammation of the substance of the brain.—*Marshall Hall.*

MY'ELOCYTES (Gr. *muelos*, marrow; *kutos*, cavity). The nuclei of the vesicles of the grey nervous matter.

MYELOID (Gr. *muelos*, marrow; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling marrow.

MYELOID TUMOUR. A sarcomatous tumour characterized by *consisting* chiefly of peculiar many-*nucleated* corpuscles, such as are *found in* the marrow and diploë of *bones.—Paget.*

MYELOMA (Gr. *muelos*, marrow; *ōmion*, projection). A cancerous encephaloid tumour.

MYELONAL (Gr. *muelos*, marrow). Of, or pertaining to, or in relation with, the spinal marrow.

MYLACEPH'ALUS (L. *mola*, mole; Gr. *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head). A monster without head or limbs, and having but traces of viscera.

MYLO- (Gr. *mulai*, grinders). In Anat., A prefix denoting that such muscles are attached near the *grinders.*

MYLO-HYOID (Gr. *mulai*, grinders; and *hyoid*). 1. A flat triangular muscle, extending between the inside of the inferior maxilla and the os hyoides. 2. In relation with, or pertaining to, the mylo-hyoid muscle.

MYOCOMMA (Gr. *mus*, muscle; *komma*, piece cut off). A muscular flake or segment, in the trunk of a fish.

MYODESO'PSIA (Gr. *muia*, fly; *eidos*, appearance; *opsis*, sight). Syn. of Muscæ Volitantes.

MYO-DYNAMIC (Gr. *mus̄n*, muscular part; *dunamis*, power). The name given by Dr. Marshall Hall to the second of the two forms of animal dynamics, which has its seat in the muscular system; muscle-power; *vis muscularis*; the force or power of muscular contraction

MYODYNAMICS (same). The science which treats of the force of muscular contraction.

MYODYNAMOMETER (same; and *metron*, measure). Syn. of Dynamometer.

MYODY'NIA (Gr. *mus̄n*, muscular part; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the muscles.

MYOG'RAPHY (Gr. *mus̄n*, muscular part; *graphō*, I write). A description of the muscles of the body.

MYOID (Gr. *mus*, muscle; *eidos*, appearance). Composed of fibre cells, or muscular fibres.

MYOLEM'MA (Gr. *mus̄n*, muscular

part; *lemma*, husk). Syn. of Sarcolemma.

MY'OLINE (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part). The transparent substance, which according to Erasmus Wilson fills the cells, which he supposes, by their juxtaposition, form each muscular fibrilla.

MYOL'OGY (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part; *logos*, speech). The description, or the doctrine, of the muscles.

MYOPATH'IC (Gr. *mus*, muscle; *pathos*, affection). Belonging to disease of the muscles.

MYO'PIA (Gr. *muō*, I close; *ōps*, eye). Shortness of sight; short-sight; near-sightedness.

MYOPODIORTHO'TICON (Gr. *muōpia*, shortness of sight; *diorthōtikos*, corrective). An apparatus for remedying short-sightedness. —*A. A. Berthold.*

MYOPS (Gr. *muō*, I close; *ōps*, eye). One affected with short-sightedness

MYOSALGIA (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part; *algos*, grief). Pain in a muscle; muscular pain; cramp.

MYOSARCO'MA (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part; *sarx*, flesh; *ōmion*, projection). A sarcomatous tumour, with muscular fibres in its tissue.

MY'OSIS (Gr. *muō*, I close). A very contracted and immoveable state of the pupil. Syn. of Myopia.

MYOSI'TIS (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part; and *itis*). Inflammation of the muscles.—*Sagar.*

MYOTIL'ITY (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part). Muscular contractility.—*Chaussier.*

MYOT'OMY (Gr. *muŏn*, muscular part; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the muscles. The operation of dividing a muscle.

MYRINGI'TIS (*Myringa*, a barbarism for membrana tympani; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membrana tympani, or of the tympanum itself.

MYR'TIFORM (L. *myrtus*, myrtle; *forma*, form). Having the shape of, or resembling, myrtle leaves or berries.

MYXORRHOOS (Gr. *muxa*, nasal secretion; *reō*, I flow). One who discharges a considerable quantity of mucus.

MYXOSARCO'MA (Gr. *muxa*, nasal secretion; *sarx*, flesh; *ōmion*, projection). A tumour partly mucous and partly fleshy.

N.

N. In Chem., Symbol for Nitrogen.

Na. In Chem., Symbol for (Natrium) Sodium.

NABO'THI GLANDULÆ. Certain small transparent vesicular bodies, occasionally found between the rugæ of the cervix uteri.

NACRA. A kind of influenza common in the East Indies.

NACREOUS (Fr. *nacre*, mother of pearl). Syn. of Margaritaceous.

NÆVOID (*Nævus*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Like to, or resembling, a nævus.

NÆ'VOSE (*L. nævus*, natural mark). *Spotted, freckled.*

NÆVUS. A congenital spot or mark, varying in appearance, and consisting apparently in an enlargement of very many small vessels, which form a kind of erectile tissue, either in the skin itself, or under it in the areolar tissue.

NAIL (Sax. *nægel*). The horny substance placed on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the hands and feet.

NAIL-FOLLICLE. The duplicature of cutis, into which dips the root of the nail.

NA'KED. In Bot., 1. Not enclosed in a pod or case. 2. Having no

calices. 3. Without leaves; without hairs; without branches. In Zool., Not defended by a calcareous shell.

NAKEDISH. In Bot., Nearly destitute of hairs or leaves.

NANOCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *nanos*, dwarf; *kephalē*, head). The condition of having a monstrously small head, in whole or in part, in proportion to the rest of the body.

NANOCEPHALUS (same). One the subject of Nanocephalia.

NANOCORMIA (Gr. *nanos*, dwarf; *kormos*, trunk). The condition of having a monstrously small trunk in proportion to the rest of the body.

NANOCORMUS (same). One the subject of Nanocormia.

NANOMELIA (Gr. *nanos*, dwarf; *melos*, limb). The condition of having a monstrously short limb, with some part of it also too small.

NANOM'ELUS (same). One the subject of Nanomelia.

NAPE OF THE NECK (Sax. *cnæp*, a knob). 1. The hinder part of the neck. 2. The prominence on the neck behind, produced by the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra.

NAPH'THALINE. A white crystallizable substance formed during the destructive distillation of pit-coal for the production of gas.

NA'PIFORM (L. *napus*, turnip; *forma*, form). 1. Presenting concentric lines similar to those seen on the cut surface of a turnip. 2. In Bot., Having the shape of a turnip; tuberous.

NARCAPH'THON. An aromatic bark, formerly brought from India.

NARCOTIC (Gr. *narkē*, torpidity). Applied subs. and adj. to a medicine which allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep.

NARCOTIC POISON. Characterized by producing the symptoms of *Narcotism*, terminating at length in perfect coma.

NARCOTICO-ACRID, NARCOTICO-IRRITANT. Syn. of Acro-narcotic.

NARCOT'ICS (Gr. *narkē*, torpidity). Substances which have a narcotic action or influence.

NAR'COTISM (same). The aggregate effects—giddiness, headache, dimness of sight, confusion of mind, more or less stupor—produced by narcotic substances, and which symptoms terminate, after narcotic poisoning, in complete coma, &c.

NARCOTIZED (same) Affected with stupor, or narcotism.

NASAL (L. *nasus*, nose). Pertaining to the nose.

NAS'CENT (L. *nascor*, I am born). In Chem., In the moment of formation.

NAS'ICORNOUS (L. *nasus*, nose; *cornu*, horn). Having a horn growing on the nose.

NAS'IFORM (L. *nasus*, nose; *forma*, form). Shaped like a nose.

NASITIS (L. *nasus*, nose; and Gr. *itis*). Syn. of Rhinitis.

NA'TATORY (L. *nato*, I swim). Formed for swimming.

NATES. 1. The buttocks. 2. The two anterior of four rounded eminences, placed above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

NATROPE'GÆ (*Natron*, soda; *pēgē*, spring). Soda springs.

NATURAL SELECTION. A term expressive of "the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life," and employed by Mr. Charles Darwin to designate, what he attempts to prove as, the causation in the "Origin of Species." The main propositions by which his conclusion is attained are:—1. That observed and admitted variations spring up in the course of descents from a common progenitor. 2. That many of these variations tend to an improvement upon the parent stock. 3. That by a continued selection of these improved specimens as the progenitors of

future stock, its powers may be unlimitedly increased. 4. And, lastly, that there is in nature a power continually and universally working out this selection, and so fixing and augmenting these improvements.

NA'TURALIST (L. *natura*, nature). One that studies, or is versed in Natural History.

NA'TURISM (same). A view which attributes everything to Nature.

NA'TURIST (same). One who ascribes everything to, and scrupulously follows the indications of treatment presented by, Nature.

NA'USEA (Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness). A propensity to vomit without effecting it; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAU'SEANT (same). An agent that excites nausea.

NAUSEA'TION (same). The act of nauseating.

NAU'SEOUSNESS (same). The quality of exciting disgust.

NAUSIO'SIS (same). 1. Syn. of Nausea. 2. The state of venous hemorrhage discharged by jets.

NAU'TIFORM (L. *navis*, ship; *forma*, form). Formed like the hull of a ship.

NAU'TILOID (Gr. *nautilos*, sailor; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the Nautilus.

NAVEL (Sax., *nafa*, nave). The round depression or cicatrix about the medial line of the belly, being the remains of the aperture whence issued the vessels constituting the navel-string, or umbilical cord.

NAVEL-STRING. Popular syn. of Umbilical Cord.

NAVICULAR (L. *navicula*, a little ship). Shaped like a boat.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. The state of distinguishing objects only which are near.

NEB'ULA (L. cloud). 1. An opacity of the cornea, having a whitish cloudy appearance. 2. A cloudy suspension in the urine.

NEBULOS'ITY (L. *nebula*, cloud). The state of being cloudy or hazy.

NECK (Ger. *nick*, nape of the neck). In Bot., The upper part of a root from which spring the stem and leaves.

NECK, DERBYSHIRE. Syn. of Bronchocele.

NECRÆ'MIA (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *aima*, blood). Death of the blood. Death beginning with the blood.

NECROL'OGY (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *logos*, speech). The statistics of Death.

NECROPH'AGOUS (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phagō*, I eat). In Zool., Devouring dead animals or other putrescent substances.

NEC'ROPHOBY (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phobos*, fear). A horror of dead bodies.

NECROPSY (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *optō*, I see). NECROSCOPY (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). The examination of the body after death.

NECROSED (Gr. *nekros*, dead). Dead; deprived of life.

NECROSEMEIOTICE' (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *sēmeion*, sign). The doctrine of the signs of death.

NECRO'SIS (Gr. *nekros*, dead). 1. That condition in which part of the shaft of a cylindrical bone dies, and is enclosed in a case of new bone. 2. Dry gangrene. 3. In Bot., A disease of plants chiefly found upon their leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays.

NECROTIC (same). Syn. of Necrosed.

NECROT'OMY (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Dissection

NECTARIF'EROUS (Gr. *nektar*, beverage of the gods; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing honey or nectaries.

NECTARY (Gr. *nektar*, beverage of the gods). In Bot., The glandular bodies which, in a flower, secrete honey.

NECUSIA (Gr. *nekus*, dead body). A dissection wound; the aggregate of symptoms produced by the admission into the blood through a wound, of the septic poisons.

NEEDLE-BEARER, NEEDLE-CARRIER. An instrument for accurately laying hold of a surgical needle, and giving it greater length.

NEGATIVE. In Chem. Phil., Applied to that state of a body in which, when its electrical equilibrium is disturbed, it retains less than its natural quantity of electricity, and is undercharged.

NE'GROLOID (Negro; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to Negroes.

NEKROBIOSIS (Gr. *nekros*, dead; *bios*, life). 1. Disease.—*K. H. Schultz.* 2. In Pathol., A process of degeneration, in which the elements, during the progress of the process, are destroyed, and which consequently ends with a complete destruction of parts.—*Virchow.*

NEMALINE (Gr. *nēma*, thread). In Miner., Having the form of threads; fibrous.

NEMATONEURA (Gr. *nēma*, thread; *neuron*, nerve). Animals in which the nervous system is filamentary.

NEMORAL, NEMOROUS (*L. nemus*, wood). Pertaining to a wood or grove.

NEOG'ALA (Gr. *neos*, new; *gala*, milk). Milk secreted directly after the colostrum. Syn. of Colostrum.

NEO-MEMBRANE (Gr. *neos*, new). A fibrinous exudation which has become supplied with vessels and nerves.

NE'OPLASTY (Gr. *neos*, new; *plassō*, I form). An operation for the formation of new parts.—*Burdach.*

NEPH'ELOID (Gr. *nephelē*, cloud; *eidos*, appearance). Cloudy; resembling a cloud.

NEPHRAL'GIA (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *algos*, grief). Pain or neuralgia in the kidney.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *elmins*, worm). That which is owing to the presence of parasites in the kidney.

NEPHRIA (Gr. *nephros*, kidney). Bright's disease of the kidney.

NEPHRINE (same). Syn. of Cystic Oxide, and of Urea.

NEPHRIT'IC (same). Pertaining to the kidneys. Affected with, or relieving, disease of the kidney.

NEPHRITIS (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; and *itis*). Inflammation of the kidney.

NEPHROG'RAPHY (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *graphō*, I write). A description of the kidney.

NEPH'ROID (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a kidney in form or structure.

NEPHROLITHI'ASIS (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *lithos*, stone). The disease of renal calculus.

NEPHROLITHIC (same). Pertaining to, or occasioned by, calculi in the kidney.

NEPHRO-LITHOTOMY (same; and *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Nephrotomy.

NEPHROL'OGY (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the kidneys.

NEPHROPHLEGMAT'IC (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *phlegma*, inflammation). Applied to Ischuria occasioned by mucus in the urine.

NEPHRO-PLETHOR'IC (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *plēthōra*, fulness). Pertaining to, or occasioned by, plethora of the kidneys.

NEPHROPY'IC (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *puon*, pus). Pertaining to suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHROSPAS'TIC (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *spaō*, I draw). Dependent upon spasm of the kidney.

NEPHROTHROM'BOID (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *thrombos*, clot). Dependent upon clots of blood in the substance or ducts of the kidney.

NEPHROT'OMY (Gr. *nephros*, kidney; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the kidney. A proposed operation of cutting into the tissue of the kidney, with the view of extracting renal calculi.

NERVA'TION (L. *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., The distribution of the nerves or veins.

NERVE (Gr. *neuron*, bow-string). In Anat., A tubular cord consisting of a bundle of nerve-fibres, surrounded and connected by areolar tissue. In Bot., A cluster of vessels that runs like a rib or cord on certain leaves and flowers.

NERVE-CELLS, NERVE-CORPUSCLES. The variously-shaped vesicles, or essential elements of the grey nervous matter.

NERV'ED. In Bot., Having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip. Full of nerves.

NERVE-FIBRE. The primitive delicate fibres which are the principal constituent of the nerves, and which form also a large portion of the nervous centres.

NERVE POWER. Syn. of Nervous power. *V.* NEURO-DYNAMIC.

NERVE-VESICLES. Syn. of Nerve-cells.

NERVIMO'TION (L. *nervus*, nerve; *motio*, motion). The movement produced in the organs of sense by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.—*Dutrochet.*

NERVIMO'TOR (same). External agents capable of producing nervimotion.—*Dutrochet.*

NERVINE (L. *nervus*, nerve). Having the quality of acting upon the nerves or nervous system.

NERVOSE, NERVOUS (same). 1. Pertaining to or affecting the nerves, or nervous system. 2. Irritable; having the nerves affected. In Bot., Syn. of Nerved.

NERVOUS CENTRES. The organs whence the nerves arise.

NERVOUS FLUID. An imaginary fluid supposed to circulate through, and be the active agent of, the nerves.

NERVOUS POWER. The power of the nerves as shown in the living body.

NERVOUS PRINCIPLE. Syn. of Nervous Fluid.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves and nervous centres in the aggregate.

NERVOUSNESS. Unusual impressibility of the nervous system; hypochondriasis.

NERVUR'ES (L. *nervus*, nerve). The delicate framework of the membranous wings of insects. In Bot., The veins of leaves.

NETTED. In Bot., Having the veins reticulated.

NETTLERASH. Popular syn. of Urticaria.

NEURÆ'MIA (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *aima*, blood). Purely functional disease of the nerves.—*Laycock.*

NEURAL (Gr *neuron*, nerve). Pertaining to a nerve, or the nervous centre.

NEURAL ARCH. The arch of a vertebra which protects a portion of the nervous axis; or that portion of an ideal typical vertebra formed by the union of the two neurapophyses of the neural spine.—*Owen.*

NEURAL AXIS. The brain and spinal cord.

NEURAL SPINE. The spinous process of a vertebra; or the process which surmounts the two neurapophyses, and with them completes the neural arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

NEURAL'GIA (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *algos*, grief). An excruciating, non-inflammatory, generally intermitting pain in a nerve or nerves.

NEURAPOPHYSIS (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *apophuō*, I sprout). The laminæ of the arch of a vertebra; or the two converging bones or autogenous elements which, radiating superiorly from the centrum,

partly form the neural arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

NEURICITY. (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). The supposed imponderable nervous fluid; nervous force.—*Owen.*

NEURILEM'MA (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *lemma*, rind). The areolar tissue which invests the nerve-fibres.

NEURILEMMI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURINE (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). The matter of which the nervous system is composed.

NEURITIC (same). Syn. of Nervine.

NEURI'TIS (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; and *itis*). Inflammation of a nerve.

NEURO-DYNAMIC (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *dunamis*, power). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the first form of animal dynamics, which has its seat in the spinal and ganglionic sub-systems of the nervous system; nerve-power; *vis nervosa*.

NEUROG'RAPHY (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the nerves.

NEUROHYPNOL'OGY (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *upnos*, sleep; *logos*, speech). The theory of the hysteric or magnetic sleep which very impressionable people can be thrown into by mesmerism.—*Braid.*

NEURO-HYPNOTISM (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *upnos*, sleep). The hysteric or magnetic sleep produced by mesmerism.—*Braid.*

NEUROL'OGY (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *logos*, speech). An anatomical treatise on the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves. The science of the nervous system.

NEURO'MA, NEUROMA'TION (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *ōmion*, projection). A morbid enlargement of a nerve.

NEUROP'ATHY (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *pathos*, calamity). Disease of the nerves.

NEUROPLAS'TY (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *plassō*, I form). A ganglionary alteration of the peripheric nerves.—*Serres.*

NEUROP'TERAL, NEUROP'TEROUS (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *pteron*, wing). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins.

NEURO'SES (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). A generic term for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system.

NEURO-SKELETON (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *skeleton*, skeleton). 1. Syn. of Endo-skeleton. 2. The deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion.

NEUROSTHENIA (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *sthenos*, strength). Excess of nervous irritation; nervous irritation.

NEUROTHEL'IC APPARATUS (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *thēlē*, teat). The tactile papillæ of the skin.—*Breschet.*

NEUROTIC (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). Syn. of Nervine.

NEUROTICA (same). Diseases of the nervous functions.—*Good.*

NEUROTOME (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *temnō*, I cut in two). A long, narrow, two-edged scalpel for dissecting the nerves.

NEUROT'OMY (same). Dissection of the nerves. An operation for dividing a nerve.

NEUROTON'ICS (Gr. *neuron*, nerve; *tonos*, tone). Medicines employed to strengthen the nervous system.

NEURYPNOL'OGY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Neurohypnology.

NEUTRAL (L. *neuter*, neither) In Chem., Having neither basic nor acid properties.

NEUTRALIZE (same). In Chem., To destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance.

NGERENGERE. A cutaneous disease, allied to Lepra, with the New Zealanders.

NICOTIANIN, NICOTIN. The

active principle of Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).

NICTA'TION, NICTITATION (L. *nicto*, I wink) The act of winking, or of alternately opening and shutting the eyelids.

NIDAMENTAL (L. *nidus*, nest). In Nat. Hist, Pertaining to the protection of the egg and young; secreting material for the construction of the nest.

NIDOROS'ITY (L. *nidor*, stench). Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

NI'DOROUS (same). Having or resembling the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

NID'ULANT (L. *nidus*, nest). In Bot., Nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

NIDULA'TION (same). In Ornith., The time of remaining in the nest.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS. Syn. of Hemeralopia.

NIGHTMARE. Syn. of Incubus.

NIGRES'CENT (L. *niger*, black) Growing, or changing to, black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION (L. *niger*, black; *facio*, I make). The act of making black.

NIGRITISM (L. *niger*, black). The state or condition of Melanopathia.

NIMBIF'EROUS (L. *nimbus*, raincloud; *fero*, I bear) Bringing rain-clouds, rain, or storms.

NIMBUS (L.). The rain-cloud.

NINE-DAY FITS. Locked-jaw attacking infants about nine days from birth.

NIPPLE. The conical protuberance about the centre of the breast.

NITRIFICA'TION (Gr. *nitron*, nitre; L. *facio*, I make). The process of forming or converting into nitre.

NI'TROGENIZED (Gr. *nitron*, nitre; *gennaō*, I beget). Containing nitrogen.

NITROGENOUS (same). Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

NITROM'ETER (Gr. *nitron*, nitre; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

NITRURET. A substance consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one atom of nitrogen.

NI'TRY. Pertaining to, partaking of the qualities of, resembling, or producing, nitre.

NOCTAMBULA'TION (L. *nox*, night; *ambulo*, I walk). A rising from bed and walking in sleep.

NODE (Heb. *anad*, to tie). In Surg., An oval swelling arising from an infiltration of lymph or serum into the periosteum, or between it and the bone. In Bot., The swelled articulation of a stem, from which a normal leaf-bud arises.

NODO'SITY (same). In Bot., A little node, or small woody body found in the bark of certain trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. In Pathol., A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NOD'ULAR (L. dim. of *nodus*, knot). Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or little knot or lump.

NODULE (same). 1. In Anat., The anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform process of the Cerebellum. 2. A little knot-like eminence. In Bot., A peculiar structure or knot, which is sometimes developed in the substance of the cortical parenchyma of certain stems.

NODULOSE (same). In Bot., Enlarged irregularly towards the ends.

NOE'MICS (Gr. *noēma*, thought). The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

NOET'IC (Gr. *nous*, mind). Intellectual; performed by the understanding.

NOLI ME TANGERE. Syn. of the deeply-ulcerating Lupus.

NOMA. A phagedænic affection of the labia pudendi.

NOM'AD (Gr. *nomē*, distribution). Having no fixed habitation, but

wandering for the sake of pasturage.

NOMAD'IC (same). Spreading; extending.

NON-NAT'URALS. The hygienic agents—air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and mental affections, which are necessary to Man's life, but which do not enter into his composition or constitute his nature. They produce disease by their deficiencies, excesses, or irregularities.

NONPLACENTAL. Syn. of Implacental.

NON-STRIATED (L. *non*, not; *stria*, groove). Not marked with stripes or transverse markings.

NORMAL (L. *norma*, a square). Ordinary; regular; according to rule; perpendicular.

NOSENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster, whose skull is open only on the frontal and parietal regions.

NOSOCO'MIAL (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *komeō*, I take care of). Pertaining to an hospital.

NOSOGENY (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *gennaō*, I beget). Syn. of Pathogeny.

NOSOGEOGRAPHY (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *gēgraphia*, description of the earth). The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of site on the health and diseases of organized beings.

NOSOG'RAPHY (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *graphō*. I write). A description of diseases.

NOSOL'OGY (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *logos*, speech). 1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases. 2. That branch of Medicine which treats of such classification.

NOSON'OMY (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *onoma*, name). The nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOPH'YTA (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *phuton*, plant). A disease supposed to be caused by, or to consist *in*, the development of parasitic plants.—*Gruby*.

NOSOPOE'TIC (Gr. *nosopoieō*, I engender disease). Causing or producing diseases.

NOSOTAX'Y (Gr. *nosos*, disease; *taxis*, arranging). The distribution and arrangement of diseases.

NOSTAL'GIA (Gr. *nostos*, bringing home; *algos*, grief). A vehement desire of returning to one's native country; home-sickness.

NOSTOMA'NIA (Gr. *nostos*, bringing home; *mania*, madness). Syn. of Nostalgia.

NOSTRUM (L. *noster*, ours). A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine.

NOTAL (Gr. *nōtos*, back). Syn. of Dorsal.

NOTAL'GIA (Gr. *nōtos*, back; *algos*, grief). Pain in the back. Spinal irritation.

NOTCH (Ger. *knicken*, to crack or flaw). A depression or indentation, varying in size and shape, observed on the circumference or edges of organs.

NOTENCEPHALIA (Gr. *nōtos*, black; *egkephalos*, brain). The condition of a Notencephalus.

NOTENCEPH'ALUS (same). A monster whose head, with its contents, is on the back.—*I. G. St. Hilaire*.

NOTOCHORD (Gr. *nōtos*, back; *chordē*, gut). The fibro-cellulo-gelatinous column, which constitutes the central basis of the neuro-skeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal.

NOTOM'ELES (Gr. *nōtos*, back; *meleos*, ineffectual). A monster with superfluous flesh on the back.

NUBIF'EROUS (L. *nubes*, cloud; *fero*, I bear). Bringing or producing clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS (L. *nubes*, cloud; Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Produced by clouds.

NU'BILOUS (L. *nubes*, cloud). Cloudy.

NUCAMENTA'CEOUS (L. *nux*, nut). Pertaining to, or producing, nuts.

NUCHA (Ar. the spinal marrow). The hinder part, or nape of the neck.

NUCIF'EROUS (L. *nux*, nut; *fero*, I bear). Bearing or producing nuts.

NUCK, CANAL OF. A pouch of peritoneum which, in the female fœtus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus.

NU'CLEATED (L. *nucleus*, kernel). Having a nucleus.

NUCLE'IFORM (L. *nucleus*, kernel; *forma*, form). Formed like a nucleus, or kernel.

NUCLEIN (L. *nucleus*, kernel). The species of horn of which, according to some, the nucleus in the blood-corpuscles of the lower animals is chemically composed.

NUCLEOID (L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Gathered into, or having the appearance of, a nucleus, or faint spot of light.

NUCLE'OLE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Nucleolule.

NUCLEOLO-NUCLEATED. Containing a nucleus which again contains a nucleolus.—*Schwann.*

NUCLE'OLULE, NUCLEOLUS (L. dim. of *nucleus*, kernel). The simple granule which a nucleus sometimes contains.

NUCLEUS (L. kernel). 1. The smaller, round or oval, solid, hollow or vesicular body seen, at some period of their existence, in most organic cells. 2. In Bot., (*a*) the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated; (*b*) that part of an ovule contained within the testa; (*c*) the structure which, in certain of the Lichens, contains the spores and the sporangia; (*d*) the kernel of a nut. 3. The point about which matter is collected.

NU'CULA (L. dim. of *nux*, nut). In Bot., Syn. of Glans.—*Desvaux.*

NUCULA'NIUM (same). A two or more celled syncarpous fruit, few or many seeded, superior, indehiscent, fleshy, of the same texture throughout.

NU'CULE (same). In Bot., One of *the numerous seeds* of a nuculanium. 2. A hard, indehiscent pericarp, containing a single seed. 3. The peculiar spiral fructification of Chara.

NUDIBRANCH'IATE (L. *nudus*, naked; Gr. *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., Having the branchia or gills exposed.

NUMMULIT'IC (L. dim. of *nummus*, money). Containing, or composed of, Nummulites, a fossil extinct genus of multilocular cephalopods.

NUM'MULAR (L. *nummus*, a piece of money). Flatted out like a piece of money. Aggregated together like rolls of money.

NUTA'TION (L. *nuto*, I nod). A constant and involuntary oscillation of the head in one or more directions.

NUTRIMEN'TAL (L. *nutrio*, I nourish). Having the qualities of nutriment.

NUTRIT'ION (same). The function by which living bodies assimilate to, and convert into, their different tissues, the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions.

NYCTALOPE (Gr. *nux*, night; *optō*, I see). One labouring under Nyctalopia.

NYCTALO'PIA (same). 1. A disease characterized by an inability to see well by daylight. 2. Syn. of Hemeralopia.

NYCTALOPS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Nyctalope.

NYCTALOPY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Nyctalopia.

NYMPHÆ (Gr. *numphē*, bride). Two narrow folds of mucous membrane, which descend obliquely outwards, one on each side of the entrance of the vagina, from the glans and preputial covering of the clitoris.

NYMPHIP'AROUS (L. *nympha*, nymph; *pario*, I bring forth). In Nat. Hist., Producing nymphæ or the pupæ of insects.

NYMPHI'TIS (Gr. *numphē*, bride, and *itis*). Inflammation of the clitoris.

NYMPHOMA'NIA (Gr. *numphē*, bride; *mania*, madness). A morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

NYMPHOT'OMY (*Nymphæ*; and Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). Excision of the nymphæ; amputation of the clitoris.

O.

O. In Chem., Symbol for Oxygen.

OBCO'NICAL (L. *ob*, signifying inversely; *conus*, cone). In Bot., Conical, with the apex downwards.

OBCORDATE (L. *ob*, signifying inversely; *cor*, heart). In Bot., Shaped like a heart, with the apex downwards.

OBCORDATELY-TWO-LOBED. In Bot., Inversely cordate with the indention very deep, so as to appear of two lobes,

OBDORMIT''ION (L. *obdormio*, I fall asleep). 1. The state of the limbs being asleep. 2. Sound sleep.

OBESITY (L. *obesus*, fat). Excessive corpulency or fatness.

OBFUSCA'TION (L. *ob*, for; *fusco*, I darken). The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding.

OBJECT-GLASS. That portion of a compound microscope which magnifies the object in the first instance, and brings it to a focus within the tube.

OBJEC'TIVE (L. *ob*, against; *jacio*, I throw). Applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is the object of thought or feeling; outward; external.

OBJECTIVE CONE. The cone of light radiating from an object, which has its apex on the object, and its base on the cornea.

OBJECTIVE SENSATIONS. Sensations produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves.

OBLIQUE. In Anat., A term applied to parts from their direction.

OBLIT'ERATED (L. *oblitero*, I blot out). Applied to vessels and ducts whose walls have approximated and so adhered, that their cavity has completely disappeared.

OB'LONG (L. *oblongus*, inclining to long). In Bot., Several times longer than broad. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

OBMUTES'CENCE (L. *obmutesco*, I become dumb). Loss of speech.

OBNUBILA'TION (L. *ob*, for; *nubes*, a cloud). Syn of Obfuscation.

OBO'VATE (L. *ob*, signifying inversely; *ovum*, egg). In Bot., Inversely egg-shaped, having the broadest end uppermost. When joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a shape between the two words.

OBOVOID (L. *ob*, signifying inversely; *ovum*, egg; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Obovate.

OBSOLES'CENCE (L. *obsoleo*, I grow out of use). The act or process of withering or shrivelling.

OBSOLETE (same). In Bot. and Zool., Hardly evident; obscure; not very distinct.

OBSTET'RIC (L. *ob*, before; *sto*, I stand). Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women.

OBSTET'RICS, OBSTETRICY (same). The art of midwifery. Midwifery.

OBSTETRIST (same). One who practises obstetrics.

OBSTIPA'TION (L. *ob*, about; *stipo*, I cram). 1. Syn. of Constipation 2. Lateral curvature of the spine.

OB'STRUENT (L. *ob*, against; *strue*,

I pile up). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBSTUPEFAC'TION (L. *obstupefacio*, I confound). The act of making stupid or insensible.

OBTRUNCA'TION (L. *obtrunco*, I cut off the limbs). The act of lopping or cutting off.

OBTUNDENTS (L. *obtundo*, I render less smart). Medicines supposed to sheath parts from, or to blunt, the acrimony of certain morbid secretions.

OBTURA'TOR (L. *obturo*, I stop up). In Anat., Applied to structures which stop up or close spaces; and thence to the appurtenances of such structures.

OBTUSE (L. *obtundo*, I blunt the point). In Bot., Blunt at the end.

OBUMBRA'TION (L. *ob*, for; *umbra*, shade). Syn. of Obfuscation.

OBUN'COUS (L. *ob*, intensive; *uncus*, hook). Very crooked.

OB'VOLUTE, OB'VOLUTED (L. *obvolvo*, I hide). In Bot., Having one part or margin rolled upon another, or alternately embracing.

OCCECA'TION (L. *ob*, for; *cæco*, I blind). The act of making blind.

O'CELLATED (L. *ocellus*, little eye). Resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes.

OCCIP'ITAL (L. *occiput*, the bone which forms the hind part of the head). Pertaining to the occiput.

OCCIPITO-ATLOID. Pertaining to the occiput and atlas.

OCCIPITO-AXOID. Pertaining to the occiput and axis.

OCCIPITO-COTYLOID. Applied to that position of the fœtal head, in which the occiput is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. A flat, thin, digastric muscle extending from the occiput to the forehead.

OCCIPITO-MENINGE'AL. Pertaining to the occipital bone, and *to the dura mater*.

OC'CIPUT (L. *ob*, over against; *caput*, head). 1. The bone which forms the hind part of the head. 2. The hinder part of the head.

OCCLU'SION (L. *occludo*, I shut up). 1. Syn. of imperforation. 2. The temporary approximation of the edges of a natural orifice.

OCCULT (L. *occulo*, I keep secret). Syn. of Latent.

OCHLE'SIS (Gr. *ochlos*, crowd). The morbid condition produced by the overcrowding of the sick. The over-crowding of human beings.

OCHRA'CEOUS. Having the colour of clay or yellow ochre.

O'CHREOUS. Consisting of, or resembling, ochre.

OCTAN'DRIAN, OCTAN'DRIOUS (Gr. *oktō*, eight; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having eight stamens.

OCTA'RIUS (L. *octo*, eight). An imperial pint, which contains twenty fluid ounces, and is the eighth part of a wine gallon.

OCTO-DEN'TATE (L. *octo*, eight; *dens*, tooth). Having eight teeth.

OC'TOFID (L. *octo*, eight; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Cleft or separated into eight segments.

OCTOGYNIAN, OCTOGYNOUS (Gr. *oktō*, eight; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having eight styles.

OCTOLOC'ULAR (L. *octo*, eight; dim. of *locus*, place). In Bot., Having eight cells for seeds.

OCTONOC'ULAR (L. *octo*, eight; *oculus*, eye). Having eight eyes.

OCTOPET'ALOUS (Gr. *oktō*, eight; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having eight petals.

OCTORA'DIATED (L. *octo*, eight; *radius*, ray). Having eight rays.

OCTOSPERM'OUS (Gr. *oktō*, eight; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Containing eight seeds.

OCTUNX (L. *octo*, eight; *uncia*, ounce). A weight of eight ounces.

O'CULAR (L. *oculus*, eye). Of, or pertaining to, the eye.

OCULAR SPECTRES. Imaginary objects of various forms and appearances, floating before the eyes.

OC'ULATE (L. oculus, eye). Furnished with eyes.

OC'ULIFORM (L. *oculus*, eye; *forma*, form). In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.

OC'ULIST (L. *oculus*, eye). One skilled in, or who professes to cure, diseases of the eye.

OCULO-MUSCULAR. Pertaining to, or supplying, the muscles of the eye.

OC'ULUS (L. eye). In Bot., An eye; a leaf-bud.

OD. Syn. of Odyle, *q. v.*

ODIC. Of, or pertaining to, the od force.—*Reichenbach.*

ODON'TAGRA (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *agra*, seizure). A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth.

ODONTALGIA (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *algos*, grief). The pain resulting from caries of a tooth; tooth-ache.

ODON'TALITE (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *lithos*, stone). A fossil tooth.

ODONTIC (Gr. *odous*, tooth). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy for tooth-ache.

ODONTI'TIS (Gr. *odous*, tooth; and *itis*). Inflammation of the teeth.

ODONTOBOTHRI'TIS (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *bothrion*, small hole; and *itis*). Inflammation of the alveoli.

ODONTOG''ENY (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *gennaō*, I beget). The development of the teeth.

ODONTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *graphō*, I write). A description of the teeth.

ODON'TOID (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *eidos*, appearance). Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Pertaining to the process of bone so called.

ODONTOLI'THOS (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *lithos*, stone). Tartar of the teeth.

ODONTOL'OGY (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *logos*, speech). An anatomical treatise on the teeth.

ODONTOTECHNY (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *technē*, art). Syn. of Dentistry.

ODON'TRYPY (Gr. *odous*, tooth; *trupaō*, I bore with an auger). The operation of perforating a tooth.

O'DORANT (L. *odor*, smell). Giving out, or producing, odour.

O'DYLE, ODYL'IC FORCE or INFLUENCE (Gr. *odos*, way; *ulē*, matter). An imaginary "effective force" or influence, which gives rise to the phenomena of mesmerism, or electro-biology; and which manifests itself in contact and at a distance, between man and man, and between man and all matter.—*Reichenbach.*

ŒCIOMA'NIA (Gr. *oikeios*, domestic; *mania*, madness). A form of moral mania, characterized by domestic perverseness.

ŒDE'MA (Gr. *oideō*, I swell). Swelling produced by the collection of serum in the areolar tissue.

ŒDEMATOSCHEOCE'LE (Gr. *oidēma*, swelling; *oschē*, scrotum; *kēlē*, rupture). Oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum.

Œ'NOMEL (Gr. *oinos*, wine; *meli*, honey). Honey wine; wine mead; a drink made by fermenting honey and water.

ŒNOM'ETER (Gr. *oinos*, wine; *metron*, measure). A peculiar areometer for determining the specific gravity of wine.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS (Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry; *phagō*, I eat; *spasmos*, convulsion). Spasm of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS (Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry; *phagō*, I eat; and *itis*). Inflammation of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGODYN'IA (Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry; *phagō*, I eat; *odunē*, pain). Pain in the œsophagus.

ŒS'OPHAGOT'OMY (Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry; *phagō*, I eat; *temnō*, I cut in two). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

ŒSOPH'AGUS (Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry; *phagō*, I eat). A musculo-membranous tube leading from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet.

ŒSTRUATION (Gr. *oistros*, violent incitement). 1. Syn. of Orgasm. 2. The periodical sexual desire experienced by animals.

OFFIC''INAL (L. *officina*, shop). In Pharm., Kept constantly ready

prepared, according to the directions of the College of Physicians.

OFFSET. In Bot., A young radical bulb, or shoot, which, when carefully separated from the parent plant and placed in a proper soil, is capable of taking root.

OIL (Sax. *ælan*, to kindle). A more or less unctuous, inflammable liquid derived from various substances both animal and vegetable.

OILY (same). Syn. of Oleaginous.

OINOMANIA (Gr. *oinos*, wine; *mania*, madness). An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors. Syn. of Delirium Tremens.

OINTMENT. A soft unctuous substance or compound.

OIOCALYM'MA (Gr. *ōeon*, egg; *kaluptō*, I cover). The membrane of the egg-shell.

OLEAG''INOUS (L. *oleum*, oil). Having the qualities of, or containing, oil; unctuous.

OLECRANARTHRI'TIS (Gr. *olekranon*, elbow joint; *arthron*, joint; and *itis*). Inflammation of the elbow joint.

OLECRANOID (Gr. *olekranon*, elbow joint; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling an elbow.

OLEC'RANON (Gr. *ōlenē*, elbow; *kras*, head). The large curved process occupying the summit of the ulna.

OLEFI'ANT GAS (L. *oleum*, oil; *fio*, I am made). A gas consisting of carbon vapour and hydrogen, and forming, with chlorine, a compound resembling oil.

OLEIN (L. *oleum*, oil). Syn. of Elaine.

OLEO-ALBUMINOUS. 1. Consisting partly of oil, and partly of albumen. 2. Formed by the combination of oil and albumen.

OLEO-CALCAREOUS. Consisting of oil and lime.

OLEO-CERATE. A compound of oil and wax. Syn. of Cerate.

OLEOM'ETER (L. *oleum*, oil; *metior*, I measure). An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

O'LEOSE, O'LEOUS (L. *oleum*, oil). Oily.

OLERA'CEOUS (L. *olus*, pot-herb). In Bot., Pertaining to, of the nature or qualities of, pot-herbs.

OLEO-RESIN. A native compound of a terebinthinate oil and a resin, the proper juice of coniferous and other plants.

OLFAC'TION (L. *oleo*, I smell; *facio*, I make). The sense of smell.

OLFACTIVE, OLFACTORY (same). Pertaining or relating to the sense of smell.

OLI'GIST, OLIGIST'IC (Gr. *oligistatos*, least). Applied to a crystallized oxide of iron.

OLIGOCYTHÆ'MIA (Gr. *oligos*, little; *kutis*, small box; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood in which the red corpuscles are diminished.

OLI'GOSPERMOUS (Gr. *oligos*, little; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having few seeds.

OLIGOSPOND'YLUS (Gr. *oligos*, little; *spondulos*, vertebra). A monster with defective vertebræ. —*Gurlt.*

OLIVA'CEOUS (L. *oliva*, olive). Of the colour, or having the qualities, of olives.

OL'IVARY (same). Olive-shaped.

OLIVAS'TER (same). Of the colour of the olive; tawny.

OL'IVILE. A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance, obtained from the gum of the olive tree.—*Pelletier.*

OLIVINA. The bitter principle of the leaves of the Olive (Olea Europæa.)

OLOPHLY'CTIS (Gr. *olophluktis*, pustule). A name given by Alibert to a variety of Herpes.

OLOPHO'NIA (Gr. *olluō*, I lose; *phōnē*, sound). Congenital malformation of the vocal organs.—*Good.*

OMACEPH'ALUS (Gr. *ōmos*, shoulder; *a*, neg.; *kephalē*, head). A genus of paracephalous monsters, without any neck.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

OMARTHRI'TIS (Gr. *ōmos*, shoul-

der; *arthron*, joint; and *itis*). Inflammation of the shoulder joint.

OMA'SUM (L. *comesus*, eaten up). The third chamber of the compound stomach of a Ruminant.

OMBROM'ETER (Gr. *ombros*, shower of rain; *metron*, measure). A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.

OMENTUM. 1. A broad process of peritoneum hanging freely in the abdomen from the lower border of the stomach and the transverse colon. 2. Other duplicatures of the peritoneum proceeding from one viscus to another.

OMNIV'OROUS (L. *omnis*, all; *voro*, I devour). Eating every kind of food indiscriminately.

OMO-CLAVICULAR. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the coracoid process and the clavicle.

OMO-HYOID. A digastric muscle situated obliquely at the sides and front of the neck, between the scapula and the hyoid bone.

OM'OPLATE (Gr. *ōmos*, shoulder; *platus*, broad). Syn. of Scapula.

OM'PHACINE (Gr. *omphax*, unripe). Pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit.

OM'PHALIC (G. *omphalos*, navel). Pertaining to the navel.

OMPHALOCELE (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Syn. of Exomphalos.

OMPHALO-CRA'NIODIDY'MUS (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *kranion*, skull; *didumos*, double). A double monster having the umbilical cord, or the rudiment, of one fœtus engrafted in the cranium of the other.

OM'PHALODE (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *odos*, way). 1. Syn. of Navel. 2. In Bot., The central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the endosperm.—*Turpin.*

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC. Applied to vessels connected with the superior mesenteric artery and vein, and distributed to the umbilical vesicle in the fœtus.

OMPHALOP'TER OMPHALOP'TIC (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *optikos*, optical). A doubly convex lens.

OMPH'ALOSITE (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *sitos*, bread). A monster possessing so imperfect a life, that it ceases to live when the funis is divided.

OMPHALOT'OMY (Gr. *omphalos*, navel; *temnō*, I cut in two). The division of the umbilical cord.

ONANISM (Onan in Scripture). Syn. of Masturbation.

ONCO'SES (Gr. *ogkos*, swelling). Diseases characterized by tumours.

ONCOT'OMY (Gr. *ogkos*, swelling; *temnō*, I cut in two). The opening of an abscess by incision; the excision of a tumour.

ONEIRODYN'IA (Gr. *oneiros*, dream; *odunē*, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep.

ONEIROL'OGY (Gr. *oneiros*, dream; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of dreams.

ONTOL'OGY (Gr. *onta*, things being; *logos*, speech). That part of the science of Metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all things, their qualities and attributes.

ONYCHIA (Gr. *onux*, nail). A whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ONYCHI'TIS (Gr. *onux*, nail; and *itis*). Inflammation of a nail.

ONYX (Gr. *onux*, nail). A suppuration between the layers of the Cornea, resembling in shape the white spot at the root of the finger nail.

OODEOCELE (Gr. *ōoeidēs*, oval; *kēlē*, rupture). Obturator or Thyroid Hernia.

OOLI'TIC (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *lithos*, stone). Composed of, or resembling, oolite or egg-stone.

OOLITIF'EROUS (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *lithos*, stone; *pherō*, I bear). Producing oolite or egg-stone.

OOL'OGY (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *logos*, speech). The science of, or a treatise on, eggs.

OONINE (Gr. *ōon*, egg). Syn. of Ovalbumen.

OOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding on eggs.

OPALES'CENCE (L. *opalus*, opal). A coloured shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

OP'ALINE (same). Pertaining to opal. Resembling opal in appearance.

OPEOCELE (Gr. *opē*, hole; *kēlē*, rupture). Syn. of Oedeocele.

OPERA'TION (L. *opus*, work). In Surg., Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal or rectify a part diseased or injured. In Med., Action; effect. In Chem. and Pharm., Process; manipulation.

OPER'CULAR (L. *operculum*, cover). In Zool., One of the four bones of which the operculum in Fishes consists.

OPER'CULAR, OPER'CULATE, OPER'CULATED (same). In Bot., Having a lid or cover.

OPER'CULIFORM (L. *operculum*, cover; *forma*, form). Having the form of a lid or cover.

OPER'CULUM (L. cover). In Bot., A kind of lid which forms the summit of the capsules of some of the Mosses. In Comp. Anat., A lid by which many of the molluscous animals close the aperture of their shells. The large piece of the great flap, which in osseous fishes closes the gill openings externally. The lid of certain eggs.

OPHID'IAN, OPHI'DIOUS (Gr. *ophis*, serpent). Of, or pertaining to, the serpent kind.

OPHIOL'OGY (Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *logos*, speech). That part of Natural History which treats of serpents.

OPHIOMORPH'OUS (Gr *ophis*, serpent; *morphē*, shape). Having the form of a serpent.

OPHIOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding on, or eating serpents.

OPHITE (Gr. *ophis*, serpent). Syn. of Ophidian.

OPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. sore eyes). *Inflammation of the eye, or eyes.*

OPHTHAL'MIC (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye). Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMI'TIS (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; and *itis*). Inflammation of the globe of the eye. Syn. of Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *graphō*, I describe). The anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *logos*, speech). An anatomical treatise on the eye. A description of the healthy and diseased eye.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the capacities of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.—*Petit.*

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *ptōsis*, falling). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye, or its displacement in any direction.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument which, by reflecting the light on the retina, enables the interior of the eye to be explored.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY (same). The art of using the ophthalmoscope. The art of diagnosing health or disease by inspection of the eyes. A branch of physioguomy which enables one to judge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOSTA'SIS (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *stasis*, stability). The process or method of fixing the globe by some artificial means, during an operation upon the eye.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM (same). An instrument for fixing the eye.

OPHTHALMOTOL'OGY (Gr. *ophthalmia*, sore eyes; *logos*, speech). Science of, or a treatise on, Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *temnō*, I cut in two). 1. The dissection of the eye. 2. Extirpation of the globe.

O'PIANINE (Gr. opion, opium). An

alcaloid resembling morphia discovered in Opium.

O PIATE (same). A medicine containing opium. Acting like, or having the power of, opium.

OPIATED. Mixed with opium. Affected by opium.

OPISTHOT'ONOS (Gr. *opisthe*, backwards; *teinō*, I stretch). Tetanic spasms of the muscles of the back by which the body is bent backwards.

OPOCEPH'ALUS (Gr, *opis*, divine vengeance; *kephalē*, head). A genus of monsters having the ears approximated or united under the head, the jaws atrophied, and no mouth or nose.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

OPPILA'TION (L. *oppilo*, I stop up). Syn. of Emphraxis.

OPPILATIVES (same). Remedies which stop up the pores.

OPPO'NENS (L. *oppono*, I oppose to). In Anat., Applied to certain muscles of the hand opposed in situation and action to certain others.

OPPOSITIFO'LIATE, OPPOSITIFO'LIOUS (L. *oppositus*, opposite; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Opposite to the leaf.

OPPRESSION (L. *opprimo*, I press down). A sensation of weight in an affected part. A feeling of lassitude.

OPSIM'ATHY (Gr. *opse*, late; *manthanō*, I learn). Education late in life.

OPSIO'METER (Gr. *opsis*, sight; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision, in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

OPSOMA'NIAC (Gr. *opson*, whatever is eaten with bread; *mania*, madness). One madly fond of some particular aliment.

OPTIC (Gr. *optō*, I see. Pertaining to vision, or the parts connected with vision. Relating to the laws of vision or science of Optics.

OPTICS (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the nature and properties of light.

OPTOM'ETER (Gr. *optō*, I see; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Opsiometer.

ORA SERRATA. A sinuous or dentated line, which marks the commencement of the flat portion of the ciliary body from the anterior end of the choroid membrane.

ORAL (L. *os*, mouth). Pertaining to the mouth, or to speech.

ORANGE PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the Sweet Orange, dried, and turned in a lathe to form issue-peas.

ORANGE SKIN. The orange hue of the skin, frequently observed in new-born infants.

ORBIC'ULAR, ORBIC'ULATE, ORBIC'ULATED (L. *orbiculus*, a little round ball). Completely circular, or spherical.

ORBICULA'TION (same). The state of being made in the form of an orb.

ORBIC'ULUS (same). In Bot., The whole corona in the genus Stapelia; a round flat hymenium, contained within the capsule of some genera of Fungi.

ORBIT (L. *orbis*, globe). The cavity in which the eye is lodged.

ORBITAL, OR'BITAR (same). Pertaining to the orbit.

ORBITO-SPHENOIDS. The neurapophyses of the neural arch of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton. —*Owen.*

ORCHIDA'CEOUS, ORCHID'EOUS, (Gr. *orchis*, kind of olive). Of, or pertaining to, the Natural Order of Orchideæ.

ORCHIDOT'OMY (Gr. *orchis*, testicle; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Orchotomy.

ORCHIOCE'LE (Gr. *orchis*, testicle; *kēlē*, swelling). 1. Scrotal hernia. 2. A swelling or tumour of the testicle or its coverings.

ORCHI'TIS (Gr. *orchis*, testicle;

and *tis*). Inflammation of the testicle.

ORCHOT'OMY (Gr. *orchis*, testicle; *temnō*, I cut). Castration; the operation of extracting a testicle.

ORDER. In Nat. Hist., A collection of a number of *genera*, which are nearly allied to each other by characters derived from their organization. In Phrenol., A faculty of the brain, the function of which is a love of physical arrangement. Its organ is situated above the eyebrows.

ORE (? L. *æs*, brass). A mineral body which contains a metal or metals combined with some other substance.

ORGAN (Gr. *ergon*, work). A natural instrument pertaining to a living being, for the purpose of exercising some particular function.

ORGAN'IC (Gr. *organon*, organ). Pertaining to an organ or organs; consisting of, possessing, or containing organs. Pertaining to beings possessed of organs.

ORGAN'IC MOLECULES. Certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter.—*Spallanzani.*

OR'GANICISM (Gr. *organon*, organ). The doctrine of the localization of disease—considering it always organic.

OR'GANISM (same). 1. The living economy. 2. The aggregate of vital actions in organized beings. 3. Organic structure, and the laws which govern it.

ORGANIZABIL'ITY (Gr. *organon*, organ; L. *habilis*, fit). Capability of organization.

ORGANIZA'TION (Gr. *organon*, organ). The act or process of being formed into living tissue. Structure; suitable structure.

OR'GANIZED (*same*). Composed of *organs.*

ORGANOG''ENY (Gr. *organon*, organ; *gennaō*, I beget). The doctrine of the formation of the Organs.

ORGANOG'RAPHY (Gr. *oryanon*, organ; *graphō*, I write). A description of the Organs of a living body.

ORGANOLEPTIC (Gr. *organon*, organ; *leipō*, I leave). Syn. of Plastic.

ORGANOL'OGY (Gr. *organon*, organ; *logos*, speech). A branch of physiology, which treats in particular of the different organs; Syn. of Anatomy, and of Craniology.

ORGANONOM'IA (Gr. *organon*, organ; *nomos*, law). The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

ORGASM (Gr. *orgaō*, I desire ardently). A strong impulse or desire. The height of venereal excitement in coition. Syn. of Erethism. Immoderate excitement or action.

ORGAS'TICA (same). Diseases or constitutional causes affecting the power or the desire of procreating.

ORICULAR (L. *os*, entrance). Syn. of Auricular.

ORIFICIAL. Relating, or pertaining, to an orifice of the body.

ORIGIN. In Anat., The more fixed attachment of a muscle.

ORISMOL'OGY (Gr. *orisma*, boundary; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Terminology.

ORNITHIC'NITES (Gr. *ornis*, bird; *ichnos*, footstep). In Geol., The footmarks of birds which occur in different strata.

ORNITHICNOL'OGY (same; and *logos*, speech). In Geol., A treatise on the footmarks of birds which occur in different strata.

ORNITH'OLITES (Gr. *ornis*, bird; *lithos*, stone). Fossil birds.

ORNITHOL'OGY (Gr. *ornis*, bird; *logos*, speech). That department of Zoology which treats of the history, attributes, and arrangement of the feathered race.

OROBOI'DES (Gr. orobos, vetch; eidos, appearance). Of a fawn

colour, like the meal of bitter vetch. Having the shape of the vetch.

ORO'GRAPHY (Gr. *oros*, mountain; *graphō*, I write). Syn. of Orology.

OROL'OGY (Gr. *oros*, mountain; *logos*, speech). The science or description of mountains.

OROPHAL'LUS (Gr. *orros*, rump; *phallos*, male organ). A monster having a second penis growing from the rump.—*Gurlt.*

ORTHOG'NATHOUS (Gr. *orthos*, straight; *gnathos*, jaw). Having a vertical jaw. Applied to that form of head in which the facial angle is increased to a right angle.

ORTHOPÆD'IA (Gr. *orthos*, straight; *pais*, child). That part of Medicine whose object is the correction and prevention of deformities in children.

ORTHOPÆ'DIST (same). One who practices orthopædia.

ORTHOPHREN'IC (Gr. *orthos*, upright; *phrēn*, mind). Pertaining to a sound, and to the care of an unsound, mind.

ORTHOPNŒ'A (Gr. *orthos*, upright; *pneō*, I breathe). Incapability of breathing except in the erect or semi-erect posture.

ORTHOP'TEROUS (Gr. *orthos*, straight; *pteron*, wing). In Entom., Having the wings with straight nervures or longitudinal folds, so that they fold like a fan.

ORTHOSOMATICS (Gr. *orthos*, straight; *sōma*, body). Syn. of Orthopædia.

ORTHOT'ROPAL, ORTHOT'ROPOUS (Gr. *orthos*, straight; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., 1. Erect with respect to the seed. 2. Applied to those ovules whose axis is rectilineal, the apex of the nucleus being at the opposite extremity to the hilum.

ORTHOT'YPOUS (Gr. *orthos*, *straight*; *tupos*, form). In Miner., *Having* a perpendicular cleavage.

ORYCTOG'NOSY (Gr. *oruktos*, *dug*; *gignoskō*, I know). That branch of Mineralogy which has for its object the classification and nomenclature of minerals.

ORYCTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *oruktos*, dug; *graphō*, I write). That part of Natural History in which fossils are described.

ORYCTOL'OGY (Gr. *oruktos*, dug; *logos*, speech). That part of Physics which treats of fossils.

OSCHEOCE'LE (Gr. *oschē*, scrotum; *kēlē*, rupture). Scrotal hernia. Dropsy of the scrotum.

OS'CHEOPLASTY (Gr. *oschē*, scrotum; *plassō*, I form). The operation for restoring the scrotum when lost.

OSCHI'TIS (Gr. *oschē*, scrotum; and *itis*). Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TION (L. *oscillum*, an image swung up and down in the air). 1. A partial rotatory movement of the eyeball on its axis. 2. The vibration, or reciprocal ascent and descent of a pendulum. 3. A moving backward and forward.

OS'CITANT (L. *oscito*, I yawn). Yawning; gaping.

OSCULANT (L. *osculor*, I kiss). In Zool., Adhering closely; embracing.

OS'CULE (L. dim. of *os*, mouth). In Nat. Hist., A small bi-labiate aperture.

OS'MAZOME (Gr. *osmē*, smell; *zōmos*, broth). The extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the flavour of meat to soups. —*Thénard.*

OSMIDRO'SIS (Gr. *osmē*, smell; *idrōs*, sweat). Perspiration of an unusual odour.

OSMO'METER (Gr. *ōsmos*, impulse; *metron*, measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force.

OSMOSE (Gr. *ōsmos*, impulse). The action by which fluids are impelled through a porous solid, in experiments of endosmose and exosmose.

OSMOT'IC (same). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, osmose.

OSPHRESIOL'OGY (Gr. *osphrēsis*,

smelling; *logos*, speech). A treatise on olfaction and odours.

OSSEAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Osseous.

O'SSEOID (L. *os*, bone; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling bone.

OSSEOUS (L. *os*, bone). Bony; resembling bone.

OSSICLE (L. dim. of *os*, bone). A small bone.

OSSICULATED (same). Furnished with small bones.

OSSIF'EROUS (L. *os*, bone; *fero*, I bear). Producing or furnishing bones.

OSSIFICA'TION (L. *os*, bone; *facio*, I make). 1. Development of bone, or of the osseous system. 2. Conversion of other tissues of animal bodies into a bony substance.

OSSIFICA'TION, CENTRES or POINTS OF. The determinate points at which ossification commences in the interior of temporary cartilage.

OSSIFIED (L. *os*, bone; *fio*, I am made). Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OSSIV'OROUS (L. *os*, bone; *voro*, I devour). 1. Feeding on, or eating bones. 2. Destroying bone.

OS'TEINE (Gr. *osteon*, bone). The animal matter of bone.

OSTEI'TIS (Gr. *osteon*, bone; and *itis*). Inflammation of bone.

OSTEO-ANABROSIS (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *ana*, up; *brōsko*, I eat). The simple absorption of bone, unattended by suppuration.—*Cumin.*

OSTEOCE'LE (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *kēlē*, rupture). 1. A hernia whose sac is cartilaginous and bony. 2. Osseous induration of one or both testicles.

OS'TEOCOPE (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *kopos*, fatigue). Pain in the bones.

OSTEOCYST'OID (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *kustis*, bladder; *eidos*, appearance). Cystic disease of bone.

OSTEO-DENTINE. That modification of dentine, in which the medullary canals are wavy, irregular, and anastomotic.—*Owen.*

OSTEOG"ENY (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation or growth of bone.

OSTEOG'RAPHY (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *graphō*, I write). A description of the bones.

OS'TEOID (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *eidos*, appearance). A calcareous incrustation of normal tissue, or of fibrous tumours.

OSTEOL'OGY (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the bones; that part of Anatomy which treats of the bones, or skeleton of Vertebrate animals.

OSTEOMA (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *ōmion*, projection). An osseous or calcareous growth or concretion.

OSTEOMYELI'TIS (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *muelos*, marrow; and *itis*). Inflammation of the medullary membrane, and the texture of the entire bone.—*Roux.*

OSTEOPÆDION (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *paidion*, young child). An osseous mass into which the fœtus has been found to be converted in the uterus.

OSTEOPHYTE (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *phuō*, I grow up). Deposition of bony matter. Syn. of Exostosis.

OS'TEOPLASTY (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *plassō*, I form). An operation for remedying the total or partial loss of a bone.

OSTEOPTERYG'IOUS (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *pterux*, fin). In Ich., Having bones in the fins.

OSTEO-SARCO'MA (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *sarx*, flesh; *ōmion*, projection). A firm spheroidal tumour, consisting of cartilaginous masses embedded in a fibro-membranous cellular structure, and having dispersed throughout its substance thin papery, osseous plates and spiculæ.

OSTEO-STEATOMA (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *stear*, suet; *ōmion*, projection). Applied to various bony tumours or degenerations.

OSTEO-STRUMA. Scrofulous disease affecting the osseous system.

OSTEOT'OMIST (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instru-

ment for breaking up the bones of the fœtal head, in cases of very narrow pelvis.

OSTEOT'OMY (same). The dissection of the bones.

OSTEOTRITE (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *tribō*, I wear away). An instrument invented by Mr. Marshall, for the removal of carious, or necrosed bone either from the surface, or from the interior of cavities. It is constructed on the principle of the "millhead" instrument of the dentists.

OSTHEX'Y (Gr. *osteōn*, bone; *exis*, habit). The ossification of soft parts of the body.

O'STIOLUM (L. dim. of *ostium*, entrance). In Bot., The orifice of the perithecium of certain Fungi.

OSTOID (Gr. *osteon*, bone; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling bone.

OTACOUST'IC (Gr. *ous*, ear; *akouō*, I hear). An instrument for improving the sense of hearing.

OTALGIA, OTALGY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *algos*, grief). Pain in the ear; ear-ache.

O'TIC (Gr. *ous*, ear). Pertaining to the ear. Employed in diseases of the ear.

OTI'TIS (Gr. *ous*, ear; and *itis*). Inflammation of the internal ear, or of the tympanum.

OTOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *ous*, ear; *kephalē*, head). A monster whose ears are either united into one, or are in contact.

OTOCO'NIA, O'TOCONITE (Gr. *ous*, ear; *konia*, dust). The ear-powder, or pulverulent calcareous crystalline matter contained in the membranous labyrinth of mammalia, birds and reptiles.

O'TOCRANE (Gr. *ous*, ear; *kranion*, skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for lodging the acoustic capsule and organ of hearing.—*Owen.*

OTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *graphō*, I write). The anatomical description of the ear.

O'TOLITE, OT'OLITH (Gr. *ous*, ear; *lithos*, stone). The solid calcareous substance contained in the membranous labyrinth of osseous fishes, &c.

OTOL'OGY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the ear. That part of Anatomy which treats of the ear.

OTOP'ATHY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *pathos*, affection). A diseased state of the ear.

O'TOPLASTY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *plassō*, I form). The operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTORRHAG''IA (Gr. *ous*, ear; *ragas*, rupture). Hæmorrhage from the ear or ears.

OTORRHŒA (Gr. *ous*, ear; *reō*, I flow). A purulent or puriform discharge from the ear or ears.

O'TOSCOPE (Gr. *ous*, ear; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for ascertaining whether or no the Eustachian tube is blocked up.

OTOS'TEAL (Gr. *ous*, ear; *osteon*, bone). The proper ear-bone of the Cod.

OTOT'OMY (Gr. *ous*, ear; *temnō*, I cut in two). The practice or teaching of dissection of the ear.

OURARINE. The active principle of the Ourari or Woorara poison.

OUROL'OGY (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *logos*, speech). The diagnosis of diseases from an examination of the urine.

OUROS'COPY (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). Syn. of Ourology.

-OUS In Chem., A termination of acids containing the least quantity of oxygen

O'VAL (L. *ovum*, egg). 1. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg. 2. Of the shape or figure of an egg, with both ends of the same breadth. In Bot., When joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a figure between the two words.

OVALBUMEN (L. *ovum*, egg; *album*, white). The white of egg, composed chiefly of albumen.

OVARIOT'OMY (Gr. *ōarion*, small egg; *temnō*, I cut in two). The operation for removing the ovary.

OVARIO-TUBAL. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the ovary and the fallopian tube.

O'VARIST (Gr. *ōarion*, little egg). A physiologist who deems that the ova or ovula of the female are merely incited by the male to effect the development of the species.

OVARI'TIS (Gr. *ōarion*, little egg; and *itis*). Inflammation of the ovary.

O'VARY (Gr. *ōarion*, little egg). The organ of a female oviparous animal in which the ova are formed. In Bot., The lowest inflated portion at the base of the pistil, containing the seeds.

O'VATE, O'VATED (L. *ovum*, egg). In Bot., Egg-shaped, with the broad end downwards. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two words.

OVERLAID. Applied to the mode in which very young infants sometimes meet with their death from suffocation, by being smothered with close covering. Probably, however, death in such cases is more frequently produced, either by the child getting round on its face in the bed, or else by the mother falling asleep during suckling, and unconsciously pressing the child too closely to her breast.

OVERLY'ING. In Geol., Applied to those rocks which appear lying over, or interspersed among, other rocks.

OVICAPSULE (L. *ovum*, egg; *capsula*, little chest). 1. The coat or wall of the small insulated cavity in which an ovum lies in an invertebrate animal. 2. The external coat of the small spherical vesicles, or Graafian follicles, contained in the stroma of a mammalian ovary.

OVICULAR (L. *ovum*, egg). Pertaining to an egg.

OVIDUCT (L. *ovum*, egg; *duco*, I lead). A duct or tube by which the semen is conveyed to the ova; in which, in some animals, the ova are hatched, and by which in others the ova are conveyed to the uterus. Syn. of Fallopian Tube.

OVIF'EROUS (L. *ovum*, egg; *fero*, I bear). Syn. of Ovigerous.

O'VIFORM (L. *ovum*, egg; *forma*, form). Having the form or figure of an egg.

OVIG''EROUS (L. *ovum*, egg; *gero*, I bear). Containing or producing ova or eggs.

O'VINE (L. *ovis*, sheep). Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, sheep.

OVIP'AROUS (L. *ovum*, egg; *pario*, I bring forth). Producing eggs; producing or hatching young from eggs after their exclusion from the body.

OVIPOSI''TION (L. *ovum*, egg; *pono*, I put). The laying or depositing of eggs. The exclusion of the female generative product.

OVIPO'SITOR (same). The organ in insects for the transmission of the eggs, during exclusion, to their appropriate place.

OVISAC (L. *ovum*, egg; *saccus*, sack). 1. The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum. 2. The inner coat of the small spherical vesicles, or Graafian follicles, contained in the stroma of a mammalian ovum. 3. Syn. of Graafian follicle.

OVIST (L. *ovum*, egg). Syn. of Ovarist.

O'VOID (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Terete and swelling round the base, or having the outline of an egg.

OVOLOGY (Gr. *ōon*, egg; *logos*, speech). A description of the ovum.

OVO-VIVIP'AROUS (L. *ovum*, egg; *vivus*, living; *pario*, I bring forth). Applied to animals in which the eggs are hatched within the body, and the young ones are excluded alive.

OVULATE (L. dim. of *ovum*, egg). In Bot., Containing ova.

OVULA'TION (same). 1. The formation of ovules in the ovary, and their discharge therefrom. 2. The

development of the embryo from the ovule.

OVULE (same). A small round vesicular body contained in the ovicapsule, or Graafian follicle, and which, when fecundated, constitutes the embryo. In Bot., A small roundish or oval body attached to the placenta of a plant, and, when fertilized, converted into the seed.

OVUM (L. egg). Syn. of Ovule (1). The embryo and its enveloping membranes during gestation.

OXY-ACID. In Chem., An acid containing oxygen.

OXALAT'IC (Gr. *oxalis*, sorrel). Pertaining to oxalates; favouring the formation of oxalates in, and their deposition from, the urine.

OXALU'RIA (Gr. *oxalis*, sorrel; *ouron*, urine). A condition of the urine in which it contains oxalic acid or an oxalate.

OXYCEPHALIA (Gr. *oxus*, sharp; *kephalē*, head). Monstrosity in which the head is pointed like a sugar-loaf.

OXYCRATE (Gr. *oxus*, sour; *kerannumi*, I mix). A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYDA'TION (Gr. *oxus*, sour). 1. The operation or process of oxydizing a body, or of converting it into an oxyde. 2. The operation or process of combining a body with oxygen.

OXYDE (same). A compound of oxygen, not being acid, and destitute of salifying properties.

OXYDIZABLE (same). Capable of being converted into an oxyde.

OXYDIZED (same). Combined with oxygen.

OX'YGEN (Gr. *oxus*, sour; *gennaō*, I beget). A colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, which is the sustaining principle of animal life, and of all the ordinary phenomena of combustion.

OXYGENA'TION (same). Syn. of Oxydation (2).

OX'YGENIZABLE. Capable of being oxydized.

OXY-HALOID. In Chem., Applied to a combination of a metallic oxide with a haloid salt of the same metal.—*Berzelius.*

OX'YMEL (Gr. *oxus*, sour; *meli*, honey). A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYPROTEIN. The oxydes of protein which constitute the buff of blood drawn during violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c.—*Mulder.*

OXYRRHODINE (Gr. *oxus*, sour; *rodon*, rose). A mixture of oil of roses and vinegar of roses.

OXY-SALT. In Chem., A compound containing oxygen as well in the acid as in the base.

OXYTOC'IC (Gr. *oxus*, rapid; *tokos*, child-birth). Promoting delivery; an agent which promotes delivery.

OZÆ'NA (Gr. *ozō*, I emit an offensive odour). An obstinate fetid discharge from one or both nostrils.

O'ZONE (same). An elementary substance supposed to exist both in air and water. Its presence is indicated by a peculiar smell evolved in electrical operations and in electro-chemical decompositions. It is presumed to be an active condition of oxygen, by which it acquires a smell, and the property of combining with bodies which common oxygen does not possess.—*Schönbein.*

O'ZONIDE (same). Applied to such oxydes whose oxygen, or a part of whose oxygen, acts otherwise than, and forms combinations different to, the oxygen of other bodies.—*Schönbein.*

O'ZONIZED (same). Converted into ozone, or rendered active.

P.

P. In prescriptions signifies "*pugillus*," a handful.

P. Æ. In prescriptions signifies "*partes æquales*," equal parts.

P. R. N. In prescriptions signifies "*pro re natâ*," as occasion serveth, or occasionally.

PACCHIONIAN GLANDS or BODIES. Whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material, found among the vessels of several parts of the pia mater.

PACHÆ'MIA (Gr. *pachus*, thick; *aima*, blood). Too great spissitude of the blood.

PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS (Gr. *pachus*, thick; *blepharon*, eyelid). A thickened condition of the eyelids.

PACHULOSIS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pachylosis.

PACHYDERMATOCE'LE (Gr. *pachus*, thick; *derma*, skin; *kēlē*, swelling). An apparently congenital disease of the skin, commencing as a small mole or spot, and increasing sometimes to the size and appearance of a relaxed and very emaciated mamma.—*V. Mott.*

PACHYDERMATOUS (Gr. *pachus*, thick; *derma*, skin). In Zool., Having thick skin.

PACHYLO'SIS (Gr. *pachus*, thick). Hypertrophy of the cutaneous papillæ producing thickening and condensation of the skin.—*E. Wilson.*

PACINIAN CORPUSCLES. Small, oval bodies attached to certain of the spinal nerves, more especially those of the hands and foot, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic.

PACKWAX. The strong ligamentum Nuchæ of quadrupeds.

PÆDERASTY (Gr. *pais*, boy; *eraō*, I desire passionately). Sodomy.

PÆDIATRIA, PÆDIATRICS (Gr. *pais*, child; *iatreia*, medical treatment). Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDOBAROMACROMETER (Gr. *pais*, child; *baros*, weight; *makros*, length; *metron*, measure). **PÆDOMETER** (Gr. *pais*, child; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Baromacrometer.

PÆDON'OSOLOGY (Gr. *pais*, child; *nosos*, disease; *logos*, speech). The study of the diseases of childhood.

PÆDOT'ROPHY (Gr. *pais*, child; *trephō*, I nourish). The branch of hygiene pertaining to the nourishment of children.

PAG'INA (L. page of a book). In Bot., The surface of a leaf.

PAINTER'S COLIC. A form of colic which usually terminates in palsy and general cachexia, among workmen whose occupations bring them habitually into contact with preparations of lead.

PALÆONTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *onta*, beings; *graphō*, I write). A description of, or a treatise on, ancient organized beings.

PALÆONTOL'OGY (Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *onta*, beings; *logos*, speech). The history of ancient organized beings.

PALÆOZ'OIC (Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zoē*, life). In Geol., Applied to the fossiliferous strata of earlier date than the carboniferous system.

PALÆOZOOL'OGY (Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōon*, animal; *logos*, speech). The history of, or a discourse on, ancient animal beings.

PALATE (L. *palatum*). The roof or upper part of the cavity of the mouth. In Bot., The convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

PA'LEÆ (L. *palea*, chaff). In Bot.

Certain membranous scales or bracts in certain plants.

PALEA'CEOUS (same). In Bot., Chaffy; consisting of, resembling, furnished or abounding with, chaff.

PAL'LIAL (L. *pallium*, cloak). Of, or pertaining to, the mantle of the Mollusca.

PAL'LIATIVE (same). That which only alleviates or mitigates a disease.

PALMAR (L. *palma*, palm of the hand). Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

PAL'MATE, PAL'MATED (same). In Bot., Divided so as to resemble a hand spread open. In Zool., Entirely webbed.

PALMATI'FID (L. *palma*, palm of the hand; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Divided so as to resemble a hand.

PALMATIL'OBATE. In Bot., Applied to a palmate leaf in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth.

PALMATIP'ARTITE. In Bot., Applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

PALMATISEC'TED. In Bot., Applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the mid-rib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

PALMIF'EROUS (L. *palma*, palm; *fero*, I bear). Bearing palms.

PAL'MINERVED. In Bot., Having the nerves diverging from the tip of the petiole.

PAL'MIPED (L. *palma*, palm; *pes*, foot). In Zool., Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane.

PALPA'TION (L. *palpo*, I stroke gently). The mode of exploring disease by feeling or pressing upon the diseased part.

PAL'PEBRAL (L. *palpebra*, eyelid). Pertaining to the eyelid.

PAL'PI (L. *palpo*, I stroke gently). The organs of touch developed from the labium and maxillæ of insects.

PALPIFORM (L. *palpi*; and *forma*, form). Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PALPIG'EROUS (L. *palpi*; and *gero*, I bear). Bearing palpi or feelers.

PALPITA'TION (L. *palpito*, I throb). A preternatural beating of the heart perceptible to the patient.

PALUDAL (L. *palus*, marsh). Pertaining to marshes.

PAM'PEROS. Violent winds from the west or south-west, which sweep over the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres.

PAMPINIFORM (L. *pampinus*, tendril; *forma*, form). Resembling a tendril in form.

PAMPLE'GIA (Gr. *pas*, all; *plēgē*, stroke). General paralysis.

PANACE'A (Gr. *pas*, all; *akeomai*, I heal). A pretended universal remedy.

PANARIS. Syn. of Paronychia.

PANBIO'MA (Gr. *pas*, all; *bios*, life). The original or universal principle of life.

PANCRAT'IC, PANCRAT'ICAL (Gr. *pas*, all; *kratos*, strength). Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

PAN'CRATIST (Gr. *pas*, all; *kratos*, strength). One skilled in gymnastic exercises.

PAN'CREAS (Gr. *pas*, all; *kreas*, flesh). A long, narrow flattened gland situated deeply in the cavity of the belly immediately behind the stomach.

PANCREATINE (same). The peculiar albuminoid principle of the pancreatic secretion, which is said not only to transform starch and similar substances into sugar, and to emulsify fats, but even to digest protein compounds.

PANCREATI'TIS (*Pancreas*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the pancreas.

PAN'CREATOID (*Pancreas*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the pancreas in structure.

PANDEM'IC (Gr. *pas*, all; *dēmos*, people). 1. Incident to, or attacking, the whole people or population. 2. A disease which is incident to, or attacks, the whole population.

PANDEMY (same). Syn. of Pandemic (2).

PANDICULA'TION (L. *pando*, I stretch out). The act of stretching out the limbs; a restless stretching and uneasiness.

PAND'URIFORM (Gr. *pandoura*, a three-stringed musical instrument; L. *forma*, form). In Bot., Fiddle-shaped; oblong, and contracted in the middle.

PAN'ICLE (L. *paniculus*, the down upon reeds). In Bot., A species of inflorescence, in which the upper secondary axes terminate at once in a flower, whilst the lower elongate and divide, producing a pyramidal form.

PANIC'ULATE, PANIC'ULATED (same). In Bot., 1. Having branches variously subdivided. 2. Having the flowers in panicles.

PANIFICA'TION (L. *panis*, bread; *facio*, I make). The process of bread making.

PANIV'OROUS (L. *panis*, bread; *voro*, I devour). Subsisting on bread.

PANNICULUS. Syn. of the Areolar Tissue.—*Rokitansky.*

PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres, investing the greater part of the body in quadrupeds.

PANNUS (L. piece of cloth). A vascular condition of a leucoma of the cornea, which becomes red and fleshy.

PANSPERMIA (Gr. *pas*, all; *sperma*, seed). The theory of the dissemination of ova or germs over all space.

PANTANENCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *pas*, all; *an*, neg.; *egkephalos*, brain). Syn. of Anencephalia.

PANT'AGOGUE (Gr. *pas*, all; *agō*, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which expels all morbid matter.

PANTAMOR'PHIC (Gr. *pas*, all; *morphē*, form). Taking all forms.

PANTHOD'IC (Gr. *pas*, every; *odos*, way). Applied to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other.—*M. Hall.*

PANTOPHAGISTS (Gr. *pas*, all; *phagō*, I eat). Animals which are omnivorous.

PANZOOT'IA (Gr. *pas*, all; *zōon*, animal). An endemic or epidemic disease affecting animals.

PAPAVERA'CEOUS (L. *papaver*, poppy). Pertaining to the poppy.

PAPAV'ERINE (L. *papaver*, poppy). An alcaloid contained in opium.

PAPAV'EROUS (same). Resembling, or having the nature or qualities of, poppies.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS (L. *papilio*, butterfly). In Bot., Resembling a butterfly.

PAPILLA (L. nipple). 1. In Anat., A small eminence, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts. In Bot., A small soft excrescence.

PAPIL'LATE. Etym. as, and in Bot. Syn. of, Papillose.

PAPIL'LIFORM (L. *papilla*, nipple; *forma*, form). Having the shape or appearance of a nipple or papilla.

PAPILLO'MA (L. *papilla*, nipple; Gr. *ōmion*, projection) A pediculated tumour consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ, covered with an augmented layer of the epithelium.—*Förster.*

PAPILLOSE, PAPILLOUS (L. *papilla*, nipple). Of, or pertaining to the nipple, or the papillæ. In Bot., Having, or covered with, small glandular excrescences like pimples.

PAP'PUS (Gr. *pappos*, down). In Bot., 1. The feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels. 2. A particular form of calyx in composite plants.

PAP'ULA (L. pimple). A very small solid elevation of the cuticle, [illegible]

rally red and inflamed. In Bot., A round, soft, watery protuberance.

PAPYRA'CEOUS, PAPYREAN (Gr. *papuros*, paper plant). 1. Of the consistence of paper. 2. Belonging to the papyrus.

PAPYROG'RAPHY (Gr. *papuros*, paper plant; *graphō*, I write). The art of taking impressions from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance.

PARABYSMA (Gr. *parabuō*, I cram in). Engorgement of an organ.

PARACENTE'RIUM (Gr. *parakenteō*, I tap for dropsy). A small trocar for puncturing the eye.—*Woolhouse.*

PARACENTE'SIS (same). The operation of tapping a cavity of the body to evacuate any effused fluid.

PARACEPH'ALOUS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *kephalē*, head). Applied to a genus of monsters, whose large heads are badly formed, and whose sensorial organs and thoracic members are merely rudimentary.

PARACHRŒ'A (Gr. *para*, beyond; *chroia*, colour). Morbid alteration of the colour of the skin.

PARACINE'SES (Gr. *para*, beyond; *kinēsis*, motion). Diseases of the motor nerves. Unnatural movements of voluntary muscles.

PARACHROSE (Gr. *parachroos*, discoloured). In Miner., Changing colour by exposure to the weather.

PARAC'RISES (Gr. *para*, beyond; *krinō*, I separate). Diseases of the function of secretion.—*Fuchs.*

PARACU'SIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *akouō*, I hear). A confused state of hearing.—*Good.*

PARACYCLE'SES (Gr. *para*, beyond; *kuklēsis*, circular motion). Diseases of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.—*Fuchs.*

PARACYESIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *kuēsis*, pregnancy). Morbid pregnancy.—*Good.*

PARAGEUSIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *geusis*, taste). Perversion of taste. Syn. of Ageusia.—*Good.*

PARAGOMPHOSIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *gomphoō*, I fasten). Incomplete impaction of the fœtal head during parturition.

PAR'ALLAX (Gr. *parallassō*, I deviate). In Opt., 1. The measure of the alleged deviation of the *visible* from the *true* direction of objects.—*Brewster.* 2. The sensible *deviation* from parallelism of rays emanating from a given point, and falling on a surface of given magnitude.—*Nunneley.*

PARALLELISM OF DISEASES. The disposition of diseases to "anastomose with each other," or "to wear each other's livery."—*Harden.*

PARALYSIS (Gr. *paraluō*, I loose). A loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, or of sensation, and sometimes of both combined. Palsy.

P. *Emotional.* A form of paralysis, characterized by a total loss of speech, associated with difficult or imperfect deglutition, and met with most frequently in patients who have been subjected to some powerful or exciting emotions of the mind.—*Todd.*

P. *Induced.* Syn. of Reflected Paralysis.—*Ogle.*

P. *Reflected.* Paralysis existing on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion.—*Brown-Séquard.*

P. *Sympathetic.* Syn. of Reflected Paralysis.—*Brown-Séquard.*

PARALYT'IC BRONCHI'TIS. The bronchitis of a low type, which is a troublesome, and, in severe weather, often a fatal complication of general paralysis of the insane.—*T. J. Austin.*

PARALYZA'TION (Gr. *paraluō*, I loose). The act of paralyzing.

PARALYZED (same). Struck, or affected, with palsy.

PARAME'NIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *mēnes*, menstrual discharge). Difficult or disordered menstruation.—*Good.*

PARANEPHRI'TIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *nephros*, kidney; and *itis*). Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

PARAPHIMO'SIS (Gr. *para*, be-

yond; *phimoō*, I bind tight). A constriction and swelling of the glans penis, caused by a tight prepuce being pulled back over it.

PARAPHONIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *phonē*, voice). Altered voice.—*Good.*

PARAPHRENI'TIS (Gr. *para*, near; *phrēn*, mind; and *itis*). Inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARAPHY'SES (Gr. *para*, beyond; *phusis*, nature). In Bot., Certain sessile, filiform, abortive, cellular bodies placed below the theca of mosses.

PARAPLAS'TIC (Gr. *para*, beyond; *plassō*, I form). Possessed of depraved formative powers.

PARAPLE'GIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *plēgē*, stroke). Paralysis or palsy of the lower half of the body.

PARAPOPHYSES (Gr. *para*, transverse; *apophusis*, a process in anatomy). A pair of bones (the inferior transverse processes) diverging from the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra below the pleurapophyses. They are the analogues of the articular surfaces of the dorsal vertebræ, which receive the head of a rib.—*Owen.*

PARAP'OPLEXY (Gr. *para*, beyond; *apoplēxia*, apoplexy). A comatose state resembling apoplexy.

PARAP'SIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *aptō*, I touch). A defect or loss of the sense of touch or general feeling.—*Good.*

PARASELENE (Gr. *para*, near; *selēnē*, moon). A mock-moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

PAR'ASITE (Gr. *para*, by; *sitos*, corn). A living being which attaches itself to, or lives in or upon, another organized body.

PARASITICALNESS (same). The quality of being a parasite.

PARASI'TICIDE (L. *parasita*, parasite; *cædo*, I kill). An agent that destroys parasites.

PARASI'TISM (Gr. *para*, by; *sitos*, corn). The condition of a parasite.

PARASITOG"ENY (Gr. *parasitos*, parasite; *gennaō*, I beget). The condition of a living body which favours the production of parasites.

PARASITOID (Gr. *parasitos*, parasite; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a parasite.

PARASPA'DIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *spaō*, I draw). An unnatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.

PARASPADIAS (same). One afflicted with paraspadia.

PARAT'OMOUS (Gr. *para*, about; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Having the faces of cleavage of an undeterminate number.

PARATOP'IÆ (Gr. *para*, beyond; *topos*, place). Diseases in which there is a displacement of the organs.

PARATROPHY (Gr. *para*, beyond; *trephō*, I nourish). Malnutrition; perverted nutrition.

PARA-VERTEBRAL (Gr. *para*, near; and *vertebra*). Applied to the two inferior laminæ of a vertebra, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels.—*Grant.*

PAREC'TAMA (Gr. *parekteinō*, I stretch beyond). Excessive distension, extension, or dilatation of a part.

PAREGOR'IC (Gr. *parēgoreō*, I soothe). Mitigating or assuaging pain. An anodyne.

PARENCEPHALOCE'LE (Gr. *para*, beyond; *egkephalos*, brain; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the cerebellum.

PAREN'CHYMA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *egchuō*, I pour in). The texture, substance, or basis, of glandular and other organs.

PARENCHYMATI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

PARENCHYMATOID (Parenchyma

ma; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or of, a parenchymatous texture.—*Owen.*

PARESTHE'SIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *aisthēsis*, sensation). 1. Congenital malformation of the external organs of sense. 2. Perversion of sensibility.

PARHE'LION, PARHE'LIUM (Gr. *para*, near; *ēlios*, sun). A mock-sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light, sometimes iridescent with a luminous train, near the sun.

PARI'ETAL (L. *paries*, wall). Pertaining to the parietes or walls of an organ, or to the parietal bones. In Bot., Growing from the sides of a calyx; proceeding from the sides of the ovary.

PARIETES (L. *pl.*, walls). In Anat., and Bot., Parts forming the enclosures or limits of cavities.

PARIPIN'NATE (L. *par*, equal; *pinna*, wing). In Bot., Equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate; applied to a pinnate leaf, of which the petiole is terminated neither by a leaflet nor a tendril.

PAROCCIPITALS (Gr. *para*, near; L. *occipitale*, occipital bone). The parapophyses of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

PARODINIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *ōdin*, pains of childbirth). Unnatural labour.—*Good.*

PARODON'TIDES (Gr. *para*, beyond; *odous*, tooth). Tumours on, or of, the gums.

PAROMPHALOCE'LE (Gr. *para*, near; *omphalos*, navel; *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia near the navel.

PARONI'RIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *oneiros*, dream). Depraved or disturbed dreaming.—*Good.*

PARONYCHIA (Gr. *para*, near; *onux*, nail). A whitlow, or phlegmonous inflammation of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx.

PAROPSIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *opsis*, vision). Depraved vision.—*Good.*

PARORCHID'IUM (Gr. *para*, beyond; *orchis*, testicle). The non-descent of one or both testicles into the scrotum; the absence of one or both testicles from the scrotum.

PAROR'CHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE (same; and *enteron*, intestine; *kēlē*, rupture). Intestinal hernia complicated with non-descent of the testicle.—*Sauvages.*

PAROSMIS (Gr. *para*, beyond; *osmē*, smell). Syn. of Anosmia. Perversion of smell.—*Good.*

PAROS'TIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *osteon*, bone). A defective condition of the bones.—*Good.*

PAROT'ID (Gr. *para*, near; *ous*, ear). The largest of the three salivary glands, seated under the ear.

PAROTIDI'TIS, PAROTI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the parotid. Syn. of Mumps.

PAROVA'RIUM (Gr. *para*, near; *ōarion*, small egg). An appendage to the ovary, analogous to the epididymis of the male, being the remnant of the Wolffian body. —*Kobelt.*

PAROXYN'TIC (Gr. *paroxunō*, I sharpen). Pertaining to a paroxysm.

PAR'OXYSM (same). The re-occurrence of the symptoms of a disease at equal or unequal intervals.

PARTHENOGENESIS (Gr. *parthenos*, virgin; *gennaō*, I beget). 1. Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization.—*Owen* (1849). 2. Propagation by self-splitting or self-dividing, by budding from without or within, and by any mode save of the act of impregnation; the parthenogenetic individuals being sexless, or virgin females.—*Owen* (1855).

PARTHENOL'OGY (Gr. *parthenos*, virgin; *logos*, speech). A descrip-

tion or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

PAR'TITE (L. *partio*, I divide). In Bot., Divided almost, or quite, down to the base.

PARTU'RIENT (L. *parturio*, I am in travail). Bringing forth, about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth, young; inducing or promoting labour.

PARTURIFA'CIENT (L. *parturio*, I am in travail; *facio*, I make). Inducing or promoting labour.

PARTURIT''ION (L. *parturio*, I am in travail). The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young; the state during and immediately after delivery.

PARULIS (Gr. *para*, near; *oulon*, gum). A small abscess commencing in the socket of a tooth, and bursting through the gum, or sometimes through the cheek.

PARU'RIA (Gr. *para*, beyond; *oureō*, I urine). Morbid secretion, or discharge of urine.

PASSIBIL'ITY (Fr. *passible*, susceptible of impressions). The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents.

PAS'SIVE (L. *patior*, I suffer). Owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength; supervening on debility; without apparent reaction; attended with weakness or debility of a part.

PAS'SIVE PROCESSES. In Pathol., Those morbid conditions in which there is no manifestation of special activity by the cells, but, on the contrary, an evident failure of nutritive and formative powers. —*Virchow.*

PASTIL (L. *pastillus*, a perfuming ball). A dry composition of aromatic substances, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room.

PATEL'LA (L dim. of *patera*, a broad dish). The knee-pan, a sort of sesamoid bone situated at the anterior part of the knee joint. In Conchol., The limpet shell.

PATEL'LIFORM (L. dim. of *patera*, a broad dish; *forma*, form). Of the form of a dish or saucer.

PAT'ENT (L. *pateo*, I spread out). In Bot., Spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch.

PATHEMATOL'OGY (Gr. *pathēma*, calamity; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Pathology.

PATHET'IC (Gr. *pathos*, passion). 1. Affecting or moving the passions. 2. Conducing to the movements of the eyes in the various passions.

PATHETISM (same). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

PATHIC, PATHICAL (Gr. *pathos*, calamity). Syn. of Morbid

PATHOG''ENY (Gr. *pathos*, calamity; *gennaō*, I beget). That part of Pathology which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMIC, PATHOGNOMON'IC (Gr. *pathos*, affection; *gnōmōn*, discerning). Characteristic of a disease.

PATHOG'NOMY (Gr. *pathos*, passion; *gnōmē*, judgment). Expression of the passions. The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

PATHOG'RAPHY (Gr. *pathos*, calamity; *graphō*, I write). A description of disease.

PATHOL'OGY (Gr. *pathos*, affection; *logos*, speech). 1. That part of Medicine which explains the nature, causes, and symptoms of disease. 2. That part of Botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

PATHOMANIA (Gr. *pathos*, emotion; *mania*, madness). Moral mania—a morbid perversion of the moral, without any notable lesion of the intellectual, faculties.

PAT'ULOUS (L. *pateo*, I spread out). In Bot., 1. Slightly spreading. 2. Bearing the flowers loose or dispersed. In Conchol., Gaping; with a spreading aperture.

PAUNCH. The first and large

cavity of the compound stomach of Ruminant animals.

PAVILION (W. *pabell*, a moving habitation) In Anat., The expanded extremity or auricle of the external ear.

PEARIFORM. Pear-shaped.

PEARLA'CEOUS. Resembling a pearl.

PEARLY TUBERCLES Sebaceous miliary tubercles, commonly situated in the thin skin of the lower eyelid.

PECCANT (L *pecco*, I do amiss). Morbid; not healthy.

PECTEN (L. comb). Syn. of Marsupium (2).

PECTIN (Gr. *pēktos*, coagulated). The basis of the gelatinous matter, of which the pulpy mass of ripe fruits is chiefly composed.

PECTINA'CEOUS (same). Syn. of Pectinous.

PECTINATE, PECTINA'TED. (L. *pecten*, comb). Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb.

PECTINAL, PECTINEAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pectinated. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Pectineus.

PECTINEUS. A flat and nearly triangular muscle extending from the upper surface of the horizontal branch of the os pubis, to the posterior and inner aspect of the femur

PEC'TINIBRANCHIATE (L. *pecten*, comb; Gr. *braychia*, gills). In Zool., Having pectinated gills.

PEC'TINIFORM (L. *pecten*, comb; *forma*, form). Syn. of Pectinated.

PEC'TINOUS (Gr. *pēktos*, coagulated). Of, or pertaining to, pectin or vegetable jelly.

PEC'TORAL (L. *pectus*, the chest). Pertaining to the chest. Pl., subs. medicines deemed fit for mitigating or removing affections of the chest.

PECTORIL'OQUISM, PECTORIL'OQUY (L. *pectus*, chest; *loquor*, I speak). When the patient's voice articulates itself distinctly from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed.

PECTOSE. An insoluble ingredient forming one of the constituents of the cell-walls of vegetable fruits.

PE'DAL (L. *pes*, foot). Of, or pertaining to, the foot.

PED'ATE (same). Footed; having divisions like the toes. In Bot., Palmate, with the two outer divisions again lobed.

PEDAT'IFID (L. *pes*, foot; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Cut into lobes, the lateral ones of which do not radiate from the petiole like the rest.

PEDAT'INERVED (L. *pes*, foot; *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., Having three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.

PED'ICEL (L. dim. of *pes*, foot). A short and small footstalk or stem. In Bot., The ultimate division of a common peduncle.

PEDICEL'LATE, PEDICELLED (same). In Bot., Having, or supported by, a pedicle.

PEDIC'ULAR. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pediculous.

PEDICULA'TION (L. *pediculus*, louse). Syn. of Phtheiriasis.

PEDIC'ULOUS (same). Of, or pertaining to, lice; lousy.

PEDIFORM (L. *pes*, foot; *forma*, form). Shaped like a foot.

PEDIPAL'POUS (L. *pes*, foot; *palpi*, feelers). In Zool., Having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with a didactyle claw.

PED'UNCLE (L. *pes*, foot). In Bot., The stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant. In Anat., Certain prolongations or appendices of the brain.

PEDUN'CULATE, PEDUN'CULATED (same). Furnished with a peduncle, appendix, or prolongation; suspended or supported by a stalk.

PELA'GIA (L. *pellis*, skin). A sort of scaly erysipelas of the skin.

PELA'GIAN, PELA'GIC (Gr. *pela-*

gos, sea). Belonging to the deep sea; oceanic.

PE'LICAN (Gr. *pelekaō*, I chisel). A dental forceps curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. In Chem., A glass vessel for continued distillation, having two opposite and crooked beaks passing from its tubulated capital to the belly of the cucurbit.

PELI'CIDE (? L. *pellucidus*, clear). Boiled honey.—*Ruland and Johnson.*

PELICOMETER (Gr. *pellis*, bowl; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Pelvimeter.

PEL'LAGRA (L. *pellis*, skin; *ægre*, sick). A cutaneous disease prevailing among the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian plains. It consists in a scaly appearance, with a peculiar darkening of the skin; and is occasionally accompanied with great constitutional derangement.

PEL'LICLE (L. dim. of *pellis*, skin). In Chem., A thin saline crust of crystallized particles, formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. In Bot., A membranous or mucilaginous covering closely adhering to the outside of some seeds.

PELLICULAR (same). Having the appearance or character of skin.

PELOHÆMIA (Gr. *pēlos*, mud; *aima*, blood). A thick, syrupy, dark-coloured condition of the blood.

PELT'ATE, PELT'ATED. (L. *pelta*, target). In Bot., Having the shape of a target or round shield, with the style or petiole inserted near the middle of the under surface.

PELTINERVED (L. *pelta*, target; *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., Having nerves radiating all round.

PELUDE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pelicide.

PELVID'YMUS (*Pelvis*; and Gr. *didumos*, double). A double monster united at, and single below, the pelvis.

PELVIM'ETER (*Pelvis*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

PELVIMETRY (same). The art or process of measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

PELVI-PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

PELVIS (L. a basin). 1. The basin-shaped cavity made up of the ossa innominata, the sacrum, and coccyx. 2. A membranous cavity or pouch, or other hollow in certain other organs.

PELVI-TROCHANTERIAN. Pertaining to the pelvis and great trochanter.

PEM'PHIGOID (*Pemphigus*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling Pemphigus.

PEM'PHIGUS (Gr. *pemphix*, wind). A cutaneous disease consisting of vesicles or bullæ, varying in size from a pea to a walnut, scattered over the body.

PENICILL'ATE (L. *penicillus*, pencil). In Bot., Having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres. In Zool., Supporting one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

PENIS. The male organ of generation.

PEN'NACHED (Fr. *pennage*, feather of a hawk). In Nat. His., Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colours.

PEN'NATE, PEN'NATED (L. *penna*, feather). Syn. of Pinnate.

PEN'NIFORM (L. *penna*, feather; *forma*, form). Having the form or appearance of the feather of a pen or quill.

PEN'NINERVED (L. *penna*, feather; *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., Having a midrib branched on either side.

PEN'TACOCCOUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *kokkos*, kernel). In Bot., Having, or containing five grains or seeds; having five united cells with one seed in each.

PENTACAP'SULAR (Gr *pente*, five; L. *capsula*, little chest). In Bot.,

Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

PENTAGYN'IAN, PENTAGYN'OUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *gunē*, woman). In Bot., Having five styles.

PENTAM'EROUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *mēros*, joint). In Entom., Having five joints on the tarsus of each leg. In Bot. (*meros*, part). Having five parts.

PENTAN'DRIAN, PENTAN'DROUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *anēr*, man). In Bot., Having five stamens.

PENTAPET'ALOUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having five petals.

PENTAPHYLLOI'DAL (Gr. *pente*, five; *phullon*, leaf; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Appearing to have, or resembling, five leaves.

PENTAPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *pente*, five: *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having five leaves.

PENTASEP'ALOUS (Gr. *pente*, five; and *sepal*). In Bot., Having five sepals

PENTASPERM'OUS (Gr. *pente*, five; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having five seeds.

PEPASTIC (Gr. *pepainō*, I concoct). A medicine supposed to promote the production of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

PEPSIN (Gr. *peptō*, I cook). A peculiar organic principle to which, in conjunction with the acids, the digestive power of the gastric juice is attributed.

PEPTIC (same). Promoting, pertaining to, or easy of, digestion.

PEPTONE (same). The presumed definite compound between the solvent fluid in the stomach and the protein-compounds of food received into the organ. Syn. of Albuminose (2).

PEPTONE-FORMATION. The peculiar change or metamorphosis which *certain* albuminous matters undergo in the stomach during digestion

PER- In Chem., A prefix denoting *the* superlative degree of combination of oxygen, &c., with a metal; and also the salts of such compounds.

PERACUTE (L. *per*, intensive; *acutus*, sharp). Very sharp; very violent; attended by considerable inflammation.

PERCEPTIBIL'ITY (L. *percipio*, I perceive). The property of having the consciousness of received impressions.

PERCEP'TION (same). The faculty which the brain has of appreciating impressions made upon the bodily organs.

PERCEPTIV'ITY (same). The power of perception or thinking.

PERCOID (Gr. *perkē*, perch; *eidos*, appearance). In Ich., Resembling or like the perch.

PERCOLA'TION (L. *per*, through; *colo*, I strain). The process of exhausting a body of its active soluble principles, by passing and repassing a liquid menstruum through the solid very minutely subdivided.

PERCOLA'TOR (same). An instrument used for the purpose of percolation.

PERCUSS (L. *percutio*, I strike). To strike upon a part of the body in order to appreciate the resulting sound. To practise percussion.

PERCUS'SION (same) The method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, in order to determine the condition of the parts or organs subjacent to the portion struck

PEREDI'OLA (Gr. *perideō*, I bind round about). In Bot., The membrane by which the sporules of Algaceous plants are immediately covered.

PEREN'NIAL L. *perennis*, lasting). Continuing without intermission. In Bot., Continuing more than two years.

PERFO'LIATE (L. *per*, through; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Applied to a leaf that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

PERFO'LIATED (same). Having a resemblance to leaves.

PER'FORATOR (L. *per*, through: *foro*, I bore). An instrument for opening the head or other cavities of the fœtus *in utero*.

PERGAME'NEOUS (L. *pergamena*, parchment). Of the texture of parchment.

PER'IANTH (Gr *peri*, round about; *anthos*, flower). In Bot., The envelopes of monocotyledons and dicotyledons, where the floral organs are all alike.

PERIARTICULAR (Gr. *peri*, round about; L. *articulatio*, joint). Around, or belonging to, a joint.

PERIBLAST (Gr. *peri*, round about; *blastos*, sprout). The amorphous matter which surrounds the cytoblast or nucleus of a cell.

PERICARDI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *kardia*, heart; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Pericardium.

PERICARDIUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *kardia*, heart). The serous sac which envelops the heart.

PERICARP (Gr. *peri*, round about; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., The coat of the fruit.

PERICHÆ'TIAL (Gr. *peri*, round about; *chaitē*, hair of the head). In Bot., Applied to leaves which in mosses surround the base of the stalk of the theca.

PERICHONDR'ITIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *chondros*, cartilage; and *itis*). Inflammation of the perichondrium.

PERICHON'DRIUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *chondros*, cartilage). A layer of white fibrous tissue which invests the membraniform or non-articular cartilages.

PERICLIN'IUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *klinē*, bed). In Bot., The involucre of composite plants.

PERICOLONI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *kōlon*, colon; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the colon.

PERICOLPI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *kolpos*, bosom; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the vagina.

PERICRA'NIUM (Gr. *peri*, over; *kranion*, skull). The periosteum which covers the skull externally.

PERICYSTI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *kustē*, bladder; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the bladder.

PERIDES'MIUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *desma*, fillet). The delicate areolar tissue which covers a ligament.

PERIDIASTOLE (Gr. *peri*, about; *diastolē*, dilatation). The slight interval of time which succeeds to the diastole, in the successive movements of the heart.

PERIDID'YMIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *didumoi*, testicles). The serous coat which invests the testicles.

PERID'IUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *deō*, I bind). In Bot., The membranous envelope which encloses the spores of Fungi, and discharges them by an orifice in its side or summit.

PERIENCEPHALI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *egkephalos*, brain; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain.

PERIENTERIC (Gr. *peri*, around; *enteron*, intestine). Syn. of Peritoneal.

PERIGLOTTIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *glōtta*, tongue). The mucous membrane which covers the tongue.

PERIGONE (Gr. *peri*, round about; *gonē*, seed). Syn. of Perianth.

PERIGYN'IUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *gunē*, female). In Bot., 1. The disc which is found in the flower of certain plants. 2. The bristles or small scales that surround the pistillum of some of the Sedges.

PERIG'YNOUS (same). In Bot., Inserted or growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary.

PERIHEPATITIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *ēpar*, liver; and *itis*). In-

flammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.

PERILARYNGE'AL (Gr. *peri*, round about; *larugx*, orifice of the windpipe). Surrounding, or around, the larynx.

PERILARYNGI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the larynx.

PERILYMPH (Gr. *peri*, round about; L. *lympha*, water). The limpid fluid which occupies the cavity of the osseous labyrinth of the ear — *De Blainville.*

PERI-METRINE (Gr. *peri*, round about; *mētra*, womb). Syn. of Peri-uterine.

PERI-METRITIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *mētra*, womb; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the womb.

PERIMYSIUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *mus*, muscle). The areolar tissue which forms general and partial sheaths to whole muscles, and to larger or smaller packets of their fibres.

PERINÆOR'RHAPHY (*Perinæum;* and Gr. *raphē*, seam). Suture of the perinæum.

PERINÆ'UM (Gr. *perineō*, I flow about). The triangular space at the lower region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genitals.

PERINEPHRI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *nephros*, kidney; and *itis*). Inflammation of the capsule of the kidney, or of its surrounding adipose areolar tissue.

PERIOD (Gr. *peri*, round about; *odos*, way). In Physiol, A stage in the development and decay of the animal organization. In Med., 1. The epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. 2. The time of the paroxysm and interval of an intermittent.

PERIODIC''ITY (same). The disposition of certain physiological and pathological phenomena to recur at stated periods.

PERIODOL'OGY (Gr. *periodos*, a going round; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of periodicity.

PERIODONTI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *odous*, tooth; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

PERIOD'OSCOPE (Gr. *periodos*, circuit; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of the female sex.—*Tyler Smith.*

PERIOR'BITA (Gr. *peri*, round about; L. *orbis*, any round thing). The periosteum which lines the orbit.

PERIORBITIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the orbital periosteum.

PERIOS'TEOPHYTE (Gr *peri*, round about; *osteon*, bone; *phuō*, I engender). An osseous formation beginning in the periosteum.

PERIOS'TEUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *osteon*, bone). The firm, tough membrane, consisting of white fibrous tissue, which covers all the external surface of bone, saving the articular aspects.

PERIOSTIC (same). Of, or pertaining to, the periosteum.

PERIOSTITIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the periosteum.

PERIOSTO-MEDULLITIS. Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and marrow of a bone.—*Gerdy.*

PERIOSTO'SIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *osteon*, bone). Tumour of the periosteum.

PERIOSTOSTEI'TIS (same; and *osteon*, bone; and *itis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and substance of a bone.—*Gerdy.*

PERIOSTRACUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *ostrakon*, shell). The membrane analogous to scarf-skin, which covers shell.

PERIPH'ERAD (Gr. *periphorō*, I carry round). Towards the peripheral aspect —*Barclay.*

PERIPH'ERAL, PERIPH'ERIC, PERIPHER'ICAL (same). Pertaining to, or towards, the periphery or circumference. Circular.

PERIPHYL'LIA (Gr. *peri*, round about; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., The minute hypogynous scales found within the palæ of grasses.

PERIPOLIG'ONAL (Gr. *peri*, round about; *polus*, many; *gonia*, angle). In Crystall., Having a great number of sides.

PERIPNEUMONIA, PERIPNEUMONY (Gr. *peri*, about; *pneumōn*, lungs). Syn. of Pneumonia.

PERIPROCTI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *prōktos*, anus). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum.

PERIP'TEROUS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *pteron*, wing). Feathered on all sides; having a range of columns all round.

PER'ISPERM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *sperma*, seed). Syn. of Albumen (2).

PERISPLENI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *splēn*, spleen; and *itis*). Inflammation of the membranous investments of the spleen.

PERISTALSIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *stellō*, I go forward). Syn. of Peristole.

PERISTAL'TIC (same) Contracting and propelling the contents, with an undulating or vermicular movement.

PERIS'TOLE (same). The peristaltic action of the intestines; or the undulating vermicular movement, whereby the intestinal contents are pushed forward into a relaxed portion of the gut below, by the contraction of the muscular fibres of a portion above.

PER'ISTOME (Gr. *peri*, round about; *stoma*, mouth). In Bot., The ring or fringe of bristles or teeth, which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a moss immediately below the operculum.

PERISTRO'MA (Gr. *peri*, round about; *strōma*, coverlet). The mucous or villous coat of the intestines.—*Pecquet*.

PERISY'STOLE (Gr. *peri*, about; *sustellō*, I contract). The almost inappreciable interval of time between the diastole and systole of the heart.

PERITENDINOUS (Gr. *peri*, round about; and *tendon*). Around, or belonging to, tendons or their sheaths.

PERITHE'CIUM (Gr. *peri*, round about; *thēkē*, case). In Bot., The case which contains the reproductive organs of certain Fungi.

PERIT'OMOUS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *temnō*, I cut). In Miner., Cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

PERITONÆ'AL (same). Pertaining, or restricted, to the peritonæum.

PERITONI'TIS (same; and *itis*). Inflammation of the peritonæum.

PERITREMA (Gr. *peri*, round about; *trēma*, orifice). The raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of Scorpions.

PERI'TROPAL, PERI'TROPOUS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

PERITYPHLI'TIS (Gr. *peri*, round about; *typhlos*, blind; and *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the cæcum.

PERI-UTERINE (Gr. *peri*, round about; L. *uterus*, womb). Situated around the uterus.

PERI-VERTEBRAL (Gr. *peri*, round about; and L. *vertebra*). Applied to the two superior laminæ of a vertebra, which encompass the spinal cord.—*Grant*.

PERIZO'MA (Gr. girdle). The diaphragm.

PER'KINISM. A therapeutical operation first employed by a Dr. E. Perkins, of drawing over dis-

eased or other parts the pointed ends of two metallic rods, or *Tractors*, each made of a different metal.

PERMEABIL'ITY (L. *per*, through; *meo*, I flow). The quality or state of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts.

PERMIS'TION, PERMIX'TION (L. *per*, thoroughly; *misceo*, I mix). The act of mixing, or state of being mixed.

PERNOCTA'TION (L. *per*, through; *nox*, night). The act of passing, or remaining the whole night.

PEROCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *pēros*, mutilated; *kephalē*, head). A monster with a defective head.

PEROCOR'MUS (Gr. *pēros*, mutilated; *kormos*, trunk). A monster with a defective, or too short, trunk.

PER'ONATE (L. *pero*, a sort of high shoe). In Bot., Applied to the stipes of fungaceous plants, which is thickly laid over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal.

PERONE'AL (Gr. *perone*, shinbone). Pertaining to, attached to, or supplying the parts attached to, the fibula.

PEROSO'MUS (Gr. *pēros*, mutilated; *sōma*, body). A monster with an imperfectly developed body.—*Gürlt.*

PERPLICA'TION (L. *per*, through; *plico*, I knit). A method of tying arteries, which consists in drawing the open extremity of the vessel, with a small forceps, backward through a small incision made in the side of the artery, so as to form a sort of knot.

PERROSIN. Resin of the Spruce Fir.

PERSIST'ENT (L. *persisto*, I continue). 1. Applied to a regular intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times. 2. In Bot., Remaining; not falling off.

PER'SONATE (L. *persona*, false face). In Bot., Having a fanciful resemblance to a face.

PERSPIRA'TION (L. *per*, through; *spiro*, I breathe). The watery secretion which is exhaled from an appropriate glandular apparatus of the skin.

PERTUSE, PERTUSED (L. *pertundo*, I bore through). In Bot., Full of hollow dots on the surface.

PERTU'SION (same). The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

PERTUSSIS (L. *per*, intensive; *tussis*, cough). A violent paroxysmal, contagious cough—each fit most usually terminating in a long-drawn act of inspiration, attended with a peculiar crowing or hooping noise.

PES'SARY (Gr. *pessos*, a stone used in playing at draughts). An instrument, of varying construction and structure, which is introduced into the vagina, in cases of prolapsus uteri, or of vaginal hernia.

PEST'IDUCT (L. *pestis*, plague; *duco*, I lead). That which conveys contagion or infection.

PESTIF'EROUS (L. *pestis*, plague; *fero*, I bear). Pestilential; noxious to health.

PESTILENCE (L. *pestis*, pest). Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease. The plague.

PESTILLA'TION (L. *pistillum*, pestle). The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar.

PESTLE (L *pinso*, I pound). An instrument for pounding and breaking, or for triturating and mixing, substances in a mortar.

PET'AL (Gr. *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., The separate parts of a corolla.

PET'ALOID (Gr. *petalon*, leaf; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Having the form, texture, or colour of a petal.

PETE'CHIÆ (It. *petecchio*, a flea-bite). Small round purple spots, which occur spontaneously upon the skin in the course of severe fevers, &c.

PET'IOLATE (L. *petiolus*, fruit-stalk). Supported or suspended by a slender stalk or petiole.

PETIOLE (L. dim. of *pes*, foot). In

Bot., The foot-stalk which connects the leaf with the stem or branch.

PETIOLULATE L. dim. of *petiolus*, foot-stalk). In Bot., Having little petioles

PETI'OLULE (same). In Bot., A little petiole.

PETRIFAC'TION (L. *petra*, rock; *facio*, I make) 1 The conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone, or a body of stony hardness. 2. A body so converted.

PETROL'OGY (Gr. *petros*, rock; *logos*, speech). A treatise concerning rocks

PETRO-OCCIPITAL. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and to the occipital bone.

PETROSAL. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Petrous.

PETROSILI"CIOUS (L. *petra*, rock; *silex*, flint). Consisting of rock-stone or rock-flint.

PETRO-SPHENOIDAL. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and to the sphenoid bone.

PETROUS (Gr. *petra*, stone). Resembling, or having the hardness of, stone. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

PEYERIAN PATCH. A group of Peyer's glands.

PEYER'S GLANDS. Small, round, flattened vesicles or capsules, found in groups and patches, situated beneath the mucous coat of the small intestines.

PHACI'TIS (Gr. *phakē*, lentils; and *itis*). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

PHÆNOG'AMOUS (Gr. *phainō*, I show; *gamos*, marriage). Syn. of Phanerogamous.

PHAGEDÆNA (Gr. *phagō*, I devour). A peculiar variety of ulceration, extremely rapid in its progress.

PHALAN'GES (Gr. *phalagx*, division of an army). In Bot., Bundles of stamens; a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.

PHALANGIOUS (Gr. *phalangion*, venomous spider). Of, or pertaining to, a genus of Spiders having very long or slender legs.

PHALANX (Gr. *phalagx*, division of an army). Pl., -anges, the small bones forming the fingers and toes.

PHANERO'GAMOUS (Gr. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having the stamens and ovary distinctly visible

PHANTASM (Gr. *phantasō*, I appear). The perception of objects which are not before the eyes, but are only imaginary.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *phantasma*, appearance; *graphō*, I write). A description of celestial appearances.

PHANTOM TUMOUR. A tumour which forms in the belly, and simulates organic disease, and is occasionally exceedingly deceptive.

PHARMACEU'TIC, PHARMACEU'TICAL (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine). Pertaining to Pharmacy.

PHARMACEU'TICS (same). The science of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTIST (same). One who prepares medicines.

PHARMACODYNAM'ICS (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *dunamis*, power). A branch of Pharmacology which treats of the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACOGNO'SIS (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *gnosis*, knowledge). A branch of Pharmacology which treats of simples or unprepared medicines.

PHARMACOG'RAPHY (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *graphō*, I write). Syn. of Pharmacognosis.

PHARMACOL'OGY (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Materia Medica.

PHARMACOM'ATHY (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *mathēma*, learning). Syn. of Pharmacognosis.

PHARMACOPŒIA (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *poieō*, I make). A work, published by authority, giving di-

rections for the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIC (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine; *pōleō*, I vend). Pertaining to pharmacopolists, or those that sell medicine.

PHAR'MACY (Gr. *pharmakon*, medicine). The art or practice of collecting, preparing, preserving, compounding, and combining medicines; and of dispensing prescriptions.

PHARYNGI'TIS (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; and *itis*). Inflammation of the pharynx.

PHARYNGO-BRANCHIAL (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *bragchia*, gills of a fish). In Zool., A bone beset with teeth, commonly attached to the epibranchial of certain of the bony branchial arches in Fishes.—*Owen*.

PHARYNGOCE'LE (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *kēlē*, rupture). A sacculated enlargement of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOGLOSS'AL (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *glōssa*, tongue). Pertaining to the pharynx and tongue.

PHARYNGOG'RAPHY (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *graphō*, I write). An anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOL'OGY (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *logos*, speech). The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOT'OME (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet; *temnō*, I cut). An instrument for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

PHARYNGOT'OMY (same). The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

PHARYNX (Gr. *pharugx*, gullet). That part of the alimentary canal which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus.

PHENOGAM'IAN, PHENOGAM'IC, PHENOG'AMOUS (Gr. *phainō*, I show; *gamos*, wedding). In Bot., Having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOMENOL'OGY (Gr. *phainō*, I give proof of; *logos*, speech). A description or history of phenomena.

PHENOM'ENON (Gr. *phainō*, I give proof of). In Med., Any change appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function; a symptom. In Phys., Whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist.

PHILOPROGE'NITIVENESS (Gr. *phileō*, I love; *pro*, for; *gennaō*, I beget). In Phrenol., The love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general.

PHILOSTOR'GY (Gr. *phileō*, I love; *storgē*, natural affection). Love, as proceeding from natural affection.

PHIMO'SIS (Gr. *phimoō*, I bind tight). A preternatural constriction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that the glans cannot be uncovered without difficulty, if at all.

PHLEBECTA'SIA (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *ektasis*, extension). Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.

PHLEBIS'MUS (Gr. *phleps*, vein). The turgescence of veins produced by impeded return of the blood.—*Marshall Hall*.

PHLEBI'TIS (Gr. *phleps*, vein; and *itis*). Inflammation of a vein.

PHLEBOBYST (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *buō*, I stop up). The obstruction or occlusion of a vein.—*Brinton*.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *graphō*, I write). A description of the veins.

PHLEB'OLITE (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *lithos*, stone). A loose calcareous concretion occasionally found in veins.

PHLEBOL'OGY (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *logos*, speech). The part of Anatomy which treats of the veins.

PHLEBOT'OMIST (Gr. *phleps*, vein; *temnō*, I cut in two). One who practises or performs phlebotomy.

PHLEBOT'OMY (same). The operation of opening a vein for letting or drawing blood.

PHLEGM (Gr. *phlegma*, inflamma-

tion). Bronchial mucus, the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing.

PHLEG'MAGOGUE (Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm; *agō*, I drive). A medicine supposed to possess the property of cutting or expelling phlegm.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS. A disease, consisting in a white unyielding swelling of one or both legs (simultaneously or successively) occurring shortly after delivery, with pain and tenderness, and running a definite course.

PHLEGMAT'IC, PHLEGMATICAL (Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm). 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion.

PHLEGMATOCH'EMY (Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm; Ar. *kimia*, the occult art). The Chemistry of the animal humours.

PHLEGMON (Gr. *phlegmon*, inflammation). A circumscribed hemispheric inflammatory swelling of the cutaneous areolar tissue, most apt to terminate in suppuration.

PHLEGMONOID (Gr. *phlegmonē*, inflammation; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a phlegmon.

PHLŒ'UM (Gr. *phloios*, bark of tree). In Bot., The cellular portion of bark, lying immediately under the epidermis.

PHLOGISTIC (Gr. *phlogizō*, I burn). Inflammatory; sthenic. Partaking of, or pertaining to, phlogiston; inflaming.

PHLOGIS'TICATED AIR. Syn. of Nitrogen.—*Priestley*.

PHLOGISTICA'TION (Gr. *phlogizō*, I burn). The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON (same). An universal principle of inflammability or fire, which was formerly supposed to be fixed in, and to be one of the compounds of, the metals.

PHLOGOSED (Gr. *phlox*, flame). Inflamed.

PHLOR'IDZINE (Gr. *phloos*, rind; *riza*, a root). A bitter principle found in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees.

PHLYC'TÆNA (Gr. *phluctaina*, blister). A small, clear vesicle, that contains a serous fluid.

PHLYC'TENOID (Gr. *phluctaina*, blister; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling phlyctænæ.

PHLYCTENULÆ (Gr dim. of *phluctaina*, blister). Small opake pimples or pustules found on the cornea in Scrofulous Ophthalmia.—*McKenzie*.

PHLYCTIDIUM (Gr. *phluzō*, I bubble up). A pustule surrounded by an inflammatory areola or zone.

PHLYSIS (same). 1. Syn of Phlyctæna. 2. Syn. of Whitlow.—*Good*.

PHLYZA'CIA (Gr. *phluzō*. I bubble up). A pustule "commonly of a large size, raised on a hard, circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab."—*Willan*.

PHO'CINE (L. *phoca*, seal). Of, or pertaining to, the seal tribe.

PHOCOM'ELUS (Gr. *phōkē*, seal; *melos*, limb). A monster, in which the hands and feet appear to be inserted, without the intervention of arms and legs, immediately on the trunk.—*I. G. St. Hilaire*

PHŒNICINE (G. *phoinikoeis*, purple-coloured). Syn. of Hæmatine.

PHONA'TON (Gr. *phonеō*, I speak). The physiology of the voice.

PHONAUTOG'RAPH (Gr. *phōnē*, sound; *autos*, self; *graphō*. I write). An apparatus for the self-registering of the vibrations of sounds.

PHONAUTOG'RAPHY (same). A recent discovery, by means of which sounds may be made to record themselves, whether these sounds are those of musical instruments, or emitted by the voice in singing or speaking. The discoverer (a Mr. L. Scott) is confident it will ultimately "be capable of printing a speech, which may be written off *verbatim*."

PHONET'IC (Gr. *phōnē*, sound). Representing sound. Pl. Subs.,

The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice.

PHONICA (same). Diseases affecting the vocal avenues.—*Good.*

PHON'ICS (same). The doctrine or science of sounds.

PHONOCAMP'TIC (Gr. *phōnē*, sound; *kamptō*, I turn). Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction.

PHONOG'RAPHY (Gr. *phōnē*, sound; *graphō*, I write). A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

PHONOL'OGY (Gr. *phōnē*, sound; *logos*, speech). A treatise on sounds. Syn. of Phonics.

PHONOS'COPE (Gr. *phōnē*, sound; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize), Syn. of Stethoscope, Differential.— *Scott Alison.*

PHORAN'THIUM (Gr. *phoreō*, I bear; *anthos*, flower). In Bot, The receptacle of composite plants. —*Richard.*

PHORONOMI A, PHORONOMICS (Gr. *phoros*, that conveys; *nomos*, law). 1. The doctrine of muscular motion. 2. The science of motion or mechanics.

PHOS'GENE (Gr. *phōs*, light; *gennaō*, I beget). Generated by the action of light.

PHOSPHATE. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHATIC. Pertaining to the phosphates. Favouring the deposition of the phosphates from the urine.

PHOSPHENE (Gr. *phōs*, light; *phaō*, I shine). A healthy point on the retina, which, upon slight pressure being made over it on the ocular globe, is known to exist, by a luminous circle, or part of a circle being seen by the patient on the side opposite to the part pressed. —*M. Serre d'Uzés.*

PHOSPHENIC RETINOSCOPY. A process for investigating the condition of the retina, by placing the patient with his back to the light, and desiring him to close his eyes gently and without effort: slight tremulous pressure is then made by the Surgeon with the tip of his forefinger, or with any rounded instrument, at different points round the surface of the ocular globe as deeply towards the back of the orbit as is conveniently feasible, the patient at the same moment being desired to direct the eye in a contrary direction. If a phosphene, healthy point, or non-amaurotic spot exists, the patient will see a luminous circle, or part of a circle, on the side opposite to the part pressed; if the part pressed is amaurotic, no corresponding luminous ring will be elicited.—*M. Serre d'Uzés.*

PHOSPHORATE. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCENCE. A faint luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat.

PHOSPHORITIC. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Phosphorite, a calcareous earth.

PHOSPHURETTED. Combined with phosphorus.

PHOSPHURIA (Gr. *phōsphoros*, bringing light; *ouron*, urine). Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

PHOTOD (Gr. *phōs*, light; *odos*, way). The odylic force found in light.—*Reichenbach.*

PHOTOGENIC (Gr. *phōs*, light; *gennaō*, I beget). Producing light; converting black into white.

PHOTOGRAPH'OMETER (Gr. *phōs*, light; *graphō*, I write; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.

PHOTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *phōs*, light; *graphō*, I write). The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura, by the agency of the chemical rays of light.

PHOTOL'OGY (Gr. *phōs*, light;

PHRENOLOGY, *Organs of*

PHRENOLOGY, *Organs of*

PHRENOLOGY, *Organs of*

arrangement of leaves on the stem.

PHYMATOID (Gr. *phuma*, sore bump; *eidos*, appearance). A state of cancerous tissue, in which the colour and consistence resemble those of tubercle.—*Lebert.*

PHYMATO'SES (Gr. *phuma*, hard bump). Tuberculous diseases.—*Fuchs.*

PHYSAGO'GUE (Gr. *phusa*, wind; *agō*, I drive). Syn. of Carminative.

PHYSCON'IA (Gr. *phusaō*, I am puffed up). An enlargement of the abdomen, unconnected with dropsy.

PHYSIAN'THROPY (Gr. *phusis*, nature; *anthrōpos*, man). The Philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of Man and the remedies.

PHYS'IC (Gr. *phusis*, nature). 1. The science and art of treating diseases:—more especially those which fall to the care of the Physician. 2. Medicines. 3. Popular syn. of a medicine that purges.

PHYSICAL (same). Pertaining to Nature, or to natural productions, or to material things.

PHYSICAL SALT. A Syn. of Sulphate of Magnesia.

PHYSIC''IAN (Gr. *phusis*, nature). One whose profession is to prescribe remedies for internal or medical diseases. A Licentiate or Member of a College of Physicians.

PHYSICIST (same). A Natural Philosopher.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL. Pertaining to the phenomena of Chemical Physics.

PHYSICO-PSYCHICAL (Gr. *phusis*, nature; *psuchē*, disposition). Pertaining to matter and mind.

PHYS'ICS (Gr. *phusis*, nature). The science of natural bodies, their phenomena, causes, and effects, with their affections, motions, and operations.

PHYSIOGNOM'ICS (Gr. *phusis*, nature of a person; *gnōmē*, judgment). Signs in the countenance, which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body and mind.

PHYSIOG'NOMY (same). The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYSIOG'NOTYPE (Gr. *phusis*, nature of a person; *gnōmōn*, test; *tupos*, stamp). A machine for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

PHYSIOG'ONY (Gr. *phusis*, nature; *gennaō*, I beget). The production or generation of nature.

PHYSIOL'OGY (Gr. *phusis*, nature; *logos*, speech). The science of Life or of living beings. The science which treats of the ways in which the functions of living beings are effected.

PHYSOME'TRA (Gr. *phusaō*, I puff out; *mētra*, womb). An enlargement of the abdomen from an accumulation of gaseous fluid in the uterus.

PHYTIV'OROUS (Gr. *phuton*, plant; L. *voro*, I devour). Syn. of Phytophagous.

PHYTO-ALOPE'CIA. A name given to Porrigo favosa by Gruby, who considers the complaint to consist essentially in a vegetable cryptogamic growth.

PHYTOBIOL'OGY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *bios*, life; *logos*, speech). Vegetable Physiology.

PHYTO-CHEMISTRY, PHYTOCHIMY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; Ar. *kimia*, secret art). Vegetable Chemistry.

PHYTOG'ENY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *gennaō*, I beget). The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PHYTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *graphō*, I write). That branch of Botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants.

PHYT'OLITE (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *lithos*, stone). A petrified plant; a fossil vegetable.

PHYT'OLITHOL'OGY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *lithos*, stone; *logos*, speech). A treatise on fossil plants.

PHYTOL'OGY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on plants.

PHYTON'OMY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *nomos*, law). The science of the origin and growth of plants.

PHYTO-PARASITE (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *parasitos*, parasite). Syn. of Epiphyte.

PHYTOPATHOL'OGY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *pathos*, affection; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the diseases of plants.

PHYTOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding or subsisting on plants.

PHYTOSPERM'ATA (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *sperma*, seed). Certain peculiar spiral filaments found in certain parts of most plants, and presumed to possess a similar agency to spermatozoa.

PHYTOT'OMY (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *temnō*, I cut in two). The Anatomy of vegetables.

PHYTOZOON (Gr. *phuton*, plant; *zōon*, animal). Syn of Zoophyte.

PIA MATER. A delicate cellulo-vascular membrane, richly supplied with vessels, which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord.

PIARHÆ'MIA (Gr. *piar*, fat; *aima*, blood). Fat. Syn. of Pionæmia. —*Simon.*

PICA (L. a magpie). A vitiated appetite for things unusual either to eat or drink.

PI'CROMEL (Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *meli*, honey). A peculiar colourless, soft substance, of a saccharine bitter taste and nauseous smell, which exists in bile.

PICROPE'GÆ (Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *pēgē*, spring). Mineral waters, bitter from containing Chloride of Magnesium.

PICROTOX'INE (Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *toxikon*, poison for arrows). The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of the Menispermum cocculus (Cocculus Indicus).

PIEZOM'ETER (Gr. *piezō*, I press; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the actual and relative compressibility of water.

PIGMENT (L. *pingo*, I paint). In Anat., The colouring matter found in various tissues of the body.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus consisting of a pile or column of alternate plates of zinc and copper with discs of wet card or cloth intervening, for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism.

P. *Thermo-electric.* An apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature.

PIL'EATE, PIL'EATED (L. *pileum*, cap). In Bot., Having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

PI'LEOUS (same). Pertaining to the hair. Hairy. Covered with hairs.

PILES. Popular syn. of Hæmorrhoids.

PI'LEUS (L. a cap). In Bot., The cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

PI'LI (L. *pilus*, hair). In Bot., Slender fine bodies like hair, covering some plants.

PILID'IUM (L. *pileus*, a cap). In Bot., The orbicular hemispherical shield of Lichens, the outside of which changes to powder.

PILIF'EROUS (L. *pilus*, hair; *fero*, I carry). Bearing, producing or containing hair.

PILIG'EROUS (L. *pilus*, hair; *gero*, I carry). Syn. of Piliferous.

PILL (L. *pila*, ball). A medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

PILLAR (L *pila*, pile). In Anat, A name given to several parts which appear to act as supporters.

PILOSE, PILOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pileous.

PIL'ULAR (L. *pilula*, pill). Of, or pertaining to, pills.

PIMELOMA (Gr. *pimelē*, fat; *ōmion*, projection). A fatty tumour.

PIMELO'SIS (Gr. *pimelē*, fat). Conversion into, or formation of, fat. Fatty degeneration.

PIMPLE (W. *pen*, summit). Popular syn. of Papula.

PINE'AL (L. *pinus*, pine). Resembling a pine-apple in shape. Of, or pertaining to, the Pineal Gland.

PIN'FEATHERED. In Ornith., Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged.

PINGUEC'ULA (L. *pinguis*, fat). A small, painless, soft excrescence like lard or fat, of a light yellow colour, which in old people is commonly situated in the external angle of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

PINGUID (same). Fatty; unctuous.

PINGUIDINOUS (same). Containing fat.

PIN-HOLE CONTRACTION OF THE PUPIL. A contraction of the pupil to nearly the diameter of a pin's head or point. Mr. Thos J. Austin "has little doubt that this will be ascertained to be one of the *earliest* symptoms of the first stage of general paralysis" of the insane.

PINK (To pierce with small holes). A name applied to cheap cotton perforated by a common punch; and recommended as a substitute for lint.—*Douglas.*

PIN'NÆ (L. *pinna*, feather or fin). In Bot., The leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

PINNATE, PINNATED (same). Shaped like a feather; provided with fins

PIN'NATIFID (L. *pinna*, feather; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib; feather cleft.

PIN'NATIPED (L. *pinna*, feather; *pes*, foot). In Ornith., Fin-footed, having the toes bordered by membranes.

PINNAT'ULATE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pinnulate.

PIN'NIFORM (L. *pinna*, feather or fin; *forma*, form). Having the form of a fin or feather.

PIN'NINERVED (L. *pinna*, feather; *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., Applied to a compound leaf having pinnate *nerves.*

PIN'NULATE (L. dim. of *pinna*, feather). In Bot., Having each pinna subdivided.

PINO'LI. A farinaceous preparation, otherwise called *cold flour*, used for subsistence on long journeys in the Western World.

PIN-POINT PUPIL. *V.* PIN-HOLE CONTRACTION OF THE PUPIL.

PINTA (Span. *pintar*, to paint). Blue stain: a cutaneous scaly disease said to prevail in Mexico.

PION-Æ'MIA (Gr. *pios*, fat; *aima*, blood). The condition of an increased amount of fat in the blood. Fatty blood; fatty disease of the blood. Fat in the blood.

PIPERI'NE (L. *piper*, pepper). A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

PIP'EROID (Gr. *peperi*, pepper; *eidos*, appearance). A yellow syrupy mass procured by exhausting ginger root by ether.

PIPETTE. A small glass tube with a perforated point, used for drawing up or removing a liquid by means of suction with the mouth.

PISCATO'RIAL, PIS'CATORY (L. *pisces*, fish). Pertaining to fishes.

PIS'CIFORM (L *piscis*, fish; *forma*, form). Having the form of a fish.

PIS'CINE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Piscatorial.

PISCIV'OROUS (L. *piscis*, fish; *voro*, I devour). Feeding or subsisting on fish.

PIS'IFORM (L. *pisum*, pea; *forma*, form). Having the form, or structure, of a pea.

PIS'TIL (L. *pistillum*, a pestle). In Bot., The central organ of a female phanerogamous plant.

PISTILLA'CEOUS (same). In Bot., Growing on the pistil.

PIS'TILLATE (same). In Bot., Having a pistil.

PISTILLA'TION. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pestillation

PISTILLIF'EROUS (L. *pistillum*, pestle; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Having a pistil without stamens.

PIT (W. *pydaw*, a well). A little

hollow in the skin, the relic of a pustule or ulcer.

PIT OF THE STOMACH. The hollow observed on a level with the ensiform cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest.

PITAYINE. A vegetable alcali found in the bark of the Cinchona Pitaya.

PITCH'ER. In Bot., A modification of the petiole and leaf occurring in some plants, and resembling a pitcher.

PITH (D. *pit*, kernel). In Bot., A cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, arising at the neck of the stem (of which it forms the centre), of an exogenous plant, and terminating at the leaf buds, with all of which it is in direct communication. 2. Syn. of the Spinal Cord.

PITTED. Marked with little hollows or pits.

PITTO'TA (L. *pix*, pitch). Medicines whose chief ingredient is pitch.

PITU'ITARY (L. *pituita*, phlegm). Concerned (or supposed to be) in the secretion of phlegm or mucus.

PITU'ITOUS (same). Consisting of, resembling, or full of, phlegm or mucus.

PITYRI'ASIS (Gr. *pituron*, bran). A cutaneous disease, consisting of irregular bran-like, small, thin, scaly patches.

PIV'OTING (Ital. *pivolo*, peg or pin). In Dent., The operation of fastening a new crown upon the root of a tooth, by means of a gold pivot.

PLACE'BO (L. I will please). A medicine adapted rather to satisfy than to benefit the patient.

PLACEN'TA (Gr. *plakous*, a broad flat cake). A spongy, vascular mass, adherent, at an advanced period of gestation, to the uterus of Mammalia, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. In Bot., The delicate tissue by which the ovules are attached to the walls of the ovary, or seed-vessel.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA. Presentation of the placenta in parturition, owing to its partial or entire implantation over the os uteri.

PLACENTA'RIOUS. Pertaining to, or possessing, a placenta.

PLACENTA'TION (Gr. *plakous*, broad flat cake). In Bot., The disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLACENTIF'EROUS (Gr. *plakous*, a broad flat cake; *phero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing a placenta.

PLACENTI'TIS (*Placenta*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the placenta.

PLACEN'TULA (L. dim. of *placenta*, cake). A rudimentary placenta.

PLACOID (Gr. *plakous*, a broad flat cake; *eidos*, appearance). In Zool., Applied to an Order of Fishes characterized by having the skin covered irregularly with variously-sized plates of hard osseous matter.

PLAGIHE'DRAL (Gr. *plagios*, oblique; *edra*, seat). Having oblique sides.

PLAGIOSTOMOUS (Gr. *plagios*, oblique; *stoma*, mouth). In Zool., Having an oblique mouth or aperture.

PLAGUE (Gr. *plēgē*, stroke). An eminently contagious disease, endemic in the Levant. It is an aggravated typhus fever, attended at an uncertain period of the disease by carbuncles and buboes.

PLAITED. In Bot., 1. Acutely folded in opposite directions. 2. Longitudinally folded upon itself.

PLANET-STRUCK. Struck suddenly dead or insensible, as if by the influence of the planets.

PLANIFO'LIOUS (L. *planus*, plain; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Made up of plain leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre.

PLANIPETALOUS (L. *planus*, plain; Gr. *petalon*, leaf). Syn. of Planifolius.

PLANTAR (L. *planta*, sole of the foot). Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

PLAN'TIGRADE (L. *planta*, sole of the foot; *gradior*, I walk). In Zool., Walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANT'ULE (L. dim. of *planta*, plant). The embryo of a plant.

PLANULA (L. *planus*, flat). The flat ciliated form of larva, under which many Polyps first quit the egg.

PLASMA (Gr. workmanship). The liquor sanguinis, or colourless fluid of the blood.

PLASMAT'IC, PLASMAT'ICAL (Gr. *plasma*, workmanship). Giving shape; having the power of giving form.

PLASTER (Gr. *plassō*, I mould). Popular syn. of Emplastrum.

PLAS'TIC ELEMENT. An element which bears within it the germ of a higher power.

PLASTIC FORCE. The generative or formative power in organized bodies.

PLASTICITY (Gr. *plassō*, I form). Syn. of Plastic Force. The property of giving form to matter.

PLASTILYTIC (Gr. *plastos*, formed; *luō*, I loose) Syn. of Antiplastic.

PLAS'TRON (Gr *emplastron*, plaster). The under part of the shell of a crab or tortoise.

PLATINIF'EROUS (L. *platinum*; and *fero*, I bear). Producing platinum.

PLAT'INODE. The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

PLATYBREGMATE (Gr. *platus*, broad; *bregma*, front half of the head). Applied to the Mongolian variety of skull, in which the *Bregma*, or space between the parietal bones, is broad.—*Prichard*

PLATYCEPH'ALOUS (Gr. *platus*, broad; *kephalē*, head). Broad-headed.

PLATYSTER'NOS (Gr. *platus*, broad; *sternon*, breast). One who has a broad, well-developed chest. —*Pechlin.*

PLECTOGNATH'IC (Gr. *plekō*, I connect; *gnathos*, jaw). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Fishes which have the maxillary bones anchylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

PLEDGET (W. *plygu*, to fold). A compress, or small flat tent of lint.

PLEGOM'ETER (Gr. *plēgē*, blow; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Plexi-meter.

PLEI'OCENE (Gr. *pleiōn*, more; *kainos*, new). In Geol., The tertiary strata, which are more recent than the Miocene, and in which the major part of the fossil testacea belong to recent species.

PLEISTOCENE (Gr. *pleistos*, most; *kainos*, new). In Geol., The newest of the tertiary strata, which contains the largest proportion of living species of shells.

PLENITUDE (L. *plenus*, full). Syn. of Plethora.

PLESIOMOR'PHISM (Gr. *plēsios*, near; *morphē*, shape). In Crystall., A state of close resemblance although not of absolute identity.

PLESSIM'ETER (Gr. *plēssō*, I strike; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Plexi-meter.

PLESSI'METRY (same). The art or practice of using a pleximeter in mediate percussion,

PLETH'ORA (Gr. *plēthō*, I am full). 1. A redundancy of blood in the system, or in some part of it. 2. Full habit of body.

PLEURA (Gr. side). 1. A serous membrane or shut sac, which lines throughout each of the two lateral chambers into which the thorax is divided. 2. The cavity itself of this serous shut sac.

PLEURAPOPHYSES (Gr. *pleura*, rib; *apophusis*, process). The true ribs. The pair of bones which, radiating horizontally from the centrum, partly form the hæmal

arch of an ideal typical vertebra. —*Owen.*

PLEURALGIA (Gr. *pleura*, side; *algos*, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles at the side of the thorax.

PLEUREN'CHYMA (Gr. *pleura*, side; *egchuō*, I pour in). In Bot., The woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes tapering to each end.

PLEURISY, PLEURI'TIS (Gr. *pleura*, side; and *itis*). Inflammation of the pleura.

PLEUROCE'LE (Gr. *pleura*, side; *kēlē*, rupture). A protrusion of the pleura from the thoracic parietes.—*Sagar.*

PLEURODYNIA (Gr. *pleura*, side; *odunē*, pain). Spasmodic or rheumatic pain in the intercostal muscles.

PLEUROPERIPNEU'MONY (Gr. *pleura*, side; *peri*, round about; *pneumōn*, lungs). Inflammation of the pleura and lungs simultaneously and conjointly.

PLEURO-PNEUMONY (Gr. *pleura*, side; *pneumōn*, lungs). Syn. of Pleuroperipneumony.

PLEUROSO'MUS (Gr. *pleura*, side; *sōma*, body). A malformation consisting of a lateral fissure with eventration—the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied.—*Vogel.*

PLEUROTHOT'ONOS (Gr. *pleura*, side; *othen*, whence; *tonos*, tension). A form of Tetanus in which the body is curved laterally.

PLEX'IFORM (Gr. *plekō*, I knit; L. *forma*, form). Resembling, or formed as, a plexus.

PLEXIM'ETER (Gr. *plēxis*, striking; *metron*, measure). An ivory plate used in mediate percussion of the chest.

PLEXOR (Gr. *plēssō*, I strike). Any instrument employed to percuss with.

PLEXUS (Gr. *plekō*, I knit). A network of vessels or of nerves.

PLIABIL'ITY (Fr. *plier*, I bend). The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force, without rupture.

PLICA (Gr. *plekō*, I knit). An endemic disease of Poland and other parts of Northern Europe, in which the hair (generally of the head) is vascularly thickened, interlaced, and matted or clotted together by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root.

PLI'CATE, PLI'CATED (same). In Bot., Folded like a fan; plaited.

PLI'CIDENTINE (L. *plica*, fold; *dens*, tooth). A variety of dentine, which, on a transverse section, exhibits sinuous wavings diverging from the central pulp-cavity.

PLI'FORM (Fr. *pli*, fold; *forme*, form). In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLUGGING (W. *ploc*, a block). The operation of introducing and pressing a plug or dossil of lint or other similar material, into a wound or natural cavity; or of some substance into the cavity of a carious tooth.

PLUMBAG'INOUS (L. *plumbago*, vein of lead). Pertaining to, resembling, consisting of, or partaking of, the properties of, plumbago.

PLUM'BEAN, PLUM'BEOUS (L. *plumbum*, lead). Consisting of, or resembling, lead.

PLUMBIF'EROUS (L. *plumbum*, lead; *fero*, I bear). Producing lead.

PLU'MOSE, PLU'MOUS (L. *pluma*, soft feather). Feathery, or like a plume of feathers.

PLU'MULE (L. dim. of *pluma*, soft feather). In Bot., The little conical body found buried in the substance of the embryo, just below the surface, and opposite the little lateral slit.

PLURILOCULAR (L. *plures*, many; *locus*, place). Syn. of Multilocular.

PLUTON'IC (L. Pluto, King of Hell). In Geol., Formed at great depths beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion.

PLU'VIAL (L. *pluvia*, rain). Of, or pertaining to, rain.

PLUVIAM'ETER (L. *pluvia*, rain; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow.

PLU'VIOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pluvial.

PNEUMARTHRO'SIS (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *arthron*, joint). Secretion of air into a joint.

PNEUMATHÆ'MIA (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *aima*, blood). A condition in which air is developed in the blood-vessels.—*Cless.*

PNEUMAT'IC (Gr. *pneuma*, air). Pertaining to air, and air-breathing organs.

PNEUMAT'ICA (same). 1. Diseases of the respiratory function.—*Good.* 2. Agents that act on the respiratory organs.—*Pereira.*

PNEUMATICAL (same). Syn. of Pneumatic.

PNEUMAT'ICS (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the weight, pressure, and elasticity of aeriform fluids.

PNEUMATOCE'LE (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *kēlē*, swelling). A distension of the scrotum, or of a hernia, by air.

PNEUMATOL'OGY (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the properties of elastic fluids.

PNEUMATOM'ETER (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

PNEUMATOSIS (Gr. *pneuma*, air). The condition of containing air.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *gastēr*, stomach). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the lungs and stomach.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *graphō*, I write). The part of Anatomy that describes the lungs.

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHA'GIA. Pulmonary apoplexy.—*Andral.*

PNEUMOL'OGY (Gr. *pneumōn*, *lungs*; *logos*, speech). An anatomical treatise or description of the lungs.

PNEUMOMETER (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

PNEUMOM'ETRY (same). Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air.

PNEUMO'NIA (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs). Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.

PNEUMONICA (Gr. *pneumonia*, disease of the lungs). Diseases affecting the membranes or motive power of the lungs.—*Good.*

PNEUMONIC PHTHISIS. Phthisis with extensive effusion into the tissue of the lungs, rapid disorganization, considerable fever, and speedy termination.

PNEUMONI'TIS (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; and *itis*). Syn. of Pneumonia.

PNEUMONO'METER. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pneumometer.

PNEUMONOMYCOSIS (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *mukēs*, mushroom). A form of fungus which has been found in inflammatory deposit within the lungs, and in necrotic lung-tissue.

PNEUMONY (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs). Syn. of Pneumonia.

PNEUMO-PERICARDIUM (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *peri*, round about; *kardia*, heart). Effusion of air into the pericardial sac.—*Laënnec.*

PNEUMOTHO'RAX (Gr. *pneuma*, air; *thōrax*, trunk of the body). An accumulation of air in the pleural sac.

PNEUMOT'OMY (Gr. *pneumōn*, lungs; *temnō*, I cut in two). Dissection of the lungs.

PNEUSOMETER (Gr. *pneuō*, I breathe; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

PNŒOMETER (Gr. *pnoē*, breath; *metron*, measure). An instrument devised by Dr. Marshall Hall to detect and measure, on the dead subject, the degree of Postural Respiration.

POCK (W. *pwg*, that swells out).

A pustule of the Small-pox, or of the Vaccine eruption. A pustule or eruption.

POCKMARK. The mark, pit, or pitting left from a Small-pox or Cow-pox pustule.

POCKY. Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling pocks or pustules; or the venereal disease.

POCULENT (L. *poculum*, cup). Fit for drink.

POC'ULIFORM (L. *poculum*, cup; *forma*, form). Cup-shaped.

PODAG'RIC (Gr. *pous*, foot: *agra*, seizure). Pertaining to, affected with, or liable to, gout.

PODALIC (Gr. *pous*, foot). Pertaining to or by the foot or feet.

PODENCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *pous*, foot; *egkephalos*, brain). The state or condition of a Podencephalus.

PODENCEPH'ALUS (same). A monster whose brain, apparently supported on a pedicle, is situated outside the skull —*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

PODETIUM (Gr. *pous*, foot). In Bot., The stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which in certain lichens supports the fructification.

PODOGYNIUM (Gr. *pous*, foot; *gunē*, female). In Bot., A columnar receptacle elevating the fruit.

PODOL'OGY (Gr. *pous*, foot; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or description of, the foot.

PO'DOSPERM (Gr. *pous*, foot; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Syn. of Funicle.

PŒCI'LIA (Gr. *poikilos*, variegated). Piebald skin.

PŒCILIT'IC (same). In Geol., Applied to the new red sandstone formation, from its variegated appearance.

POGONOL'OGY (Gr. *pōgōn*, beard; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or description of, the beard.

POISON. Any substance which, when applied to the body externally, or in any way introduced into the system, without acting mechanically, but by its own inherent qualities, is capable of destroying life.—*Guy.*

POLACHENIUM (Gr. *polus*, many; and L. *achenium*). In Bot., A fruit consisting of several achenia.—*Richard.*

POLARIM'ETER (Gr. *polos*, axis; *metron*, measure). An instrument which measures the polarization of the sky.

POLAR'ISCOPE (Gr *polos*, axis; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An optical instrument for experimenting on the polarization of light.

POLAR'ITY (Gr. *polos*, axis). In Nat. Phil., The opposition of two equal forces in bodies.

POLARIZA'TION (same). The communication of, or the act of giving, polarity.

P. *Movable.* A supposed oscillatory movement of the molecules of polarized light, in passing through a plate of doubly-refracting crystal.—*Biot.*

PO'LARIZED LIGHT. Light, which by reflection, or refraction at a certain angle, or by refraction in certain crystals, has acquired the property of exhibiting opposite effects, in planes at right angles to each other.

POLARIZER. The crystal to be fitted under the stage of a compound microscope when examining an object by polarized light

POLEM'OSCOPE (Gr *polemos*, war; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLES OF A MAGNET. Points in a magnet, where the intensity of the magnetic force is a maximum.

POLLEN (Gr. *palē*, fine dust). The fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers.

POLLENA'RIOUS (L. *pollen*, fine flour). Consisting of meal.

POL'LENIN. A substance obtained from the pollen of plants.

POL'LEN-MASS. The peculiar state of the pollen in certain plants, in which the grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

POL'LEN-TUBE. The tubular process produced by the elongation

of the internal membrane of the pollen, when in contact with the moist surface of the stigma.

POLLINIF'EROUS (Gr. *palē*, fine dust; *pherō*, I bear). Producing pollen.

POLLOD'IC (Gr. *polus*, many; *odos*, way). Applied to the course of nervous action proceeding from one point, in many directions, to every other.—*Marshall Hall.*

POLLU'TION (L. *polluo*, I pollute). The act of producing, or the production of the venereal orgasm, with (in the male) the excretion of the seminal fluid, otherwise than by sexual intercourse.

POL'VERIN, POL'VERINE (L. *pulvis*, dust). The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot- and pearl-ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria.

POLYACOUS'TIC (Gr. *polus*, many; *akouō*, I hear). Multiplying or magnifying sound.

POLYADELPH'IAN, POLYADELPH'OUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *adelphos*, brother). In Bot., Having the stamens united in three or more parcels.

POLYÆMI'A (Gr. *polus*, much; *aima*, blood). Syn. of Plethora (1).

POLYAN'DRIAN, POLYAN'DROUS (Gr. *polus*, much; *anēr*, man). In Bot, Having more stamens than twenty inserted into the receptacle.

POLYARTICULAR (Gr. *polus*, many; L. *articulus*, joint). Having, or affecting, many joints.

POLY-ATOM'IC BASES (Gr. *polus*, many; *atomos*, indivisible). A term explanatory of the theory of M. Millon, respecting the constitution of *subsalts*. He assumes that two or more equivalents of water, or a metallic oxide, may together constitute a single equivalent of base, and unite as such with a single equivalent of acid to form a neutral salt.

POLYCARPÆ (G. *polus*, much; *karpos*, fruit). A division of *cutaneous* diseases, including Psoriasis, Lichen, Herpes, and Impetigo.—*Fuchs.*

POLYCAR'POUS (same). In Bot., Bearing fruit many times without perishing.

POLYCHROMAT'IC (Gr. *polus*, many; *chrōma*, colour). In Miner., Exhibiting a play of colours.

POL'YCHROME (same). A substance, in some respects analogous to the colouring matter found in certain plants. It exhibits a curious play of colours by reflected light.

POLYCOR'IA (Gr. *polus*, many; *koron*, pupil of the eye). A condition in which there is more than one pupil.—*Von Ammon.*

POLYCOTYLED'ONOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *kotuledōn*, hollow). In Bot., Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POLYCYSTIC (Gr. *polus*, many; *kustē*, bladder). Syn. of Multilocular.

POLYCYTHÆ'MIA (Gr *polus*, *kutos*, cavity; *aima*, blood). A state of the blood in which the red corpuscles are increased.

POLYGALINE (Gr. *polus*, much; *gala*, milk). A particular principle found in the Polygala Senega.

POLYGAM'IAN, POLYG'AMOUS (Gr. *polus*, much; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having some male, some female, and some hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant.

POLYGAMO-DIŒCIOUS. In Bot., Having male and female flowers on the same plant.

POLYGASTRIC (Gr. *polus*, many; *gastēr*, stomach). In Zool., Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having many stomachs.

POLYGYN'IAN, POLYG'YNOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having many styles.

POLYMASTH'US (Gr. *polus*, many; *masthos*, breast). A monster having many breasts.—*Gurlt.*

POLYMAZIA (Gr. *polus*, many; *mazos*, breast). The condition of having many breasts.

POLYMEL'IAN (Gr. *polus*, many; *melos*, limb). Characterized by

possessing one or more accessory limbs.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

POLYMER'IC (Gr. *polus*, many; *meros*, part). In Chem., Applied to those bodies which contain the same relative, but not the same absolute, number of atoms of the same elements, and whose atomic weights are consequently unlike.

POLYMORPH'OUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *morphē*). Having many forms; assuming various appearances.

POLYNUCLEATED (Gr. *polus*, many; L. *nucleus*, kernel). Containing many nuclei.

POLYOM'MATOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *omma*, eye). Many-eyed.

POLYOP'TRON (Gr *polus*, many; *optomai*, I see). A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished.

POLYOPY (Gr. *polus*, much; *opsis*, sight). Multiple or manifold vision.

PO'LYPARY (L. *polypus*). In Zool., 1. The common connecting basis of the polypes of a composite zoophyte. 2. The solid protective structures, whether forming for the zoophyte an external covering, or constituting an internal axis.

POLYPE'AN (L. *polypus*). Relating to the polype; or to a polypus.

POLYPE'RIA (Gr. *polus*, much; *pēros*, maimed). Congenital malformation of various parts or organs.—*Good.*

POLYPET'ALOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Having many petals.

POLYPH'AGOUS (Gr. *polus*, much; *phagō*, I eat). Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

POLYPHARM'ACY (Gr. *polus*, many; *pharmakon*, medicine). The prescribing of too many medicines; the multiplication of remedies; the exhibition of drugs upon drugs.

POL'YPHONISM, POL'YPHONY (Gr. *polus*, many; *phōnē*, sound). Multiplicity of sounds.

POL'YPHORE (Gr. *polus*, many; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., An elongated, fleshy receptacle, which bears numerous ovaries.

POLYPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Many-leaved.

POLYPIF'EROUS (*Polypus*; and L. *fero*, I bear). Producing polypes.

POLYPIFORM (*Polypus*; and L. *forma*, form). Having the form of, or resembling, a polypus.

POLYPLASTIC (Gr. *polus*, many; *plassō*, I form). Having many shapes; undergoing transformation into other shapes.

POLYPOID (*Polypus*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Polypiform.

POLYP'OROUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *poros*, passage). Having many pores.

POLYPRISMAT'IC (Gr. *polus*, many; *prisma*, prism). In Miner., Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

POLYPTOME (*Polypus*; and Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for the excision of polypus.

POL'YPUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, foot). A kind of tumour having a narrow neck or pedicle, which occurs in mucous membranes especially. It varies in size, number, and structure.

POLYSCEL'IA (Gr. *polus*, many; *skelos*, leg). A monstrosity, characterized by the existence of one or more supernumerary legs.

POLYSEPALOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; and *sepal*). In Bot., Having sepals separate from each other.

POLYSO'MIA (Gr. *polus*, many; *sōma*, body). A monstrosity characterized by the presence of more than one body.

POLYSPERM'OUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Containing many seeds.

POLYTHALAMOUS (Gr. *polus*, many; *thalamos*, chamber). Having many cells or chambers.

POLY-THEIONIC (Gr. *polus*, much; *theion*, sulphur). In Chem., Applied to a series of three new acids

of sulphur, all containing, like hyposulphuric acid, five equivalents of oxygen, but evidently more related in composition and properties to hyposulphurous acid.

POMA'CEOUS (L. *pomum*, apple). Consisting of apples.

POME (same). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, two or more-celled, few-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, fleshy; the seeds distinctly enclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of the calyx, and sometimes with each other.

POMIF'EROUS (L. *pomum*, apple; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., 1. Apple bearing. 5. Bearing the larger fruits.

POMUM ADAMI. The prominence formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck, of the male especially.

PONDERABIL'ITY (L. *pondus*, weight). That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.

PONS (L. a bridge). In Anat., A medium of communication between two parts.

PONS TARINI. In Anat., The greyish matter, which connects the diverging peduncles or crura of the Cerebrum together.

PONS VAROLII. A series of curved fibres, which pass from one crus cerebelli to the other.

POPLITEAD (L. *poples*, ham of the knee). Towards the popliteal aspect.—*Barclay*.

POPLITEAL (same). Pertaining to the ham of the knee.

POPLITEAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the side on which the ham is situated.—*Barclay*.

POPLITIC. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Popliteal.

POR'CATE, POR'CATED (L. *porca*, ridge). In Entom., Having several parallel, elevated, longitudinal ridges.

PORCELLANA'CEOUS, PORCELLA'NEOUS. In Conchol., Resembling porcelain.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. The spinous variety of Ichthyosis.

PORE (Gr. *poros*, passage). 1. In Anat., The orifices at the extremities of vessels at the surface of different membranes. 2. In Bot., A small aperture, or opening. 3. In Nat. Phil., A small interstice between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies.

PORIFORM (Gr. *poros*, passage; L. *forma*, form). Resembling a pore.

PORNOG'RAPHY (Gr. *pornē*, harlot; *graphō*, I writ). A description of prostitutes, or of prostitution.

POROS'ITY (Gr. *poros*, passage). In Nat. Phil., A property of matter, in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but separated by intervals or pores.

POROT'IC (Gr. *pōroō*, I render hard). A remedy supposed to be capable of aiding the formation of callus.

PORPHYRA'CEOUS, PORPHYRIT'IC. (Gr. *porphura*, purple). Resembling, containing, or composed of, porphyry.

PORPHYRIZA'TION (Gr. *porphura*, purple). The process of pulverizing a substance, by means of a muller and slab, the latter being made of porphyry.

PORPHYRU'RIA (Gr. *porphura*, purple; *ouron*, urine). A condition of the urine in which it deposits purpurine.

PORRA'CEOUS (L. *porrum*, leek). Resembling the leek in colour.

PORREC'T (L. *porrigo*, I extend). In Nat. Hist., Extending forth horizontally, as if to meet something.

PORRIGO (L. scurf in the head). A generic name of certain cutaneous diseases, principally characterized by an eruption of straw-coloured pustules concreting into cellular scabs.

PORRIGOPH'YTE (Gr. *porrigo*, scurf in the head; *phuton*, plant). 1. The parasitic plant of Porrigo favosa. 2. Porrigo favosa.—*Gruby*.

PORTAL (L. *porta*, gate). Pertaining to the system of the vena portæ of the liver. Pertaining to an analogous system in the kidney.

POSITIVE. In Chem. Phil., Applied to that state of a body in which, when its electrical equilibrium is disturbed, it acquires more than its natural quantity of electricity, and is overcharged.

POSOL'OGY (Gr. *posos*, how much; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the doses of medicines.

POST-ABDOMEN. 1. The five posterior segments of the abdomen of hexapod insects. 2. The tail of Crustaceans.—*Latreille*.

POST-FRONTALS. The parapophyses of the neural arch of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

POSTHET'OMIST (Gr. *posthē*, foreskin; *temnō*, I cut in two). One who performs the operation of circumcision.

POSTHET'OMY (same). Syn. of Circumcision.

POSTHIOPLASTIC (Gr. *posthē*, foreskin; *plassō*, I form). Applied to the operation for restoring the foreskin.

POSTHI'TIS (Gr. *posthē*, foreskin; and *itis*). Inflammation of the prepuce.

POST-PHARYNGEAL (L. *post*, behind; Gr. *pharugx*, throat). Situated behind the pharynx.

POSTURAL RESPIRATION. *V.* PRONE-RESPIRATION.

POTAMOL'OGY (Gr. *potamos*, river; *logos*, speech). A treatise on rivers.

POTAMOTOG'RAPHY (Gr. *potamos*, river; *graphō*, I write). A description of rivers.

POTASSIO-CUPRIC. Consisting of a preparation of potassium and of copper.

POTATO OIL. Syn. of Fusel oil.

POTEN'TIAL (L. *potens*, powerful). In Surg., Not immediately active, although powerful and energetic in its operation.

POTENTIZED (same). An homœopathic term implying that the dynamic powers of a medicine have been set free and developed.

POUCH (Fr. *poche*, pocket). In Anat., A small cul-de-sac. In Bot., A little sac or bag at the base of some petals and sepals.

POUCHED (same). Syn. of Encysted.

POUDRE-NUTRIMENTIVE (Fr. nutritive powder). Prepared pepsine, mixed with starch for therapeutical purposes.

POULTICE (Gr. *poltos*, porridge). A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like substance, with some liquid, for external application.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The lower bundle of the separated lowest fibres of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It stretches between the anterior spine of the ilium and the os pubis.

POWDER. A substance composed of, or reduced to, fine particles.

POX (corruption of Sax. *pocks*, a pustule). Vulgar syn. of Syphilis. Syn. of Pock.

PRACTITIONER, GENERAL. One who practises as a surgeon, an apothecary, and also as an accoucheur, indiscriminately.

PRÆCORDIAL REGION (L. *præ*, before; *cor*, heart). 1. The epigastric region. 2. The region of the heart.

PRÆFLORA'TION (L. *præ*, before; *flos*, flower). In Bot., Syn. of Æstivation.

PRÆFOCA'TION (L. *præfoco*, I strangle). A sensation of strangulation, with fear of suffocation.

PRÆFOLIA'TION (L. *præ*, before; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., The arrangement of leaves in a leaf bud.

PRÆMORSE (L. *præ*, before;

mordeo, I bite). In Bot., Appearing as if bitten off.

PRÆVIAL (L. *prævius*, that goes before). Of, or pertaining to, presentations of the placenta. Presenting more or less at the os uteri.

PREABDOMINAL (L. *præ*, before; *abdomen*, belly). Situated in front of the cavity of the belly. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the walls of the belly.

PRECIP'ITANT (L. *precipito*, I throw down). In Chem., A substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate.

PRECIP'ITATE (same). Any matter or substance which is separated and falls to the bottom of the vessel, from the liquid in which it is dissolved.

PRECIPITA'TION (same). The process by which a solid in solution separates from the liquid and falls to the bottom.

PRECOC"ITY (L. *præ*, before; *coquo*, I ripen). Rapid development before the usual time.

PRECUR'SORY (L. *præ*, before; *curro*, I run). Preceding; indicative.

PREDA'CEOUS (L. *præda*, prey). Living by prey.

PREDIASTOLIC (L. *præ*, before; and *diastole*). Preceding the diastole of the heart.

PREDISPONENT, PREDISPOSING (L *præ*, before; *dispono*, I dispose). Fitting or adapting previously; rendering liable (to disease).

PREDISPOSIT"ION (same). That constitution or condition of the body which previously fits or adapts it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

PREDOR'SAL (L. *præ*, before; *dorsum*, back). Situated in front of the back.

PREFORMA'TION (L. *præ*, before; *formo*, I form). An old theory of *generation* which maintained that the germ of every part exists, but not visibly, before fecundation, which occasions their development.

PREFRONTALS (L. *præ*, before; *frontale*, frontal bone) The neura pophyses of the neural arch of the nasal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

PREFRONTO-VOMERINE. Applied to the vomerine cartilage.—*Owen*.

PREGNANCY (L. *præ*, before; *geno*, I beget) The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child.

PREHEN'SILE (L. *prehendo*, I lay hold of). In Nat. Hist., Adapted to seize or grasp; capable of seizing or grasping.

PREHEN'SION (same). The taking of food into the mouth.

PREHEN'SORY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Prehensile.

PRELUMBAR (L. *præ*, before; *lumbus*, loin). Situated in front of the loins.

PREMAXILLARY (L. *præ*, before; *maxilla*, jawbone). The intermaxillary bone, or hæmal spine of the nasal vertebra, in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

PREMOLAR (L. *præ*, before; *molaris*, molar tooth). Situated anterior to the true molar teeth; the bicuspids.

PREMONITORY (L. *præ*, before; *moneo*, I admonish). Syn. of Precursory.

PRENOPNŒA (Gr. *prēnēs*, prone; *pnoē*, breath). Prone-respiration. (q. v.)

PREOPERCULAR (L. *præ*, before; *operculum*, cover). In Zool., One of the four bones of which the operculum in fishes consists.

PREPARA'TION (L. *præ*, before; *paro*, I get ready). In Pharm., The product of any operation; any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. In Anat., Any part of animal bodies, pre-

pared and preserved for anatomical uses.

PREP'UCE (L. *præputium*). The loose circular fold of skin, which covers the glans penis.

PRES'BYOPE (Gr. *presbus*, old; *ôps*, eye). One affected with Presbyopia.

PRESBYOPIA (same). An inability to adjust vision to small and near objects. Long-sightedness.

PRESBYTIC (Gr. *presbutês*, old man). Syn of Presbyopic.

PRESCRIP'TION (L. *præ*, before; *scribo*, I write). A formula written by a physician or surgeon, for the composition of, and the manner of using, the medicines for a disease.

PRESENTA'TION (L. *præsens*, present). The part of the fœtus which is felt presenting on vaginal examination.

PRESPHENOID (L. *præ*, before; *sphenoides*, sphenoid bone). The centrum of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

PRESPI'NAL (L. *præ*, before; *spina*, the spine). Situated before the spine.

PRESSIROS'TRAL (L. *pressus*, pressed; *rostrum*, beak). In Ornith., Having a compressed or flattened beak.

PRESYS'TOLIC (L. *præ*, before; and *systole*). Preceding the systole of the heart.

PRETIB'IAL (L. *præ*, before; *tibia*, shinbone). Situated before the tibia.

PRE'TUBERCULAR. Applied by Dr. Edward Smith to a stage in Phthisis preceding that of tubercular infiltration, and the diagnosis of which he attempts to establish by physical signs.

PRETYMPANIC (L. *præ*, before; Gr. *tumpanon*, drum). The foremost of the two middle pieces of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

PREVERT'EBRAL (L. *præ*, before; *vertebra*, a bone of the spine). Immediately in front of the vertebræ. Pertaining to the region immediately in front of the cervical vertebræ.

PRIAPIS'M (Gr. *Priapos*, the deity who presides over the genitals). More or less constant and distressing erection of the penis without any venereal desire.

PRICKING (Sax. *priccian*). A pain compared to the sensation of being pricked.

PRICKLY HEAT. Popular syn. in India of the papular eruption, Lichen Tropicus.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The stomach and intestinal canal.

PRIMIG'ENOUS (L. *primus*, first; *gigno*, I beget). In Geol., First formed or generated.

PRIM'INE (L. *primus*, first). In Bot., The external coat of the ovule.

PRIMI-STERNAL BONE (L. *primus*, first; *sternum*, breast bone). The top portion or manubrium of the sternum.—*Beclard.*

PRIMITIVE BAND. The transparent material which occupies the axis of a nerve-tube.

PRIMITIVE GROOVE or STREAK. The first trace of the axis of the embryo in the development of reptiles, birds, and mammals.

PRIMORDIAL (L. *primus*, first; *ordo*, beginning). Primary; elementary; coming or appearing first.

PRINCIPIA'TION (L *principium*, beginning). Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLES PROXIMATE. Certain compound bodies, the first products of the analyzation of organic structures.

PRISM. A triangular glass solid, used for the separation of rays of light by refraction.

PRISMAT'IC (Gr. *prisma*, prism). Resembling, separated or distributed, or formed, by a prism.

PRISMATOID'AL (Gr. *prisma*, prism; *eidos*, appearance). Having a prism-like form.

PROBANG (Russ. *probivayu*, to pierce). In Sur., A flexible piece of whalebone, with a round or oval portion of sponge or other material fixed to the end.

PROBE (same). 1. To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of a suitable instrument. 2 A surgical instrument (usually made of silver) for the above purpose.

PROCATARC'TIC (Gr. *pro*, before; *katarktikos*, of beginning). Applied to that cause which immediately kindles a disease into action, when there existed a predisposition to it. Exciting.

PRO'CESS (L. *pro*, before; *cedo*, I go). 1. Operation; experiment; series of actions or experiments. 2. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies. 3. In Anat., Any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone; any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is connected. 4. In Bot., Protrusions either natural or monstrous.

PROCŒ'LIAN (Gr. *pro*, before; *koilos*, hollow). A designation of those vertebræ which have a cavity in front of the "centrum" or body, and a ball at the back part.

PROCREA'TION (L. *procreo*, I beget). The act of begetting. Syn. of Fecundation.

PROCTATRE'SIA (Gr. *prōktos*, anus; *a*, neg.; *treō*, I bore). Imperforation of the anus.

PROCTICA (Gr. *prōktos*, anus). A generic name for simple pain or derangement about the anus.—*Good.*

PROCTOC'ACE (Gr. *prōktos*, anus; *kakos*, bad). An adynamic, inflammatory disease of the rectum, frequently ending in gangrene, which is common in certain of the cities of South America.—*Fuchs.*

PROCTOCE'LE (Gr. *prōktos*, anus; *kēlē*, rupture). An inversion and prolapse or falling down of the rectum.

PROCUM'BENT (L. *procumbo*, I lie). In Bot, Trailing; prostrate; lying on the ground.

PRODIAGNO'SIS (Gr. *pro*, before; *diagnōsis*, discernment). The prognosticating a coming disease; anticipatory diagnosis.

PRODROME (Gr. *pro*, before; *dromos*, course). The period in which the precursory signs of a disease occur.

PROD'UCT (L. *pro*, forth; *duco*, I draw). In Chem., Anything formed from the elements of another by an operation.

PROEGU'MINAL (Gr. *proēgeomai*, I lead the way). Predisposing; producing a predisposition.

PROENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *pro*, before; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster whose brain projects, in a great manner, out of, and in advance of, an open frontal region.

PROGNA'THOUS (Gr. *pro*, before; *gnathos*, jaw). Having a projecting jaw.

PROGNO'SIS (Gr. *pro*, before; *gignōskō*, I know). The judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

PROLA'BIUM (L. *pro*, before; *labium*, lip). In Anat, The papillary structure, with its covering of dry mucous membrane, which invests the free border of the lips.

PROLAPSE (L. *prolabor*, I fall down). A falling down, or out, of some part of the body, from or through the orifice, with which it is naturally connected.

PROLECTA'TION (L. *pro*, before; *lego*, I gather). The act of separating the finer from the grosser particles of a body.

PRO'LEGS. The wart-like tubercles which represent legs on the hinder segment of caterpillars. The fleshy, exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs which assist various larvæ in walking and

other motions, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

PROLEP'TICS (Gr. *pro*, before; *lambanō*, I conceive). The art and science of predicting in medicine. —*Laycock*.

PROL'ICIDE (L. *proles*, progeny; *cædo*, I kill). Destruction of offspring.

PROLIFERA'TION (L. *proles*, progeny; *fero*, I bear). The act or process of the generation of young, or of new and similar elements.

PROLIF'EROUS (same). Syn. of Prolific. In Bot., Applied to plants which form young plants in abundance about their roots; or to branches, flowers, &c., of plants, sending forth, producing, or having other smaller branches, flowers, &c., from or within themselves. In Pathol., Compound; producing, bearing, or containing similar ones

PROLIF'IC (L. *proles*, progeny; *facio*, I make). Having the faculty of engendering. In Bot., Syn. of Proliferous.

PROLIFICA'TION (same). The generation of young. In Bot., The production of a second flower from the substance of the first.

PROLIG"EROUS DISK (L. *proles*, progeny; *gero*, I carry). A disk-shaped layer of granular substance, at the surface of the yolk of the larger and fully formed ova of the oviparous Vertebrata, in which is imbedded the germinal vesicle.

PROMONTORY (L. *pro*, before; *mons*, mountain). A small projection on the internal wall of the tympanum, which corresponds to the first turn of the cochlea.

PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM. The centre of the upper edge of the sacrum, which projects forwards into, and somewhat over, the cavity of the pelvis.

PROMUSCIS (L. *pro*, before; *musca*, fly). The organ of suction of the Hemipterous insects.

PRONA'TION (L. *pronus*, bending forward). The motion whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward, produced by the rotation of the radius on the axis of its head.

PRONA'TOR (same). In Anat., A muscle which produces the motion of pronation.

PRONE-RESPIRATION. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to designate his new mode of inducing respiration in cases of suspended animation, by rotation, or alternate rolling of the body from the prone to "a little beyond" the lateral position.

PROOF. Applied adj. and subs. to the degree of strength in spirit.

PROPAG'ULUM (L. dim. of *propago*, a shoot). In Bot., 1. Sporaceous matter, contained either in transformed branches, or the sphacelate extremity of a branch of the Algæ. 2. A short lateral branch in some herbaceous plants, terminated by a cluster of leaves, and capable of taking root when separated from the mother plant.

PROPEND'ENT (L. *pro*, before; *pendo*, I hang). In Bot., Hanging forwards and downwards.

PROPHYLAC'TIC (Gr. *prophulassō*, I take precautions). Preservative; preventive.

PROPHYLAXIS (same). Preservative or preventive treatment.

PROSECTOR (L. *pro*, for; *seco*, I cut). One who dissects, or prepares, the subject or parts of the subject, for the anatomical lecturer.

PROSEMINA'TION (L. *prosemino*, I sow all over). In Bot., Propagation by seed.

PROSENCEPHALON (Gr. *prōtos*, chief; *egkephalos*, brain). The cerebrum proper in Fishes.

PROSEN'CHYMA (Gr. *pros*, before; *egcheō*, I pour in) In Bot., That form of parenchyma in plants, in which the cells have conical extremities, and overlap each other.

PROSOP'ALGIA (Gr. *prosōpon*, face; *algos*, grief). Pain in the face.

PROSOPOSTERNODYM'IA (Gr. *prosōpon*, face; *sternon*, breast; *duō*, I mingle with). A double monstrosity, in which the union is between the faces and sterna.—*Cruveilhier.*

PROSTATE (Gr. *pro*, before; *istēmi*, I place). A firm, glandular body which, in the male, surrounds the neck of the bladder, and the commencement of the urethra.

PROSTATI'TIS (*Prostate*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the prostate.

PROSTRA'TION (L. *prosterno*, I overthrow). That state of body in which the vital energies are depressed, but not exhausted.

PROTEIFORM (L. *Proteus*; and *forma*, form). Protean; readily assuming various characters or shapes.

PRO'TEIN (Gr. *prōteuō*, I hold the first place). The gelatinous translucent precipitate obtained by the decomposition of albumen, fibrine, or caseine, by a strong solution of caustic potash. It is the radicle or basis of the proximate principles according to Mulder.

PROTEINA'CEOUS. PROTEINOUS (same). Of, or pertaining to, or yielding, protein.

PROTHO'RAX (Gr. *pro*, before; *thōrax*, trunk). The first of the three segments which form the thorax in insects.

PROTICHNITES (Gr. *prōtos*, first; *ichnos*, footstep). In Geol., Impressions supposed to have been made by extinct Crustaceans.

PROTO- (Gr. *prōtos*, first). In Chem., A prefix denoting the first degree of combination of oxygen, &c., with metals.

PROTO-COMPOUND. In Chem., A binary compound of single equivalents of salt radical and basyle.

PRO'TOPHYTE (Gr. *prōtos*, first; *phuton*, plant). A production or creature lowest in the scale of the vegetable kingdom.

PROTOPLASMA (Gr. *prōtos*, first; *plassō*, I form). In Bot., The at first homogeneous, but subsequently somewhat granular, mucilaginous substance, in the interior of vegetable cells.—*Mohl.*

PRO'TOPLAST (Gr. *prōtos*, first; *plassō*, I form). A first-formed organized body. The first or original formation.

PROTOZO'ON (Gr. *prōtos*, first; *zōon*, animal). A creature lowest in the scale of the animal kingdom.

PROTRACT'OR (L. *pro*, forwards; *traho*, I draw). In Anat., A muscle which draws forward a part. In Surg., An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTU'BERANCE (L. *pro*, before; *tuber*, excrescence). A rough, unequal prominence beyond the surface of certain organs.

PROVENTRIC'ULUS (L. *pro*, before; *ventriculus*, stomach). The second and smaller cavity into which the œsophagus of birds dilates just before terminating in the gizzard.

PROXIMAD (L. *proximus*, nearest). Towards the trunk.—*Barclay.*

PROXIMAL (same). Nearest the trunk or heart.

PRO'XIMATE CAUSE. That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, or disease.

PRUI'NOSE (L. *pruina*, hoar frost). Covered with a fine dust, or with glittering particles as of congealed fine dew.

PRU'INOUS (same). Frosty.

PRUNIF'EROUS (L. *prunum*, plum; *fero*, I bear). Bearing plums.

PRU'RIENT (L. *prurio*, I itch). In Bot., Stinging.

PRURI'GO (same). A papular cutaneous disease characterized by severe itching.

PSEUDENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster, the base of whose cranium, open its whole length, supports a vascular tumour instead of a brain.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

PSEUDO-BRANCHIA. A vascular

body found in almost all osseous fishes, on each side of the head in advance of the dorsal end of the first biserial gill.

PSEUDO-BULB (Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb). In Bot., An enlarged aërial stem resembling a tuber.

PSEUDO-COLLOID (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or partaking of the characters and appearance of, colloid.

PSEUDO-GALL. An anomalous excrescence upon trees and other plants, which, though it much resembles a gall-nut, is not so distinctly traceable to the operations of any insect.

PSEUDOMELANOTIC (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *melas*, black). Having the appearance of Melanosis, but induced by the accumulation of carbonaceous matters from without.

PSEUDOMEMBRANE. 1. False membrane. 2. Fibrinous exudations, which are devoid of organization.

PSEUDO-METAL'LIC (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *metallon*, metal). In Miner., Applied to that lustre which is perceptible only when held toward the light.

PSEUDO-MORPH'OUS (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *morphē*, form). In Miner., Having received its form otherwise than from natural crystallization.

PSEUDO-NEURALGIC. Resembling, or partaking of, the nature and symptoms of neuralgia.

PSEUDONOMANIA (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *onoma*, word; *mania*, madness). A species of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity for lying.

PSEUDO-PARASITES (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *parasitos*, parasite). Syn. of Ectozoa (2).

PSEUDOPHTHISIS (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *phthisis*, consumption). Emaciation produced otherwise than by tubercular disease of the lungs.

PSEUDOPNŒA (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *pnoē*, breath). Uncertain respiration; *e. g.* gasping.

PSEUDOPOLYPI (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *polupous*, polypus). Fibrinous concretions occasionally found in the heart and great vessels after death.

PSEUDO'RHONCHUS (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *rogchos*, snoring). An auscultatory sound resembling true rhonchus, but produced exterior to the air-tubes.

PSEU'DOSCOPE (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An optical instrument recently discovered by Mr. Wheatstone, for producing the "conversion of the relief" of any solid object to which it is directed. By means of it things which are farthest off appear the nearest, what is convex appears concave, and what is solid, hollow.

PSEUDOSCOP'IC (same). Conveying false impressions to the eye.

PSEUDOSPERMOUS (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having a false seed or carpel.

PSEU'DO-STRA'TA. In Geol., Table-layers, or those extended plates of rocks not divided into parallel laminæ.—*Macculloch.*

PSEUDO-SYPHILIS. A disease resembling syphilis, but more or less modified by the prolonged use of mercury.

PSEUDOVOLCA'NO. A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava. A burning mine of coal.

PSEUDYMEN (Gr. *pseudos*, false; *umēn*, skin). Syn. of Pseudomembrane (1).

PSITTA'CEOUS (L. *psittacus*, parrot). Of, or pertaining to, the parrot tribe.

PSO'AS (Gr. *psoa*, loins). The name of two muscles situated along the sides of the lumbar vertebræ. Adj. In relation with, or pertaining to, the psoas muscles.

PSOI'TIS (Gr. *psoa*, loins; and *itis*). Inflammation of the psoas muscles, and of the adjacent parts anterior to the lumbar vertebræ.

PSOPHOMETER (Gr. *psophos*, noise; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Stethoscope.

PSORI'ASIS (Gr. *psōō*, I rub gently). A cutaneous scaly disease, sometimes continuous, sometimes in patches, for the most part accompanied with chaps and fissures.

PSORIC (Gr. *psōra*, itch). Of the nature of Itch. A remedy for Itch.

PSOROCOMI'UM (Gr. *psōra*, itch; *komeō*, I maintain). An hospital for those suffering from Itch.

PSYCHIATRY (Gr. *psuchē*, mind; *iatreuō*, I cure). Medical treatment of mental diseases.

PSY'CHICAL (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition). Of, or pertaining to, the mind, or its endowments.

PSYCHOL'OGY (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition; *logos*, speech). 1. A discourse or treatise on the mental faculties, and the classification of the phenomena which they present. 2. Denotes all that relates to the department of science which takes cognizance of irregularities, aberrations and diseases, of the mind.

PSYCHONOSOL'OGY (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition; *nosos*, disease; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, mental diseases.

PSYCHOPATHICS (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition; *pathos*, affection). Syn. of Psychoses.

PSYCHO-PHYSICAL (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition; *phusis*, nature). Pertaining to the relationship between mind and matter, or physical phenomena.

PSYCHOSES (Gr. *psuchē*, disposition). Mental diseases.

PSYCHROM'ETER (Gr. *psuchros*, cold; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

PSYDRA'CIA (Gr. *psuchros*, cold; *udrēchoos*, who pours out water). *Minute* pustules irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.—*Willan.*

PTAR'MICS (Gr. *ptairō*, I sneeze). Sternutatories, or medicines which excite sneezing.

PTEROP'ODOUS (Gr. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Wing-footed; having a natatory wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck.

PTERYGIUM (Gr. *pterux*, wing). A triangularly-shaped growth, commonly occurring at the inner side of the eye-ball, and consisting in a thickening of the conjunctiva, and subjacent areolar tissue, with enlargement of the vessels of the part, and, probably, the formation of new fibrous tissue.

PTERY'GOID (Gr. *pterux*, wing; *eidos*, appearance). Having the form of, or resembling, wings. Pertaining to the process of this name, at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone.

PTISAN (Gr. *ptissō*, I hull barley). Syn. of Tisane.

PTOSIS (Gr. *ptōsis*, falling). A drooping or falling down of the upper eyelid.

PTYALAGOGUE (Gr. *ptualon*, saliva; *agō*, I lead). Syn. of Sialogogue.

PTYALIN (Gr. *ptualon*, saliva). A particular animal matter said to be found in Saliva.

PTYALISED (same). Syn. of Salivated.

PTYALISM (same). Syn. of Salivation.

PTYASMAGOGUE, PTYSMAGOGUE (Gr. *ptusma*, spittle; *agō*, I lead). Expectorant. Syn. of Sialogogue.

PU'BERAL (L. *pubesco*, I bloom). Pertaining to the age of puberty.

PU'BERTY (same). The commencement of adolescence; the time of life at which the generative faculties begin to be developed.

PUBERULOUS (same). In Bot., Covered with spreading down.

PUBES (same). 1. The lower central part of the hypogastric region, which, at puberty, begins to be covered with hair. 2. In Bot., The down, or villous substance of plants.

PUBESCENCE (same). 1. Syn. of Puberty. The state of one who has arrived at puberty. 2. Syn. of Pubes (2). 3. In Zool., Very fine, recumbent, short hairs.

PUBIC (same). Pertaining to, in relation with, or concerning, the pubes.

PUDENDA (L. *pudor*, modesty). Genital organs.

PUDENDAL (same). Pertaining to the pudenda.

PUDIC (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the genital organs.

PUER'PERAL (L. *puer*, child; *pario*, I bring forth). Pertaining to child-birth and its consequences.

PUERPEROUS (same). Syn. of Parturient

PUFF, VEILED. A modification of cavernous respiration, in which a sort of movable veil, interposed between the cavity and the ear, seems to be agitated backwards and forwards.—*Laënnec.*

PUFFINESS (Dan. *puff*, a blast). A general or partial soft intumescence, caused by the infiltration of liquid or air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

PU'LICENE (L. *pulex*, flea). Relating to fleas.

PULICOSE, PULICOUS (same). Abounding with fleas.

PULLULA'TION (L. *pullus*, young sprout). A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

PULMO-CARDIAC. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which portions of the lung cover the heart.—*Sibson.*

PULMO-GASTRIC. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a portion of the lung caps a portion of the liver, stomach, and spleen.—*Sibson.*

PULMO-HEPATIC. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a lamina of the lung caps the summit of the liver on the right side.—*Sibson.*

PULMOMETER (L. *pulmo*, lungs; *metior*, I measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

PULMOMETRY (same). Syn. of Spirometry.

PULMONARY (L. *pulmo*, lungs). Pertaining to the lungs.

PULMON'IC, PULMON'ICAL (same). Syn. of Pulmonary; affecting the lungs. A medicine for pulmonary diseases. One affected with a pulmonary disease.

PULMO-VASAL. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a layer of lung covers the origin of the great vessels.—*Sibson.*

PULP (Gr. *poltos*, porridge). In Anat., Certain parts which have the character of, or resemble, a pulp. In Bot., (1) The soft, succulent part of fruit; (2) the aril or exterior covering of a coffee berry.

PULPATION (same). Syn. of Pulping.

PULPER (same). A wooden spatula, which is used in pulping.

PULPING (same). The operation of reducing certain vegetable substances to a pulp.

PULSA'TION (L *pulso*, I beat). 1. The beating of the heart and arteries. 2. The throbbing felt in an inflamed part.

PULSE (same). The beating of the arteries which is perceptible to the touch.

P. *Venous.* A pulsation now and then noticed in the jugular veins.

PULSELESSNESS. Syn. of Asphyxia (1).

PULSIF'IC (L. *pulsus*, beating; *facio*, I make). Causing, or exciting pulsation.

PULSIMETER (L. *pulsus*, beating; *metior*, I measure). Syn. of Sphygmometer.

PULTA'CEOUS (Gr. *poltos*, por-

ridge). Resembling pap. Softened; nearly fluid.

PULVERABLE, PULVERI'ZABLE (L. *pulvis*, powder). Capable of being pulverized.

PULVERIZA'TION (same). The operation of reducing substances to powder.

PULVER'ULENT (same). Reduced to a fine powder. Covered, or sprinkled, as it were, with dust.

PULVI'NATE (L. *pulvinar*, a cushion) In Bot., Cushion-shaped.

PUMI'CEOUS (L. *pumex*, pumice-stone). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, pumice-stone.

PUNCH (W. *pwnc*, a point). In Dent., An instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

PUNC'TATE, PUNC'TATED (L. *punctum*, point). Having the form or appearance of points or dots. In Bot., Having dots scattered over the surface.

PUNC'TIFORM (L. *punctum*, point; *forma*, form). In Bot., Formed like little points or dots.

PUNCTUATE (L. *punctum*, point). Dotted; marked with points or dots.

PUNC'TUM (L. point). In Anat., Applied to several minute objects.

PUNCTURATION (same). Syn. of Acupuncture.

PUNCTURE (same). A wound made by a pointed instrument. To pierce or open any natural or accidental cavity of the body with a sharp, pointed instrument.

PUNGENT (same). Seeming as if small sharp points were forced into the painful part. In Bot., Terminating gradually in a hard, sharp point.

PU'PA (L. a puppet). The passive state of an insect immediately preceding the last stage.

PUPIL (L. dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The circular aperture in the iris.

PUPIP'AROUS (L. *pupa*; and *pario*, I produce). In Entom., Bringing forth young in the pupa state.

PUPIV'OROUS (L. *pupa*; and *voro*, I devour). Feeding on the pupæ, larvæ, and chrysalides of insects.

PURBLIND (*Pore*; and *blind*). Near-sighted, or dim-sighted.

PURGAMENT (L. *purgo*, I cleanse). A purgative. The offscouring produced by a purgative.

PURGATION (same). The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or superfluities.

PURGATIVE (same). 1. Having the power of augmenting the evacuations, and of exciting increased secretions from the intestines. 2. A medicine which operates in such manner.

PURGE (same). 1. Syn. of Purgative (2). 2. To cleanse and purify by separating and carrying off impurities and superfluities.

PURGING (same) Syn. of Diarrhœa.

PU'RIFORM (L *pus*, matter; *forma*, form). Having the appearance of pus.

PURO-MUCOUS. Syn. of Mucopurulent.

PURPLES. Popular syn. of Purpura.

PUR'PURA (L. the shell-fish Purple). An eruption of small purple spots and patches on the skin, from blood extravasated under the cuticle.

PURPURHAGIC. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Purpura.

PURPURIC (L. *purpura*, purple). 1. Applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric upon lithic acid, which forms purple compounds with most bases. 2. Depositing purpurine.

PURPURINE (same). A peculiar colouring principle supposed to exist in madder, and found sometimes in urine.

PURSINESS (Sw. *pisa*, to swell or inflate). A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation.

PURULENCE, PURULENCY (L. *pus*, matter). The formation of pus. Syn. of Pus.

PURULENT (same). Having the character or nature of, or consisting of, pus.

PUS (L. matter). The yellowish,

white, opaque fluid produced during one of the local events of inflammation.

PUS-CASTS. Microscopic moulds of the kidney tubules, composed of aggregated pus-cells, observed in the urine of certain renal diseases.

PUS-GLOBULE. The microscopic corpuscle which forms one of the constituents of pus.

PUSH (W. *pwysaw*, to press). A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.

PUSTULATION (L. *pus*, matter). The formation of pustules.

PUSTULE (same). An elevation of the cuticle, sometimes globate, sometimes conoidal in its form, containing pus, or a lymph which is generally discoloured.—*Willan.* In Bot., Pimples; little blisters.

P. *Malignant.* A form of mortification generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man.

PUSTULO-CRUSTACEOUS. Applied to a pustular ulcer, the dried crust of which increases in gradually-increased layers.

PUTA'MEN (L. shell of a nut). In Bot., The endocarp of stone fruits.

PUTRED'INOUS (L. *putredo*, corruption). Proceeding from, or partaking of, putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

PUTREFACTION (L. *putris*, rotten; *facio*, I make). The decomposition of dead animal and vegetable substances, when placed under special circumstances. The state of becoming putrid.

PUTREFAC'TIVENESS (same). State of being putrefactive.

PUTRESCENT (L. *putris*, rotten). Becoming putrid. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

PUTRES'CIBLE (same). That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid.

PUTRID (same). 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization; rotten. 2. Tending to disorganize the fluids and solids of the body. 3. Exhaling a smell of putridity.

PUTRILAGE (same) The pultaceous matter or slough, which is thrown off in certain ulcers.

PYÆMIA (Gr. *puon*, pus; *aima*, blood). A poisoned condition of blood, depending on the presence of pus in that fluid.

PYELI'TIS (Gr. *puelos*, laver; and *itis*). Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

PYELOMETER (Gr. *puelos*, laver; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Pelvimeter.

PYGODID'YMUS (Gr. *pugē*, buttocks; *didumos*, double). A double monster—the union being by the sacrum and coccyx.

PYGOM'ELES (Gr. *pugē*, buttocks; *melos*, part). A monster with excessive growth on the nates.

PY'INE (Gr. *puon*, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock, in solution in pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

PYLO'RUS (Gr. *pulē*, gate; *ouros*, guardian). The projecting circular fold of mucous membrane, which surrounds the narrow opening leading from the stomach into the duodenum.

PYOGEN'IA (Gr. *puon*, pus; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation of pus. The theory of the formation of pus.

PYOHÆMIA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Pyæmia.

PYOID (Gr. *puon*, pus; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling the true or characteristic pus-cell.—*Lebert.*

PYORRHŒA (Gr. *puon*, pus; *reō*, I flow). A discharge of pus.

PYOSTATIC (Gr. *puon*, pus; *istēmi*, I cause to stop). Applied subs. and adj. to an agent which arrests or suppresses the secretion of pus.

PYRAC'ID (Gr. *pur*, fire; and *acid*). The modified products which are obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

PYR'AMID (Gr. *pur*, fire; [*i.e.*, flame-shaped]). 1. In Anat., (*a*) A small

bony conical eminence on the posterior wall of the tympanum; (*b*) A conical and laminated projection on the under surface of the cerebellum; (*c*) Applied to other parts from their form and shape; 2. The centre pin of the trephine.

PYREC'TICA (Gr. *pur*, fever; *echō*, I have). The generic name for Fevers.—*Good.*

PYRETIC (Gr. *peretos*, burning fever). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines for the cure of fever.

PYRETOGENETIC (Gr. *puretos*, burning fever; *gennaō*, I beget). Syn. of Stimulant.

PYRETOL'OGY (Gr. *puretos*, burning fever; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the doctrine of, Fevers.

PYREXIA (Gr. *pur*, fever; *echo*, I have). The condition or paroxysm of fever. Pl., Febrile diseases.

PYRIFORM (L *pyrum*, pear; *forma*, form). Having the form of a pear.

PYRITA'CEOUS (Gr. *puritēs*, flintstone). Pertaining to pyrites.

PYRI'TES (Gr. *purites*, of fire). A native sulphuret of certain metals.

PYRITOL'OGY (Gr. *puritēs*, flintstone; *logos*, speech). A discourse or treatise on pyrites.

PYR'OGEN (Gr. *pur*, fire; *gennaō*, I beget). A name proposed by Mr. Lake for the electric fluid, from a belief of its materiality and existence as a chemical body.

PYROG"ENOUS (same). Produced by fire.

PYROLIGNEOUS, PYROLIGNIC (Gr. *pur*, fire; L. *lignum*, wood). Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

PYROL'OGY (Gr *pur*, fire; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the Natural History of, heat.

PYROMANIA (Gr. *pur*, fire; *mania*, madness). Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROM'ETER (Gr. *pur*, fire; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring higher degrees of temperature than can be ascertained by a thermometer.

PYRO'METRY (same). That branch of science which treats of the expansion of bodies by heat.

PYROMORPHOUS (Gr. *pur*, fire; *morphē*, shape). In Miner., Having the property of crystallization by fire.

PYROPH'ANOUS (Gr. *pur*, fire; *phainō*, I display). Rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPH'ORUS (Gr. *pur*, fire; *pherō*, I bear). An artificial production which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

PYRO-PHOSPHATE OF WATER. A substituted term for pyro-phosphoric acid.—*Graham.*

PYROSCOPE (Gr. *pur*, fire; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PYRO'SIS (Gr. *pur*, fire). The vomiting or eructation of a thin watery liquid, usually insipid and tasteless, but sometimes acrid or sourish.

PYROTECH'NICS, PYR'OTECHNY (Gr. *pur*, fire; *technē*, art). The science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations.

PYROTHONIDE (Gr. *pur*, fire; *othonē*, linen). A kind of empyreumatic oil procured by distilling rags, or burning textures of hemp, cotton, or linen on or in a copper plate or vessel.

PYROTIC (Gr. *pur*, fire). Caustic.

PYROX'ENIC (Gr. *pur*, fire; *xenos*, guest). Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, the mineral pyroxene.

PYROX'YLE, Etm. as, and Syn. of, Pyroxylin.

PYROXY'LIC (Gr. *pur*, fire; *xulon*, wood). In Chem., Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

PYROX'YLINE (same). A term embracing gun-cotton, and all

other explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry.

PYR'RHIN (Gr. *purros*, red). An organic substance detected in rain water, which reddens solutions of silver.

PYTHIA (Gr. *puthō*, I make rotten). 1. The name given by the ancients to the coagulum or rennet, which they supposed was found only in those animals possessing four stomachs, and in young sucklings (considering it to be something derived from the mother's milk). The hare, from feeding on herbs of milky juice, was admitted as possessing it. 2. The colostrum or first milk secreted by the breast.

PYTHOGENESIS (Gr. *puthō*, I putrefy; *gennaō*, I beget). Generation or production by putrescent matter.

PYTHOGENETIC, PYTHOGENIC (same). Generated or produced by putrescent animal (generally fæcal) matter, or by the poison emanating therefrom. Syn. of Typhoid.—*Murchison.*

PYXIDIFORM (L. *pyxis*, box; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a pyxidium.

PYXID'IUM (L. *pyxis*, box). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, one-celled many-seeded, superior or nearly so; dry, often of a thin texture; dehiscent by a transverse incision, so that when ripe, the seeds and their placentæ appear as if seated in a cup covered by a lid.

Q.

QUACK (Dan. *qvakker*, to croak). 1. One who, without any legal qualification whatever, pretends to a medical skill which he does not possess. 2. Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases.

QUADRANT ELECTROMETER. An instrument adapted, by the divergence of an index over a graduated quadrant or semicircle attached to it, to measure the intensity of the electricity contained in any electrified body.

QUAD'RATE (L. *quatuor*, four). Divided into four equal parts.

QUADRI- (same). In composition signifies *four*, or *four times*.

QUADRICAP'SULAR (L. *quatuor*, four; *capsula*, little chest). In Bot., Having four capsules.

QUADRICORN'OUS (L. *quatuor*, four; *cornu*, horn). Having four horns.

QUADRIFA'RIOUS (L. *quadrifariam*, in four parts). In Bot., Arranged in four rows or ranks.

QUAD'RIFID (L. *quatuor*, four; *findo*, I cleave). Cleft or divided into four parts.

QUADRIFOL'IATE (L. *quatuor*, four; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

QUADRIJU'GATE, QUADRIJU'GOUS (L. *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, yoke). In Bot., Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

QUADRIP'ARTITE (L. *quatuor*, four; *partio*, I divide). In Bot., Divided to the base into four parts.

QUADRIPHYL'LOUS (L. *quatuor*, four; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having four leaves; four leaved.

QUADRIP'LICATE, QUADRIP'LICATED (L. *quatuor*, four; *plico*, I fold). In Conchol., Having four plaits or folds.

QUADROON (L. *quatuor*, four). The offspring of a white parent and a Terceron; a person quarter-blooded.

QUADRUMANOUS (L. *quatuor*,

four; *manus*, hand). Having four hands; four-handed.

QUAL'ITATIVE (L. *qualis*, such). In Chem., Regarding the quality of the constituent parts of any compound.

QUALM (D. *kwaal*, disease). A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

QUAN'TITATIVE (L. *quantus*, how much). In Chem., Regarding the quantity of the ingredients in any given compound.

QUARANTINE (It. *quarantina*, forty). The restraint of intercourse, to which, generally for forty days, travellers arriving from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists; or suspected of being infected with the same, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto.

QUARTAN (L. *quartus*, four). 1. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours. 2. Occurring every fourth day.

QUARTA'TION (same). In Chem., 1. The operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing. 2. The alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined, along with three parts of silver. 3. The separation of silver from gold by means of nitric acid.

QUARTERON (same). Syn. of Quadroon.

QUART'INE (same). In Bot., The fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning inwardly.

QUARTI-STERNAL. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum.—*Béclard.*

QUARTZ'OSE, QUARTZ'OUS, QUARTZ'OZE. Containing, composed of, resembling, or having the properties of, quartz.

QUASSIN. The bitter principle of Quassia.

QUATERN'ARY (L *quatuor*, four). *In Chem.*, Composed of four elementary substances. In Geol., Applied to the upper tertiary strata.

QUATERN'ATE (same). In Bot., Consisting of four leaflets.

QUEASINESS (? Arm. *chueda*, to vomit). Nausea; qualmishness; inclination or tendency to vomit.

QUICKENING (Sax. *civiccian*, to make alive). The first perception by the mother of the movements of the fœtus.

QUI'NARY (L. *quinque*, five). Consisting of five.

QUI'NATE (same). In Bot., Divided into five, or having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCUN'CIAL ÆSTIVATION (L. *quincunx*, a row or rank in this figure :·:). In Bot., Applied when there are five petals; two outer, two inner, and one covering the latter by one of its sides.

QUI'NICINE. An alcaloid isomeric with quinine, and obtained when a salt of the latter is, with certain precautions, exposed to heat.

QUINID'IA. An alcaloid obtained from the Cinchonas.

QUI'NINISM. The aggregate of phenomena produced by over doses of quinine or its salts.

QUINOIDINE. Syn. of Chinioidine.

QUINOM'ETER (*Quinia*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). A contrivance for ascertaining the strength of quinine.

QUINOM'ETRY (same). The method of determining the strength of quinine.

QUINQUEFA'RIOUS (L. *quinque*, five; Sax. *faran*, to go). In Bot., Opening into five parts.

QUIN'QUEFID (L. *quinque*, five; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot., Cleft, cut, or divided into five.

QUINQUEPART'ITE (L. *quinque*, five; *partio*, I divide). In Bot., Divided into five parts almost to the base.

QUINSY (Gr. *kunagchē*, inflammation of the throat). Popular term for inflammation of the tonsils; or of the throat or parts adjacent.

QUINTAN (L. *quintus*, fifth). An

intermittent whose paroxysms recur only every fifth day.

QUINTERON (same). The offspring of a white parent, and a quarteron.

QUINTES'SENCE (L. *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, essence). An extract containing the virtues or most essential part of any substance in a small quantity.

QUINT'INE (L. *quintus*, fifth). In Bot., The fifth, or innermost envelope of the vegetable ovule.

QUINTISTERN'AL. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

QUOTID'IAN (L. *quotidie*, daily). 1. An intermittent whose paroxysms recur daily. 2. Occurring or returning daily.

R.

R or ℞. In prescriptions the abbreviation of *Rec"ipe*, take.

RABDOI'DAL (Gr. *rabdos*, rod; *eidos*, appearance). Rod-like.

RABID (L. *rabio*, I rage). Affected with, or pertaining to, canine madness, or hydrophobia.

RACAHOUT. A starch prepared by the Arabs from an edible acorn of the Quercus ilex. A compound of potatoe starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

RACE (L. *radix*, root). The aggregate of individuals whose external conformation differs perceptibly from that of neighbouring varieties.

RACEMA'TION (L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes). In Bot., (1) A cluster. (2) The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

RA'CEME (same). In Bot., A form of inflorescence in which, whilst the primary axis goes on elongating, the secondary axes terminate at once in a flower.

RACEMIF'EROUS (L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing racemes.

RACEMIFORM (L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes; *forma*, form). Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

RAC'EMOSE, RAC'EMOUS (L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes). In Bot., Growing, or disposed, in racemes.

RACEMULES (L. dim. of *racemus*, bunch of grapes). In Bot., Small racemes.

RACHIALGIA (Gr. *rachis*, back; *algos*, grief). Hyperæsthesia affecting the muscles of the back.

RACHIDIAN (Gr. *rachis*, back). Syn. of Spinal.

RACHIS (Gr. back). In Bot., (1) The median nerve or common petiole of a compound leaf; (2) A branch which proceeds nearly in a straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence of a plant.

RACHI'TIS (Gr. *rachis*, back; and *itis*). 1. A feeble state of system, generally accompanying scrofula, with atrophy and distortion of the bones. 2. Inflammation of the spine.

RACHITISM (same). Etym. as, and Syn. of, Rachitis.

RADEZYGE. The Norwegian name for a disease bearing considerable analogy to the Yaws, but considered by Boeck and Danielssen to be no other than a form of syphilitic eruption, with a creeping tendency.

RADIAD (L *radius*, the lesser bone of the forearm). Towards the radial aspect.—*Barclay*.

RA'DIAL (same). Pertaining to the radius.

RADIAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side where the radius is placed.—*Barclay*.

RA'DIANT HEAT. Heat emitted in right lines, like radii, in all di-

rections, from the surface of a hot body.

RADIATE, RADIA'TED, RADIATING (L. *radius*, ray). Arranged in rays or lines proceeding as from a centre.

RADIA'TION (same). The shooting forth in all directions from a centre

RAD'ICAL (L. *radix*, root). 1. Destroyed as it were from the root. 2. Implanted by nature; constitutional. 3. Primitive; originating direct from the tissues. 4. In Bot., Proceeding immediately from the root; of, or belonging to, the root.

RAD'ICAL. In Chem., The original principle of a compound, or that which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid or a base, by its union with oxygen, or other acidifying and basifying principles.

RADICAL COMPOUND. In Chem., A certain class of compound bodies possessing the property of uniting with the elements, and of forming with them combinations which are analogous in their properties to the combinations of two simple bodies.

RAD'ICANT (L. *radix*, root). In Bot., Rooting; shooting forth roots.

RAD'ICATE, RAD'ICATED (same). In Bot., Rooted; having taken root. In Conchol., Fixed by the base, or by a byssus to some other body.

RAD'ICLE, RAD'ICULE (dim. of same). In Bot., 1. The conical body which forms one extremity of the embryo, and which, when germination takes place, becomes the descending axis or root of the plant. 2. Pl., the fibrous parts of a root which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth. 3. In Chem., Syn. of Element.

RADIUS (L. a spoke). In Anat., *The sm*aller bone of the forearm.

RA'DULIFORM (L. *radula*, an instrument to scrape off old pitch with; *forma*, form). In Zool., Rasp-like; conical, close set, and sharp-pointed.

RAINBOW-WORM. A popular term for that rare form of vesicular eruption called, Herpes Iris.

RAIN GAUGE. An instrument for measuring, or *gauging*, the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.

RAKASORA. An American balsam, source unknown, used chiefly in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

RAKE-TEETH. Teeth which are wide apart.

RAKIA. A spirit made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

RALE (Fr. rattling in the throat). The sound made during respiration, by the passage of air through fluid in the bronchi, or in the areolæ of the pulmonary tissue.

RA'MEAL (L. *ramus*, branch). In Bot., Of, or pertaining to, a branch; growing on, or shooting from, a branch.

RAMENTA'CEOUS (L. *ramentum*, a little piece scraped from anything). In Bot., Covered with ramenta, or scales.

RAM'ENTS (same). In Bot., Little brown withered scales, with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered.

RAMIFICA'TION (L. *ramus*, branch; *facio*, I make). In Anat., A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel. In Bot., The manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.

RAMOLLISSEMENT (Fr. *ramollir*, to soften). Preternatural softness of an organ, or part of an organ.

RA'MOSE, RA'MOUS (L. *ramus*, branch). Branched; consisting, or full, of branches.

RAM'ULOUS (L. dim. of *ramus*, branch). Having many small branches.

RAMUS'CULE (same). In Anat., A small branch.

RANCES'CENT (L. *ranceo*, I am mouldy). Becoming rancid or sour.

RANCID (same). Strong scented; acrid; sour; musty.

RANINE (L. *rana*, frog). 1. Applied to the termination of the lingual artery, and commencement of the lingual vein, from the black colour of the latter. 2. Relating to a frog, or to frogs.

RAN'ULA (same). A semitransparent and fluctuating tumour, situated under the tongue. It may consist either of one of the Whartonian ducts, or of a follicle, obstructed.

RAPHA'NIA (Gr. *raphanis*, radish). A convulsive disease not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, attributed to eating the Bastard radish.

RAPHE (Gr. *raphē*, seam). In Anat., A central prominent line resembling a raised stitch. In Bot., The vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule, and the placenta, when the apex of the former is placed next the organic base of the ovule.

RAPH'IDES (Gr. same). Certain needle-like, transparent bodies, or conglomerate crystals, found lying in the cells of plants.

RAPT'ORIOUS (L. *rapio*, I seize). In Nat. Hist., Darting upon and seizing prey. 2. Adapted to the seizing of prey.

RAREFAC'TION (L. *rarus*, rare; *facio*, I make). In Chem., The act or process of causing a substance to become less dense.

RASH (It. *raschia*, itch). An eruption or efflorescence on the skin.

RASO'RISM. The doctrine of contro-stimulus founded by Rasori.

RASP'ATORY (L. *rado*, I scrape). In Surg., A rasp for scraping diseased bones.

RATAFI'A. 1. A fine spirituous liquor, flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruits. 2. Any liqueur composed of alcohol, flavoured with sugar, and the odoriferous and flavouring principles of plants.

RATIOCINA'TION (L. *ratio*, reason). The act, or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from reasoning.

RAT''IONAL (same). In Med., Conformable to reason.

RATTLES. A popular term for the gurgling sound in the windpipe of a dying person.

RAU'CITY (L. *raucus*, hoarse). Hoarseness of the human voice.

RAY (W. *rhaiz*, a spear). 1. A beam of light propagated from a radiant point. 2. In Bot., The outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. 3. In Ich., A bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.

REACHING (It. *recere*, to vomit). Making efforts to vomit.

REAC'TION (L. *re*, again; *ago*, I act). In Phys., The resistance made by a body, to the action or impulse of another body. In Med., (1) The state of activity which succeeds the effect on the nervous system of certain depressing influences; (2) The action of an organ which reflects upon another the irritation previously transmitted to itself. In Chem., The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.

READY METHOD. The term by which is generally designated Dr. Marshall Hall's new mode of inducing respiration. *V.* PRONE-RESPIRATION.

REA'GENT (L. *re*, again; *ago*, I act). In Chem, A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

RECEIV'ER (L. *re*, again; *capio*, I take). 1. In Pharm, A wide-neck globular vessel for receiving and containing the products of distillation. 2. The bell glass of an air-pump. 3. The woollen tex-

ture generally held for the accoucheur to place the new-born infant in.

RECEP'TACLE (same). In Bot., (1) The apex of the peduncle on which the carpels are situated; (2) The axis of the theca of ferns; (3) Syn. of Placenta; (4) A small cyst, or cyst-like body, which contains a natural secretion.

RECEPTA'CULUM CHYLI. The dilatation of the thoracic duct at its commencement in the abdomen.

RECEPTIV'ITY (L. *re*, again; *capio*, I take). The susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.—*Tissot.*

RECESS' (L. *recedo*, I retire). In Bot., Pl. The bags or sinuses of lobed leaves.

REC'IPE (L. *re*, again; *capio*, I take). A popular Syn. for Prescription.

RECIP'ROCAL DECOMPOSITION. In Chem., That form of decomposition in which the law of elective affinity appears to be reversed.

RECIPROCATION, VIBRATIONS OF. The vibrations in one sounding body, produced when another body of the same pitch is sounded near it.

RECIPROCOR'NOUS (L. *reciprocus*, going backwards or forwards; *cornu*, horn). In Zool., Having horns turned backwards and forwards.

REC'LINATE, RECLINATED (L. *reclino*, I bend). In Bot., Leaning back, or bent downwards.

RECLINATELY-ERECT. In Bot, At first leaning back, then erect.

RECLINA'TION (L. *reclino*, I bend). An operation for Cataract, which consists in pressing the lens in a direction downwards, backwards, and outwards, so that it should *recline* with its anterior face directed upwards.

REC'ONDITE (L. *recondo*, I hide). Secret; hidden from the view or *mental* perception; abstruse.

RECREMENT (L. *re*, again; *cerno*, I separate). A fluid which is returned again to the blood, after being separated or secreted from it.

RECREMEN'TO-EXCREMENTITIAL. Applied to secreted fluids which are in part re-absorbed and in part excreted.

RECRUDESCENCE (L. *re*, again; *crudesco*, I become raw). 1. The state of becoming sore again. 2. An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTAL (L. *rectum*). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the rectum.

RECTIFICA'TION (L. *rectus*, right; *facio*, I make). The process of refining or purifying certain liquids by repeated distillation, with or without the admixture of other substances.

RECTI'TIS (*Rectum*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the rectum.

RECTOCELE (L. *rectum*; and Gr. *kēlē*, rupture). Hernia of the rectum.

RECTRI'CES (L. *rectrix*, female guide). In Ornith., The tail feathers of a bird which, like a rudder, direct its flight.

RECTUM (L. *rectus*, straight). The third and terminal portion of the large intestine, erroneously supposed to be straight.

RECTUS (L. straight). In Anat., A term applied to several muscles from the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

RECU'PERATIVE (L. *recupero*, I recover). Tending, or pertaining, to recovery.

RECUR'RENT (L. *recurro*, I run back). In Med., Returning from time to time. In Anat., Applied to several branches of arteries and nerves, which seem to return or re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanate.

RECURRENT-FIBROID, RECURRING-FIBROID. Applied to a growth resembling in its general aspect the common fibrous, and

microscopically, the fibro-plastic tumour, but having the character of recurrence after removal, and finally degenerating into a malignant ulcerating fungus.

RECURVA'TION (L. *recurvo*, I bend back). A bending or flexure backwards, downwards, or outwards.

RED-GUM. 1. The popular name for certain forms of infantile Strophulus. 2. A disease of grain; a kind of blight.

REDINTEGRA'TION (L. *re*, again; *integer*, whole). 1. Restoration to a sound or whole state. 2. In Chem., The restoration of any mixed body to its former nature and constitution.

REDUC'TION (L. *reduco*, I bring back). In Surg., The operation of restoring displaced parts to their natural situation. In Pharm., The process of restoring metallic compounds to their elementary metallic state.

REFIN'ING (Fr *re*, again; *fin*, fine). The purification of metals from the alloys with which they may be mixed.

REFLECT'ENT (L. *re*, back; *flecto*, I bend). Bending or flying back.

REFLEC'TION (same). In Nat. Phil., The act of throwing or bending back.

REFLEX ACTION, REFLEX FUNCTION. Actions or functions performed in obedience to an impression transmitted to the nervous centres, and thence reflected to the necessary organs.

REFLEX MOTIONS, REFLEX MOVEMENTS. The motions or movements executed under the influence of reflex action.

REFLEX SYSTEM. The division of the nervous system concerned in reflex action.

REFOCILLA'TION (L. *refocillo*, I refresh). The act of refreshing or giving new vigour; restoration of strength by refreshment.

REFRACT'ED (L. *re*, again; *frango*, I break). In Bot., Bent back at an acute angle.

REFRAC'TION (same). The deviation of rays (generally of light) when passing obliquely through media of different densities.

REFRACTO'METER. An instrument for measuring the light-refracting power of fluids.

REFRANGIBIL'ITY (L. *re*, again; *frango*, I break). The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRIG"ERANT (L. *refrigero*, I cool). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which allay the morbid heat of the body or of the blood.

REFRIGERATOR, REFRIGERATORY (same). In Chem., A vessel for cooling liquids, or condensing hot vapour into liquids.

REGELA'TION (L. *regelo*, I thaw that which was frozen). The freezing of a film of water enclosed between two plates of ice or molecules of a snowball or mass, and the consequent cohering of the plates or molecules.—*Tyndall.*

REGENERA'TION (L. *regeneror*, I am produced again). Reproduction of parts of the body which have been destroyed.

REG"IMEN (L. *rego*, I rule). The regulation of the diet and of everything essential to life, with a view to the preservation or restoration of health.

REGION (same). In Anat., Determinate space on the surface of the body, and of the several organs.

REGMA (Gr. *rēssō*, I break). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, three or more celled, few-seeded, superior, dry, the cells bursting from the axis with elasticity into two valves; the seeds not adherent to endocarp.

REG'ULAR (L. *rego*, I rule). 1. Agreeable to an established law, rule, custom, or principle. 2. Observing a usual course. 3. Hav-

ing a proper and periodical return of the menstrual discharge.

REGURGITA'TION (L. *re*, back again; *gurges*, stream). The act, by which a cavity pours or throws back any of its accumulated contents.

REIL, ISLAND OF. In Anat., A triangular prominent portion of the brain exposed on opening out the Sylvian fissure of the brain.

REJUVENES'CENCE (L. *re*, again; *juvenis*, young). A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

RELAPSE (L. *re*, again; *labor*, I fall to decay). A return of the disease during, or briefly after, convalescence.

RELAX'ANT (L. *relaxo*, I loose) That which lessens the tension of organs

RELAXA'TION (same). The act or process of remitting tension. In Pathol., Diminution of the normal and healthy tone of parts.

REMASTICA'TION. The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REM'EDY (L. *re*, again; *medeor*, I heal). Any medicine or application which cures a disease and restores health. Syn. of Medicament.

REMIS'SION (L. *remitto*, I send back). A temporary abatement or subsidence of symptoms.

REMIT'TENT (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a disease presenting, or accompanied with, remissions.

RENAL (L. *ren*, kidney). Pertaining, or in relation, to the kidney.

RENCULUS (L. dim. of *ren*, kidney). A little kidney. A lobe of the kidney.

RENIFORM (L. *ren*, kidney; *forma*, form). Syn. of Nephroid.

RENNET (Ger. *rinnen*, to curdle). An infusion of the prepared fourth stomach of a calf.

REPAND' (L. *repandus*, bent). In Bot., Having the margin undulated and unequally divided.

REPAR'ATIVE, REPAR'ATORY (L *reparo*, I recover). Capable of restoring or repairing.

REPEL'LENT (L. *re*, back; *pello*, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which, externally applied, has the property of causing a disease on the surface of the body to recede.

REPERCUS'SION (L. *repercutio*, I beat back). 1. Disappearance of a disease from the surface of the body. 2. The action of a repellent. 3. Syn. of Ballottement.

REPERCUSSIVE (same). Syn. of Repellent.

REPLE'TION (L. *repleo*, I fill up). Fulness of blood. Syn. of Plethora (1).

REP'LICATE (L. *replico*, I unfold). In Bot., Folded, plaited so as to form a channel or groove.

RE'PLUM (L. leaf of a door). In Bot., A variety of Legume, when the two sutures separate from the valves, forming a kind of framework.

REPOSI''TION (L. *re*, again; *pono*, I place). The act of replacing.

REPRIMENT (L. *reprimo*, I repress). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies for fluxes.

REPRODUCTION (L. *re*, again; *produco*, I beget) 1. The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed. 2. Syn. of Generation.

REPTANT (L. *reptō*, I creep along). In Bot., Creeping and rooting.

REPUL'SION (L. *re*, back; *pello*, I drive). That property in certain bodies whereby they naturally tend to recede and fly off from each other.

RESEC'TION (L. *reseco*, I cut off). In Surg., The operation of removing, or sawing off, the extremities of long bones; or the united ends of a fractured bone forming a false joint.

RESERVE AIR. The air which can be expelled from the lungs by a forcible, after an ordinary, expiration.

RESIDUAL AIR. The air which

still remains in the lungs after a full and forcible expiration, and which no voluntary power can expel from the lungs.

RESIL'IENCE, RESIL'IENCY (L. *re*, again; *salio*, I leap). The act of rebounding.

RESIN (Gr. *reō*, I flow). A solid, inflammatory vegetable production, which either exudes spontaneously from trees, or is separated from them by art.

RESINIF'EROUS (L. *resina*, resin; *fero*, I bear). Yielding resin.

RES'INIFORM (L. *resina*, resin; *forma*, form). Having the form of resin.

RESINO-ELEC'TRIC. Containing, or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

RES'INOID (L. *resina*, resin; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling resin.

RESINOUS (L. *resina*, resin). In Chem. Phil., Applied to that kind of electricity elicited by rubbing gum, wax, resin, &c.—*Du Fay*.

RESOLU'TION (L. *resolvo*, I unloose). The gradual recedence, subsidence, and disappearance of a disease or symptom.

RESO'LUTIVE (same). Syn. of Resolvent.

RESOLV'ABLE (same). That may be resolved or reduced to first principles. Capable of solution; admitting separation of parts.

RESOLV'ENT (same) 1. Having the power to dissolve or relax. 2. Syn. of Discutient.

RES'ONANCE (L. *resono*, I sound again). A resounding; a reverberation of sound. 2. An augmentation of the natural vocal thrill; or its presence in unusual places.

RESORP'TION (L. *resorbeo*, I swallow again). Absorption of a fluid previously deposited.

RES'PIRABLE (L. *respiro*, I breathe). Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

RESPIRA'TION (same). The function by which the fluids of organized beings are aërated.

RESPIRA'TOR (same). An instrument which is worn over the mouth, or nose and mouth, for the purpose of warming and moistening, as well as for filtering, the air before it is inspired.

RESPIRATORY-EXCITANT. Applied by Dr. E. Smith to alimentary substances which excite the respiration and increase the production of carbonic acid.

RESTIFORM (L. *restis*, rope; *forma*, form). Shaped like, or having the form or appearance of, a rope.

RESTORATIVE (L. *restauro*, I revive). Having the property of renewing or recruiting the vital powers.

RESULT'ANT (L. *resulto*, I leap back). The force which *results* from the *composition* of two or more forces acting upon a body. Adj. that results from the combination of two or more agents.

RESU'PINATE (L. *resupinus*, lying with the belly upwards). In Bot., Reversed; turned upside down.

RESURREC'TIONIST (L. *resurgo*, I rise again). One who steals bodies from the grave to sell as subjects for dissection.

RESUSCITA'TION (L. *resuscito*, I set up again). The act or process of reviving a person from a state of apparent death.

RETCHING. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Reaching.

RETE MALPIGHII. Syn. of Rete Mucosum.

RETE MUCOSUM. The deeper, softer, more opaque, and recently formed part of the epidermis.

RETENTION (L. *retineo*, I keep in). Undue accumulation, and holding back of a natural secretion.

RETIC'ULAR, RETICULATE, RETICULATED (L. *rete*, net). Resembling a net or net-work; formed with interstices.

RETICULA'TION (same). Organization of substances resembling a net.

RETICULUM (same). The second stomach, the walls of which are covered with numerous polygonal cells of the ruminant animal.

RETIFORM L. *rete*, net; *forma*, form). Syn. of Reticular.

RETINA L. *rete*, net). The inner of several coats in the bottom of the eye, expanding forwards from the entrance of the optic nerve. It receives the images of external objects thrown upon it by the transparent media of the organ of vision.

RETINACULA L. *retinere*, I hold). Peculiar granular bands, by which the webs of the barbules of the pinnæ of the Carinatæ feathers.

RETINITIS *Retina*; and *itis*, Inflammation of the retina.

RETINOID Gr. *retinē*, resin; *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Resiniform and Resinoid.

RETINOSCOPY L. *retina*; Gr. *skopeō*, I scrutinize). Examination of the retina.

RETIPED L. *rete*, net; *pes*, foot). In Ornith., A bird, the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales.

RETORT L. *retorqueo*, I turn back). A globular vessel, with a long neck, commonly made of glass or earthenware, and employed in a variety of distillations.

RETORSE (L. *rete*, net). In Bot., Applied to a division of Endogens which have reticulated leaves.—*Lindley*

RETRACTILITY (L. *retrahō*, I pull back). The inherent tendency which a muscle has to contract, as shown by the retraction that occurs when its belly is cut across.

RETRACTION (same). Condition of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body, or backwards; or when drawn upwards or shortened.

RETRACTOR (same). In Anat., A muscle which draws back the part into which it is inserted. In Surg., A piece of linen or calico, having three tails, employed, in the circular compression of the leg, for the purpose of removing and holding back and protecting the soft parts during the sawing of the bones.

RETROCESSION L. *retro*, backwards; *cedo*, I go). A disappearance, or cessation of a disease from the external to the internal parts of the body.

RETROFLEXED L. *retro*, backwards; *flecto*, I bend). In Bot., Bent the way most from, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

RETROFLEX Syn. of Retroflexed.

RETROFLEXUS L. *retro*, backwards; *flecto*, I bend). A simple inflexion, or folding backwards, of an organ.

RETROFRACT, RETROFRACTED L. *retro*, backwards; *frango*, I break). In Bot., Bent backwards, as if it were broken.

RETROGRADE (L. *retro*, backwards; *gradior*, I walk) In Bot., Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

RETROMINGENT (L. *retro*, backwards, *mingo*, I make water). In Zool., Applied adj and subs. to an animal that discharges its urine backwards.

RETROPHARYNGEAL (L. *retro*, behind; Gr. *pharynx*, gullet). Pertaining to parts behind the pharynx.

RETRO-UTERINE (L. *retro*, behind; *uterus*, womb). Situated behind the womb.

RETRO-VACCINATION. Vaccination with lymph procured from a cow, which has been vaccinated from the human subject.

RETRO-VACCINE. Applied adj. and subs. to the lymph procured by retro-vaccination.

RETROVERSION (L. *retro*, backwards; *verto*, I turn). A displacement of an organ, consisting in the more or less backward and

downward depression of its naturally superior portion, and with the upward and forward elevation of its lowest part.

RETUSE (L. *retundo*, I blunt). In Bot., Appearing as if bit off at the end; ending in a blunt sinus; abruptly obtuse. In Conchol., Ending in an obtuse sinus.

REUNION. The union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.

REVACCINATION. Vaccination of a person who has been previously vaccinated.

REVELLENT (L *revello*, I extirpate). Syn. of Derivative.

REVERBERA'TION (L. *reverbero*, I heat again). In Nat. Phil., The act of reflecting light or heat, or repelling sound. In Chem., A circulation of flame, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

REVERB'ERATORY (same). A species of air furnace or oven, in which a crucible or other object may be exposed to an intense heat without being brought into actual contact with the fuel.

REVERIE (Fr. *rêver*, to dream). Syn. of Aphelxia.

REVIVIFICA'TION (L. *re*, again; *vivus*, alive; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Resuscitation.

REVIVIS'CENCE, REVIVIS'CENCY (L. *re*, again; *vivus*, alive). The renewal of, or return to, life.

REV'OLUTE (L. *revolvo*, I roll back again). In Bot., Rolled back or downward. In Zool., Rolled outwards or backwards.

REVUL'SION (L. *revello*, I extirpate). Syn. of Derivation (1).

RHABAR'BARATE (L. *rhabarbarum*, rhubarb). Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHACHIOTOME (Gr. *rachis*, back; *temno*, I cut in two). An instrument for opening the vertebral column.

RHACHIPA'GIA (Gr. *rachis*, back; *pēgnumi*, I fix). A double monstrosity, in which the union of the two fœtuses is at the spine.

RHACHITÆ (Gr. *rachitēs*, spinal). The spinal muscles.

RHAG'ADES (Gr. *rakoō*, I tear in pieces). Fissures and excoriations which form about the external origins of mucous membranes.

RHEO'METER (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *metron*, measure). 1. Syn. of Galvanometer; an instrument by which the force of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be measured. 2. An instrument for determining the velocity of water flowing in canals, &c.

RHEOM'ETRY (same). The method of measuring the force of electric, &c. currents.

RHEOMO'TOR (Gr. *reō*, I flow; L. *moveo*, I move). Any apparatus by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.—*Wheatstone.*

RHE'OPHORE (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *pherō*, I carry). The carrier or conveyor of an electric current.

RHE'OSCOPE (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument by which the existence of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be ascertained.—*Wheatstone.*

RHE'OSTAT (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *istemi*, I stop). An apparatus for enabling an operator to keep the needle of a galvanometer, or rheometer at the same point during the continuance of an experiment, by maintaining a constant degree of energy in the current.

RHE'OTOME (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *temnō*, I cut). An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current.—*Wheatstone.*

RHE'OTROPE (Gr. *reō*, I flow; *tropē*, change). An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current.—*Wheatstone.*

RHEUM (Gr. *reuma*, defluxion). An increased watery discharge from mucous membranes, or glands.

RHEUMAT'ICS (same). Popular term for Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM (same). A specific inflammation of the fibrous tissue, with or without fever, evincing a disposition to shift from one part to another.

RHINAL'GIA (Gr. *rin*, nose; *algos*, grief). Pain in the nose.

RHINENCEPHALON (Gr. *rin*, nose; *egkephalos*, brain). The olfactory ganglion, or chord-like prolongation of the cerebrum of Fishes.

RHINI'TIS (Gr. *rin*, nose; and *itis*). Inflammation of the nose.

RHINOCE'RIAL (L. *rhinoceros*). Pertaining to, or resembling, the rhinoceros.

RHINO-NECROSIS (Gr. *rin*, nose; *nekros*, dead). Necrosis of the cartilages forming the septum narium.

RHI'NOPLASTY (Gr. *rin*, nose; *plassō*, I form). The operation for forming a new nose by a transplantation of skin from an adjoining part.

RHINORRHAPHY (Gr. *rin*, nose; *raphē*, seam). The operation for the removal of Epicanthis.

RHINORRHŒA (Gr. *rin*, nose; *reō*, I flow). A mucous discharge from the nose.

RHINO'SIS (Gr. *rinos*, hide). The loose and excessive condition of skin apparent in phthisis.—*Vogel.*

RHIZOCARP'OUS (Gr. *riza*, root; *carpos*, fruit). In Bot., Applied to those plants whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually.—*De Candolle.*

RHIZOME (Gr. *rizōma*, rooted state). In Bot, A prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants.

RHIZOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *riza*, root; *phagō*, I eat). Living or feeding on roots.

RHIZOTOMIST (Gr. *riza*, root; *temnō*, I cut in two). One skilled in simples.

RHOMBOID, RHOMBOIDAL (Gr. *rombos*, a rhombus; *eidos*, appearance). Having the shape of, or approaching in shape to, a rhomb. In Bot., When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a shape between the two.

RHONCHUS (Gr. *rogchos*, snoring). The more or less snoring noise heard, on auscultation, when the inner surface of the larger bronchial tubes is preternaturally dry and tumid.

RHYN'CHOLITE (Gr. *rugchos*, beak; *lithos*, stone). The petrified beak of a bird.

RHYTHM (Gr. *ruthmos*, measured movement). The relative duration which reigns between the different movements of an organ.

RHY'THMIC NUTRITION. A term denoting that in all the rhythmically acting organs, the processes of their nutritive maintenance are severally accomplished during the successive periods of action and of repose.—*Paget.*

RHYTIDO'SIS (Gr. *rutidoō*, I wrinkle). A state of the Cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

RIB. One of the curved flat bones which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. In Bot., The projecting vein of any part of a plant.

RICKETS (Gr. *rachis*, back). Syn. of Rachitis (1).

RIDING. When one of the extremities of a fractured bone is displaced, and passes, or is drawn, over or beyond the other, instead of being end to end.

RI'GOR (L. *rigeo*, I am very cold). A sudden sensation of coldness, attended with involuntary shivering or shaking of the whole body.

RIME. 1. White or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapour. 2. A chink; a fissure; a long aperture.

RI'MOSE, RI'MOUS (L. *rima*, a cleft). In Bot., Chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks. In Zool., Resembling the bark of a tree.

RING. In Anat., A natural, more or less circular, aperture, through

muscular or aponeurotic parts, for the transmission of some vessel or canal.

RINGED. In Bot., Surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands.

RING'ENT (L. *ringor*, I grin). In Bot. Gaping; resembling an open mouth.

RING'ING. In Bot., Making an incision resembling a ring round a branch.

RINGWORM. 1. Applied both to Herpes Circinnatus, and to Porrigo Scutulata. 2. A popular term for almost any cutaneous disease of the scalp or other parts which happens to appear in circular patches.

RISO'RIAL (L. *risus*, laughter). Concerned in the action of laughing.

RISUS SARDONICUS. A kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of Tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm.

RIVO'SE (L. *rivus*, brook). In Zool., Marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, but are rather sinuate.

ROASTING (Dan. *rist*, a gridiron). In Chem., The protracted application of heat to metallic ores below their fusing points, in order to expel volatile matters.

ROB'ORANT (L. *robur*, strength). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine that strengthens.

ROBORA'TION (same). A strengthening.

ROBO'REAN, ROBO'REOUS (L. *robur*, oak, or strength). Made of oak; strong.

RO'DENT (L. *rodo*, I gnaw). Applied adj. and subs. to an animal that gnaws.

RODENT ULCER. A locally malignant form of ulceration, closely allied to Cancer, most generally situated on some part of the upper two-thirds of the face. It is characterized by never commencing before the middle period of life; by not causing much pain, or any glandular enlargement or deposits in the viscera; and by not inducing cachexia. It always has an indurated border; is very slow in its progress, with a tendency to spread to *all* adjacent structures; and never heals excepting after removal by the knife or escharotics.

ROLLER (contracted from L. *rotula*, a little wheel). In Surg., A long broad bandage.

ROOT'-STOCK. Syn. of Rhizome.

ROPAL'IC (Gr. *ropalon*, club). Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

RORIF'EROUS (L. *ros*, dew; *fero*, I bear). Applied to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

ROSA'CEOUS (L. *rosa*, rose). In Bot., Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form.

ROS'CID (L. *ros*, dew). Dewy; containing, or consisting of, dew.

ROSE (W. *rhuz*, red). The popular name in Scotland for Erysipelas.

RO'SEAL (L. *rosa*, rose). Like a rose in smell or colour.

ROSEL'LATE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Rosulate.

ROSEOLA (L. *rosa*, rose). A red cutaneous efflorescence, gradually deepening to a rose tint, in small, irregular patches. It is mostly symptomatic.

ROSEOLÆ (same). A sort of hybrid exanthem midway in character between measles and scarletina, but affording no protection against either.

ROS'TEL (L. dim. of *rostrum*, beak). In Bot., 1. A little projection at the base of the anther in Orchidaceous plants. 2. Any small beak-shaped process. 3. In Entom., The mouth of certain insects.

ROS'TELLATE (same). Having a rostel.

ROSTEL'LIFORM (L. dim. of *rostrum*, beak; *forma*, form). Having the form of a rostel.

ROS'TRATE, ROS'TRATED (L. *rostrum*, beak). In Bot., Beaked; having a process resembling a bird's beak. In Conchol., Having a beak-like extension of the shell.

ROS'TRIFORM (L. *rostrum*, beak; *forma*, form). Having the form of a beak.

RO'SULATE (L. dim. of *rosa*, rose). In Bot., Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

ROT'ACISM. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek letter R (Rho).

RO'TAL (L. *rota*, wheel). Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion.

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. The inductive action of affinity, as exhibited in the voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or return upon itself.

RO'TARY (L. *rota*, wheel). Turning as a wheel on its axis.

RO'TATE (same). In Bot., Wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube.

RO'TATE-PLANE. *V.* ROTATO-PLANE.

ROTA'TION (L. *rota*, wheel). In Anat., The revolving motion of a bone round its axis. In Bot., The movement of fluids in the cells of some plants.

ROTA'TION OF CROPS. The mode in which different kinds of crops are made to succeed each other in the same field or plat.

ROTA'TO-PLANE. In Bot., Wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube.

ROTA'TOR (L. *rota*, wheel). In Anat., A muscle which turns the parts to which it is attached upon their axes.

RO'TIFORM (L. *rota*, wheel; *forma*, form). Shaped like a wheel.

ROT'ULAD (L. *rotula*, little wheel). Towards the rotular aspect.—*Barclay.*

ROT'ULAR (same). Pertaining, or in relation, to the patella.

ROT'ULAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the patella is situated.—*Barclay.*

ROT'ULIAN. Etym. as, and Syn. *of*, Rotular.

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS (L. rotundus, round; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having round leaves.

ROUTINIST (Fr. *routine*, rote). One who follows an uniform sort of practice, unvaried by circumstances.

RUBEFA'CIENT (L. *ruber*, red; *facio*, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to an external application which produces redness of the skin.

RUBE'OLA (L. *ruber*, red). An exanthematous fever, characterized by a minutely papular rash, assuming more or less of a crescentic shape. It is most constantly preceded and accompanied by an inflammatory condition of the mucous membranes of the whole respiratory tract.

RUBEOLÆ (same). Syn. of Roseolæ.

RUBEOLOID (L. *rubeola*, measles; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling Rubeola. Syn. of Rubeolæ.

RUBESCENT (L. *ruber*, red). Growing, becoming, or tending to, red.

RUBIFICA'TION (L. *ruber*, red; *facio*, I make). The act of making red.

RU'BIFORM (L. *ruber*, red; *forma*, form). Having the form of red.

RUBIG"INOUS (L. *rubigo*, rust). Having the colour of rust.

RU'BRICATE, RU'BRICATED (L. *ruber*, red). Marked with red.

RUBRIN (same). Syn. of Hæmatine.

RU'BULA (L. *rubus*, blackberry). Syn. of Frambœsia.—*Good.*

RUCTA'TION (L. *ructo*, I belch). Syn. of Eructation.

RU'DIMENT (L. *rudimentum*, a beginning). 1. The original of anything in its first form. 2. An imperfect organ; one which is never fully formed.

RUFES'CENT (L. *rufesco*, I wax red). Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty.

RU'FOUS (L. *rufus*, reddish). Reddish orange-colour; rusty.

RU'GINE (L. *ruga*, wrinkle). In Surg., An instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

RU'GOSE (same). Wrinkled; full of wrinkles or little inequalities.

RUGO'SO-STRIATED. In Bot., Having wrinkled stripes.

RU'GOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Rugose.

RUG'ULOSE (L. dim. of *ruga*, wrinkle). In Bot., Finely wrinkled.

RU'MINATE, RU'MINATED (? *romox*, a worm that gnaws wood). In Bot., Pierced by numerous narrow cavities; full of dry cellular cavities.

RUMINA'TION (L. *rumen*, the cud). The function by which food, once chewed and swallowed, is a second time subjected to mastication.

RUN'CINATE (L. *runcina*, a large saw). In Bot., Irregularly lobed, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, pointing backwards like the teeth of a double saw.

RUNCINATELY-LYRATE. In Bot., Lyrate, with the lobes hooked back.

RUNNER. In Bot., A very slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots.

RUN'NING. A popular term for a discharge from a part, or from an ulcer or wound.

RUN'NING-INTO. In Bot., Extending down the petiole or stem.

RU'PIA (Gr. *rupos*, filth). A vesicular cutaneous eruption, characterized by the formation of unhealthy, foul, burrowing ulcers, which profusely exude a reddish ill-conditioned matter, that collects, dries, and forms a very thick crust upon the sore.

RUPTURE (L. *rumpo*, I break). 1. Syn. of Hernia. 2. The state of being broken or violently parted.

RUP'TURING (same). In Bot., The spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through, and holes formed for the discharge of the seeds.

RURIC'OLIST (L. *rus*, country; *colo*, I inhabit). An inhabitant of the country.

RURIG'ENOUS (L. *rus*, country; *gignor*, I am born). Born in the country.

RU'TILANT (L. *rutilo*, I shine). Shining; emitting rays of light.

S.

S. In Chem., Symbol for Sulphur.

SABADIL'LIN. A vegetable base found in Veratrum Sabadilla.—*Couerbe.*

SAB'ULOUS (L. *sabulum*, fine gravel). Sandy; gritty; like sand.

SABUR'RAL (L. *saburra*, ballast). Pertaining to, or produced by, an accumulation of vitiated matters in the stomach.

SABURRA'TION (same). The application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

SAC (L. *saccus*, a sack). In Anat., A bag; pouch; or cyst.

SAC OF THE EMBRYO. The quintine or fifth membrane which sometimes occurs in the ovule of plants.—*Brongniart.*

SAC'CATE (L. *saccus*, a sack). In Bot., Having a bag or pouch; bagged.

SACCHARIF'EROUS (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *fero*, I bear). Producing sugar.

SACCHA'RIFY (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *fio*, I am made). To convert into sugar.

SAC'CHARINE (L. *saccharum*, sugar). Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.

SAC'CHARIZE (same). To form into sugar.

SAC'CHAROID, SACCHAROID'AL (Gr. *sakcharon*, kind of sugar; *eidos*,

appearance). Having a texture resembling that of white sugar.

SACCHAROM'ETER (Gr. *sakcharon*, kind of sugar; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of syrups, and syrupy fluids.

SACCHARORRHŒ'A (Gr. *sakcharon*, kind of sugar; *reō*, I flow). Syn. of Glycyrrhœa.

SACCHOLACTIN (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *lac*, milk). Sugar of milk.

SAC'CIFORM (L. *saccus*, a sack; *forma*, form). Shaped like a sac or bag.

SACCULATED (L. dim. of *saccus*, sack). Formed into or having the form of little sacs or pouches.

SAC'CULE (same). A little sac or pouch.

SA'CHET (same). A small bag for containing odorous substances in the form of powder.

SACRAD (*sacrum*). Towards the sacral aspect.—*Barclay*.

SACRAL (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the sacrum.

SACRAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the region where the sacrum is situated.—*Barclay*.

SACRUM (L. *sacer*, sacred). The large triangular bone at the terminal end of the vertebral column.

SAFETY-LAMP. A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

SAF'FRONED. Tinged with saffron; made yellow.

SAF'FRONY. Having the colour of saffron.

SAGIT'TAL (L. *sagitta*, arrow). In Anat., Straight like an arrow; arrow-like.

SAG'ITTATE (same). In Bot., Shaped like the head of an arrow. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

SALAC'ITY (L. *salio*, I leap). Strong propensity to venery.

SALAMANDROID (Gr. *salamandra*, salamander; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling salamanders.

SAL'EP (Turk.). The dried tuberous roots of different species of Orchis.

SALICINE (L. *salix*, willow). The active principle of the Willow bark.

SALIF'EROUS (L. *sal*, salt; *fero*, I bear). Producing, or bearing salt.

SAL'IFIABLE (L. *sal*, salt; *fio*, I am made). In Chem., Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

SALIFICA'TION (L. *sal*, salt; *facio*, I make). The act of forming into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

SALINE' (L. *sal*, salt). Containing, or partaking of the qualities of a salt. Of the nature of a salt.

SALINIF'EROUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Saliferous.

SALIN'IFORM (L. *sal*, salt; *forma*, form). Having the form of salt.

SALINOM'ETER (L. *salinus*, saline; *metior*, I measure). An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines.

SALINOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Saline.

SAL'IVA (L. *sal*, salt). The secretion of the salivary glands.

SALI'VANT (L. *saliva*, spittle). Applied adj. and subs. to that which produces salivation.

SAL'IVARY (same). Of, or pertaining to, the saliva. Secreting or conveying saliva.

SALIVA'TION (same). An excessive secretion of saliva.

SAL'MONOID (L. *salmo*, salmon; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Nat. Hist., Belonging to the tribe of which the salmon is the type.

SALOOP' (Turk.). 1. Syn. of Salep. 2. Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

SALPINGI'TIS (Gr. *salpigx*, trumpet; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SALSO-AC'ID. Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness.

SALSU'GINOUS (L. *salsugo*, a salt

liquor at the bottom of salt-pits). Saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT. In Chem., The resulting compound of an acid (or an element acting the part of an acid) with one or more alcaline or salifiable bases.

SALTA'TION (L. *salto*, I leap). Beating; palpitation.

SAL'TATORY (same). Having the power of, or adapted for, leaping.

SALUTIF'EROUS (L. *salus*, health; *fero*, I bear). Bringing health; healthy; health-bearing.

SALVATELLA (L. *salus*, health, from the supposed salutary effects of opening this vein in melancholy). A vein placed over the fourth metacarpal space, and which goes to form the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.

SALVE (same). Popular syn. of Cerate, and Ointment.

SAMA'RA (L. seed of an elm). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit; two or more celled, superior; cells few-seeded, indehiscent, dry; elongated into wing-like expansions, in order to disperse the fruit.

SAM'AROID (L. *samara*, seed of an elm; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Having a seed vessel like a samara.

SANABLE (L. *sano*, I heal). Susceptible of a remedy or cure.

SAN'ATIVE, SAN'ATORY (same). Syn. of Curative. Healing; tending to heal.

SAND-BATH. A bath made by warm or hot sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND-BLIND. Having a defect of vision in which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

SANDIVER. The saline scum, which floats on glass when first made.

SANGARE'ED. Reduced in strength and sweetened.

SANGUIF'EROUS (L. *sanguis*, blood; *fero*, I bear). Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICA'TION (L. *sanguis*, blood; *facio*, I make). The production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood.

SANGUIF'LUOUS (L. *sanguis*, blood; *fluo*, I flow). Flowing, or running with blood.

SANGUIMOTION (L. *sanguis*, blood; *moveo*, I move). Syn. of Circulation (1).

SANGUINE (L. *sanguis*, blood). 1. Like, or having the colour of, blood. 2. Pertaining to, containing, or abounding with, blood. Plethoric.

SANGUINEOUS (same). Syn. of Sanguine.

SANGUINIV'OROUS (L. *sanguis*, blood; *voro*, I devour). Drinking, or subsisting on blood.

SANGUIN'OLENT (L. *sanguis*, blood). Bloody; tinged with blood.

SA'NIES. Syn. of Ichor.

SANIO-PURULENT. Consisting of a mixture of sanies and pus.

SANIOUS (L. *sanies*, corrupt blood). Pertaining to, partaking of the nature of, or excreting or effusing, Sanies.

SANITARIUM (L. *sanitas*, health). 1. A salubrious retreat for valetudinarians. 2. An establishment for treating the sick.

SAN'ITARY (same). Pertaining to, or designed to secure or preserve health, and particularly the public health. Preservative of health.

SANITY (L. *sanus*, sound). A sound state of mind; the condition of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

SAN'TONINE. A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seeds of the Artemisia Santonica.

SAO'RIA. The ripe and dried fruit of Bacobotrys picta used in Abyssinia as a tæniafuge.

SAP (Pers. *sabah*, a flowing). The juice or circulating fluid of plants.

SAPHE'NA (Gr. *saphēs*, manifest). Two sub-cutaneous veins, extending from the foot to the groin, only covered with integument.

SAPID'ITY (L. *sapio*, I savour of). The quality of affecting the organs

of taste. The quality which gives bodies taste.

SAPINDA'CEOUS (L. *sapo indicus*, Indian soap). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of plants, whose berries contain a saponaceous principle.

SAPONA'CEOUS (L. *sapo*, soap). Soapy; containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, soap.

SAPO'NEA (same). A pectoral medicine composed of syrup of violets and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPON'IFIABLE (L. *sapo*, soap; *fio*, I am made). That may be saponified, or converted into soap.

SAPONIFICA'TION (L. *sapo*, soap; *facio*, I make). Conversion into soap.

SAPONULA (L. dim. of *sapo*, soap). An alcoholic solution of soap, of sufficient concentration to assume a gelatinous shape.

SAPON'ULE (same). An imperfect soap formed of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

SAPORIF'IC (L. *sapor*, taste; *facio*, I make). Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.

SAPORIS'ITY (L. *sapio*, I savour of). The quality by which a body excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'OROUS (same). Having taste; yielding some sort of taste.

SAR'CINA (L. a pack). A microscopic cryptogamous plant occasionally found in vomited matters. It is transversely marked, like the cords on a pack or bundle.

SAR'COCARP (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., The mesocarp of certain plants, when fleshy in its texture.

SARCOCE'LE (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *kēlē*, swelling). A firm, fleshy, more or less indurated, enlargement or swelling of the testicle.

SAR'CODERM (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *derma*, skin). In Bot., The middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent.

SARCO-FŒTAL (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; L. *fetus*, young of any animal). Characterized by the presence of one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles in the womb.—*Boivin.*

SARCO-HYSTERIC (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *ustera*, womb). Caused by moles, hydatids, or a false conception in the womb.—*Boivin.*

SARCOLEM'MA (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *lemma*, husk). The tubular membranous sheath which encloses each striped muscular fibre.

SARCOL'OGY (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *logos*, speech). That division of Anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

SARCO'MA (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *ōmos*, little projection). A fleshy, firm, non-inflammatory tumour, of slow growth, and painless.

SARCOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding on, or eating, flesh.

SARCO'SIS (Gr. *sarx*, flesh). The formation of flesh. Syn. of Sarcoma.

SARCOUS (same). Of, or pertaining to, flesh or muscle

SARDONIC LAUGHTER (Herb *Sardonia*, which is said to produce convulsive movements of the cheeks and lips). A convulsive involuntary laughter.

SARMENTA'CEOUS, SARMENT'OSE, SARMENT'OUS (L. *sarmentum*, a twig). In Bot., Producing sarmenta or runners.

SARMEN'TUM (L. a twig). In Bot., Syn. of Runner.

SARTO'RIUS (L. *sartor*, tailor). The long, flat, narrow muscle, extending from the outer side of the pelvis to the inner and fore part of the tibia, which is said to be concerned in bending the leg inwards, and in crossing the leg.

SAT'ELLITE (L. *satelles*, life-guardsman). In Anat., Accompanying; placed near.

SA'TIVE (L. *sero*, I sow). Sown in gardens.

SATURA'TION (L. *satis*, enough). The union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another, till the recipient can contain no more.

SAT'URNINE (L. *Saturnus*. In old Chem., An appellation given to lead). Containing, or caused by, lead.

SATURNISM'US (same). Lead-poisoning.

SATYRI'ASIS (Gr. *saturos*, a satyr). Irresistible venereal appetite in males.

SAU'ER KRAUT (Ger. sour cabbage). A dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

SAU'RIAN (Gr. *saura*, lizard). Of, or pertaining to, lizards or the lizard tribe.

SAURIDE'RMA (Gr. *saura*, lizard; *derma*, skin). That form of Ichthyosis in which the condition of the skin resembles that of the scales of the saurian reptile rather than of the fish.

SAU'ROID (Gr. *saura*, lizard; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling lizards.

SA'VOUR (L. *sapio*, I taste of) Syn. of Saporisity.

SA'VOURY (same). Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste.

SAW. A surgical instrument having one edge serrated like a common saw.

SAW'ED. In Bot., Cut so as to resemble the teeth of a saw.

SAX'ATILE (L. *saxum*, rock). Pertaining to, or living among, rocks.

SAXICA'VOUS (L. *saxum*, rock; *cavus*, hollow). In Zool., Making holes in rocks.

SAXIF'RAGOUS (L. *saxum*, a rock; *frango*, I break). Dissolving, or having the power to dissolve, vesical calculi.

SCAB (L. *scabo*, I scratch). An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore by the concretion of the discharge from it.

SCABBED, SCABBY (same). Affected, or abounding, with scabs.

SCABIES (same). A specific contagious vesicular eruption, accompanied with, if not actually caused by, the presence in the skin of a microscopic parasite, the "acarus scabiei," or Itch insect.

SCA'BROUS (L. *scaber*, rough). In Nat. Hist., Rough; having small elevations or asperities.

SCALA (L. ladder). In Anat., Applied to certain passages in the labyrinth of the ear, arranged one above the other.

SCALA'RIFORM, SCA'LARY (L. *scalaris*, of a ladder; *forma*, form). In Bot., Resembling a ladder; having bars at regular intervals like a ladder.

SCALE (Dan. *skaler*, to peel). A thin lamina of opake and thickened cuticle. In Bot., A thin, flat, membranous, scurf-like process, formed of cellular tissue. In Chem., An instrument, in which a line is divided into small and equal parts, and which is applied for the purpose of ascertaining the relative dimensions of other lengths not so divided.

SCALE'NUS (Gr. *skalēnos*, unequal). In Anat., The name of certain muscles which bend the head and neck.

SCALING (Dan. *skaler*, to peel). In Dent., The operation of removing the tartar from the teeth.

SCALL (Sax. *scyll*, a shell). 1. Popular term for many eruptions affecting the scalp. 2. Syn. of Scab, and Scale.

SCALLED-HEAD. A popular term for a variety of chronic Eczema affecting the scalp, in which the deep tissues of the skin become implicated, the roots of the hair injured, and the hair falls.

SCALP (L. *scalpo*, I scrape). The integument covering the head.

SCALPEL (same). A knife used for dividing the soft parts in dissecting, and in surgical operations.

SCA'LPRIFORM (L. *scalprum*, graving tool; *forma*, form). Applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, which, by deficiency of the enamel on one side, present a

cutting edge, like that of a graving tool.

SCALP'RUM (L. graving tool). The cutting edge of the incisor teeth of Mammalians.

SCALY (Dan. *skaler*, to peel). Covered, or abounding with, scales. Consisting of scales.

SCAMMO'NIATE. Made with Scammony.

SCAN'DENT (L. *scando*, I climb). In Bot., Climbing, either with spiral tendrils, or adhesive fibres for support; performing the office of a tendril

SCANSO'RIAL (same). Climbing, or adapted to climbing.

SCAPE (L. *scapus*, the upright stalk of an herb). In Bot., A peduncle arising below the ground. A radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves. In Ornith., The stem or trunk of a feather.

SCA'PHA (Gr. *skaphē*, canoe). 1. The fossa between the helix and antihelix of the external ear. 2. A double-headed bandage.

SCAPHOID (Gr. *skaphē*, canoe; *eidos*, appearance). Boat-shaped; resembling a boat.

SCAP'ULA (Heb. *schipha*). The shoulder blade.

SCAP'ULAR (L. *scapula*, shoulder blade). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the scapula.

SCAP'ULARY (same). A broad, two-tailed bandage, passing over the shoulders, and fixed to a bandage carried round the body, to prevent it slipping down.

SCAR (Dan. *shaar*, a notch). Syn. of Cicatrix.

SCARF-SKIN. Syn. of Cuticle.

SCARIFICA'TION (Gr. *skaripheuō*, I make a rough sketch). In Surg., The operation of making several incisions with some cutting instrument.

SCARIFICA'TOR (same). An instrument for making the several incisions in scarification simultaneously.

SCA'RIOSE, SCA'RIOUS (Low L. *scarrosus*, rough). In Bot., Tough, thin, and semi-transparent, dry, and sonorous to the touch.

SCARLETI'NA (Ital. *scarlatino*, scarlet). An exanthematous fever, characterized by a deep scarlet rash over the entire body, with an inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated, condition of the fauces.

SCARLET FEVER. Syn. of Scarletina.

SCARRED. (Dan. *shaar*, a notch). Marked with a cicatrix or seam.

SCAT'EBROUS (L. *scatebra*, spring). Abounding with springs.

SCATU'RIENT (L. *scaturio*, I gush out). Springing, or gushing out, as water.

SCATURIG'INOUS (L. *scaturigo*, a spring). Syn. of Scatebrous.

SCHERLIEVO. A name applied on the frontier countries of the Austrian empire:—(1) to a particular form of syphilis said to be communicable without immediate contact; (2) to a variety of ulcers and eruptions.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (Gr. *schizō*, I cleave). A form of articulation where a thin plate of one bone is received into a space or cleft formed by the separation of two laminæ of another.

SCHIST'IC. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Schistose.

SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *schistos*, split; *kephalē*, head). A monster, part of whose head is cleft or fissured.—*Gürlt.*

SCHISTOCOR'MUS (Gr. *schistos*, split; *kormos*, trunk). A monster, some part of whose trunk is cleft or fissured.—*Gürlt.*

SCHISTOM'ELUS (Gr. *schistos*, split; *melos*, limb). A monster whose limbs are cleft or fissured.—*Gürlt.*

SCHIST'OSE (Gr. *schistos*, split). Formed of the rock called schist. Slaty; fissile.

SCHISTOSO'MUS (Gr. *schistos*, split; *sōma*, body). A monster, in whom a fissure and eventration extends the whole length of the

abdomen; the legs being absent, or but little developed.—*Vogel.*

SCHIST'OUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Schistose.

SCHIZATRICH'IA (Gr. *schizō*, I cleave; *thrix*, hair). The splitting of the free extremities of hairs.—*J. P. Frank.*

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE (*Schneider*, its discoverer). The mucous membrane which lines the periosteum of the nostrils.

SCHORLA'CEOUS, SCHOR'LOUS (Sw. *skör*, brittle). Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, the mineral schorl.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF. A white tube of refracting substance, which surrounds the axis cylinder of a tubular nerve-fibre.

SCIAT'IC (Gr. *ischion*, hip). Pertaining, or in relation, to the ischium, or hip.

SCIATICA (same) Pain radiating from the sciatic notch, and following the course of the sciatic nerve.

SCILLIT'IC (Gr. *skilla*, squill). Containing squill.

SCILLOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *skilla*, squill; *kephalē*, head). One having a large bulbiform head.

SCINTILLA'TION (L. *scintilla*, spark). The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles.

SCIOM'ACHY (Gr. *skia*, shadow; *machē*, fight). An ancient gymnastic exercise of boxing and jumping with one's own shadow.

SCI'ON (L. *scindo*, I cut). In Bot., A shoot intended for a graft; the first young shoot, produced during the year by a tree.

SCIR'RHOID (Gr. *skirros*, hard tumour; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling scirrhus.

SCIRRHOSITY (Gr. *skirros*, hard tumour). An induration of the glands.

SCIRRHUS (Gr. *skirros*, hard). A species of Cancer, characterized by its hardness and firmness.

SCISSION (L. *scindo*, I cut). The act of cutting or dividing by an edged or sharp instrument.

SCITAMIN'EOUS (L. *scitamentum*, a delicacy). Pertaining to an Order of plants, of which Ginger is the type.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *ēgkephalos*, brain). Induration or hardening of the brain.

SCLERI'ASIS (Gr. *sklēros*, hard). Syn. of Scleroma.

SCLER'OGEN (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Syn. of Cellulose.

SCLERO-IRITIS. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

SCLEROMA (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *ōmion*, projection). Induration of the areolar tissue; a hard tumour, or induration.

SCLEROSARCOMA (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *sarx*, flesh; *ōmion*, projection). A hard fleshy excrescence of the gums, resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROSIS (Gr. *sklēros*, hard). Syn. of Scleroma.

SCLERO-SKELETON (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *skeleton*, skeleton). Bones developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses.

SCLERO'TAL (Gr. *sklēros*, hard). In Zool., Applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces.

SCLEROT'IC (same). The strong, white, opake, fibrous structure, which forms the white of the eye-ball.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *nuxis*, puncture). Perforation of the sclerotic in the operation of couching.

SCLEROTI'TIS (Gr. *sklēros*, hard; and *itis*). Inflammation of the sclerotic.

SCLEROUS (Gr. *sklēros*, hard). Hard. Applied to those textures which enter immediately into the construction of the skeleton.

SCOB'IFORM (L. *scobs*, sawdust; *forma*, form). Having the form of saw-dust, or raspings.

SCOBS (L. *scabo*, I scratch). Raspings or shavings of any hard substances; dross of metals.

SCOLIO'SIS (Gr. *skolios*, crooked). Lateral distortion of the spine.

SCOLLOPED. In Bot., Having deep and wide indentations.

SCOOP (Ger. *schuppen*, to push). In Surg., An instrument, shaped at one end somewhat like the bowl of a spoon, for the extraction of certain foreign bodies.

SCO'PIFORM (L. *scopa*, broom; *forma*, form). Having the form of a broom or besom.

SCOP'ULOUS (L. *scopulus*, high rock). Full of rocks; rocky.

SCORBU'TUS (Ger. *scharbock*). A disease most generally owing to the privation, for a considerable length of time, of fresh succulent vegetables. It is characterized by extreme debility and dejection of spirits; a soft, swollen, spongy, bleeding condition of the gums; and the appearance of purple spots and bruise-like stains on the skin.

SCORDOSMINE (Gr. *skorodon*, garlic; *osmē*, smell). Syn. of Cystic oxyde.

SCORED (Fr. *scor*, a notch). In Bot., Marked with parallel lines or grooves.

SCORIA'CEOUS (Gr. *skoria*, dross). Pertaining to, like, or partaking of the nature of, dross or the recrement of metals.

SCORIFICA'TION (L. *scoria*, dross of metals; *facio*, I make). The act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCO'RIFORM (L. *scoria*, dross of metals; *forma*, form). Like, or in the form of, scoria.

SCO'RIOUS (L. *scoria*, dross of metals). Drossy; recrementitious.

SCOR'PIOID (Gr. *skorpios*, scorpion; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Applied to an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crosier, unrolling as the flowers expand.

SCOTOMY (Gr. *skotoō*, I darken). Giddiness, with dimness of sight.

SCROBIC'ULATE, SCROBIC'ULATED (L. *scrobiculus*, a little furrow). In Nat. Hist., Furrowed; having small ridges and furrows.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS. The pit of the stomach; the depression at the upper part of the belly, just below the ensiform cartilage.

SCROF'ULA (L. *scrofa*, an old sow). A condition of constitutional debility, with a tendency to indolent inflammatory, and ulcerative diseases, and to the deposit of tubercular matter in various tissues and organs.

SCROFULA-DERMA. Cutaneous scrofula.

SCROPHULOSIS (scrofula). The condition of being scrofulous.

SCRO'TIFORM (L. *scorteum*, a leather cloak; *forma*, form). In Bot., Formed like a double bag.

SCROTOCE'LE (L. *scrotum*; Gr. *kēlē*, rupture). Scrotal hernia.

SCROTUM (L. *scorteum*, a leather cloak). The purse-like investment which covers the testes and part of the spermatic cords.

SCRUPLE (L. dim. of *scrupus*, a chessman). The third part of a drachm Troy, or a weight of twenty grains Troy.

SCURF (Dan. *skiör*, brittle). The little flakes of exfoliated scales of the scarf-skin of the scalp, entangled with the hair. In Bot., The loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves.

SCURFY (same). Having, or covered with, scurf. Syn. of Furfuraceous.

SCURVY. 1. Popular term for Scorbutus. 2. Popular term for various scaly forms of cutaneous disease.

SCU'TATE (L. *scutum*, a buckler). In Bot., Formed like an ancient round buckler. In Zool., Protected by large scales.

SCU'TELLATED (L. *scutella*, a dish). In Nat. Hist., Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces.

SCUTEL'LUM (same). In Bot., 1. The small cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat,

2. The little coloured cup or disc found in the substance of Lichens, containing the tubes filled with sporules. In Entom., A part of the thorax, sometimes invisible, sometimes large, and covering the elytra and abdomen.

SCUTIBRANCH'IATE (L. *scutum*, buckler; *branchiæ*, gills). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Molluscs, which have the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield.

SCU'TIFORM (L. *scutum*, buckler; *forma*, form). Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCYB'ALA (Gr. *skubalon*, dung). Hard fæcal matters discharged in small separate round lumps.

SEARCHER (Fr. *chercher*, to seek). An instrument introduced into the bladder after the operation of lithotomy, to ascertain whether another stone be present.

SEARCHING (same). The operation of ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, whether there is a stone in the latter cavity.

SEASONING. Syn. of Acclimation.

SEBA'CEOUS (L. *sebum*, suet). 1. Of the nature of suet. 2. Secreting matter of the nature of suet.

SEBIF'EROUS (L. *sebum*, suet; *fero*, I bear). Syn. of Sebaceous (2).

SEBIP'AROUS (L. *sebum*, suet; *pario*, I produce). Syn. of Sebaceous (2).

SECERNENT, SECERNING (L. *secerno*, I separate). Syn. of Secreting.

SEC'ONDARY (L. *secundus*, second). Occurring, or supervening, after some primitive or immediate cause or effects have passed away.

SEC'ONDARY APNŒA. That dangerous condition evinced, by convulsions, coma, and death, some hours after the restoration of animation, as a consequence of the poisoned state of the blood.

SECRE'TING (L. *secerno*, I separate). 1. Producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents. 2. Applied to such skin diseases as are characterized by a secretion of serum or pus.—*De Méric*.

SECRE'TION (same). 1. The function by which substances are separated from the blood, differing from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents. 2. A substance so separated.

SECRE'TIVENESS (same). In Phrenol., That organ which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual towards secresy or concealment.

SE'CRETORY (same). Performing the office of secretion.

SEC'TILE (L. *seco*, I cut). That may be cut, or separated by cutting.

SECTION (same). The act of cutting. A separation by cutting.

SEC'UND (L. *secundus*, next). In Bot., Arranged on one side only; unilateral.

SECUNDINE (same)., In Bot., The inner coat of the ovule. In Anat. Pl., The placenta, the remains of the umbilical cord, and the membranes, which remain in the uterus after the birth of the child.

SECU'RIFORM (L. *securis*, hatchet; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

SED'ATIVE (L. *sedo*, I allay). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines and other means which directly depress the vital forces, diminish increased action, allay irritability and irritation, and assuage pain.

SED'IMENT (L. *sedeo*, I settle). The deposit or matter, thrown down to the bottom from one or more substances dissolved or suspended in a liquid.

SEED. 1. Syn. of Sperm. 2. In Bot., The impregnated and matured ovule.

SEED-LOBE. In Bot., The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon.

SEED-VESSEL. In Bot., The pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEGMENTA'TION (L. *seco*, I cut).

Division into segments or portions.

SEG'REGATE (L. *segrego*, I separate). In Bot., Applied to a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper perianths.

SEJU'GOUS (L. *sex*, six; *jugum*, yoke). In Bot., Applied to a pinnate leaf, having six pairs of leaflets.

SELENIF'EROUS (L. *selenium*; and *fero*, I bear). Containing, or yielding selenium.

SELENIT'IC, SELENIT'ICAL (Gr. *selēnē*, moon). Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature and properties of, the mineral selenite.

SELENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *selēnē*, moon; *graphō*, I write). A description of the moon and its phenomena.

SELF-ABUSE. Syn. of Masturbation.

SELF-LIMITED. Running a definite course, but little modified by treatment.

SELF-POLLUTION. Syn. of Masturbation.

SELLA TURC'ICA (From its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.) A cavity in the sphenoid bone, containing the pituitary gland, and surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

SEMEIOG'RAPHY (Gr. *sēmeion*, sign; *graphō*, I write). A description of the symptoms of disease.

SEMEIOL'OGY (Gr. *sēmeion*, sign; *logos*, speech). The branch of Pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease.

SEMEIOT'ICS (Gr. *sēmeion*, sign). Syn. of Semiology.

SEMI- (L. half). In composition signifies *half*; *partially*; *imperfectly*.

SEMI-ANATROPOUS (L. *semi*, half; Gr. *ana*, up; *trepō*, I turn). In Bot., Denotes the same as amphitropal, except that in the former the ovule is parallel, instead of at right angles, with the funiculus.

SEMIBULB OF THE FEMALE. A large leech-shaped mass, consisting of a network of veins, enclosed in a fibrous membrane, and lying on each side of the vestibule of the vagina, a little behind the nymphæ.

SEMICIRCULAR (L. *semis*, half; *circulus*, circle). Having the form of a half circle.

SEM'IFLORET, SEM'IFLOS'CULE (L. *semi*, half; dim. of *flos*, flower). In Bot., A floscule whose corolla consists of a single ligule, or strap-shaped petal.

SEMILU'NAR (L. *semis*, half; *luna*, moon). Having the form of a half-moon.

SEMI-MEMBRANOSE (L. *semis*, half; *membrana*, membrane). In Anat., A muscle at the posterior part of the thigh, so called from the long, flat, membrane-like tendon at its upper part.

SEMI-METALS. Bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

SEMINAL (L. *semen*, seed). Syn. of Spermatic.

SEMINA'TION (same). In Bot., The natural dispersion of seeds. In Zool., The development of the Spermatozoa.

SEMINIF'EROUS (L. *semen*, seed; *fero*, I bear). Secreting and conveying the seminal fluid. Seed-bearing; producing seed.

SEMINIFICA'TION (L. *semen*, seed; *facio*, I make). Propagation from the seed, or seminal parts.

SEMINIST (L. *semen*, seed). Syn. of Animalculist.

SEMIPRIMIG'ENOUS (L. *semi*, half; *primigenus*, primitive). In Geol., Of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.

SEMY-PRO'TOLITE (Gr. *sēmi*,

half; *prōtos*, first; *lithos*, stone). In Geol., A semiprimigenous fossil.

SEMITENDINOSE (L. *semis*, half; *tendo*, I spread) In Anat., A muscle at the posterior part of the thigh, so called from having its fibres commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis.

SEMITERTIAN (L. *semis*, half; *tertius*, three). An intermittent returning every day, consisting of two paroxysms on each alternate day, and one only in the interval; in fact, a triple tertian.

SEMOLINA. A granular preparation of wheat, perfectly freed from bran.

SENEGINE. Syn. of Polygaline.

SENILITY (L. *senex*, old). Old age.

SENOC'ULAR (L. *seni*, six; *oculus*, eye). Having six eyes.

SENS'ATE, SENS'ATED (L. *sentio*, I perceive by the senses). Perceived by the senses.

SENSA'TION (L. *sentio*, I discern by the senses). A perception by the mind of an impression made on certain parts of the nervous system.

SENSATIONAL (same). Syn. of Sentient.

SENSE (same). A faculty by which animals appreciate the impressions of external objects on certain organs of the body.

SENSIBIL'ITY (same). The faculty by which living animal parts are capable of receiving impressions of physical objects.

SENSIF'EROUS (L. *sensus*, sense; *fero*, I bear). Producing sense.

SENSIF'IC (L. *sensus*, sense; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Sensiferous.

SENSITIV'ITY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Sensibility.

SENSO'RIAL (L. *sentio*, I discern by the senses). Pertaining to the Sensorium. Syn. of Sentient.

SENSORI-MOTOR. Applied to certain instinctive actions which are guided by sensation.

SENSO'RIUM (L. *sentio*, I discern by the senses). The common centre of perception.

SENSORI-VOLITIONAL. Applied to nervous fibres which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal centre, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

SEN'SORY (L. *sentio*, I discern by the senses). In direct communication with the nerves of sensation. Conveying impressions to the nervous centres.

SEN'TIENT (same). 1. Susceptible of, or causing, feeling. 2. Having the faculty of perception.

SEP'AL (L. *sepio*, I enclose). In Bot., The divisions of the calyx of a flower.

SE'PALOID (L. *sepio*, I enclose; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Like, or resembling, a sepal.

SEP'ARATORY (L. *separo*, I separate). 1. A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different densities from each other. 2. A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SEPTÆ'MIA (Gr. *sēptos*, putrid; *aima*, blood). A morbid state of the blood, occasioned by septic or putrescent matters.

SEP'TAL (L. *septum*, fence). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a septum.

SEPTATE (same). Divided; separated; branched.

SEPTEN'NIAD (L. *septem*, seven; *annus*, year). The years in the life of man which are multiples of the number seven.

SEP'TIC (Gr. *sēptos*, putrid). Having power to produce putrefaction.

SEPTICI'DAL (L. *septum*, fence; *cædo*, I cut). In Bot., Opening by dividing through the septa or partitions of the ovary.

SEPTIF'EROUS (L. *septum*, a fence; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing septa or partitions.

SEPTIF'LUOUS (L. *septem*, seven; *fluo*, I flow). Flowing in seven streams.

SEP'TIFORM (L. *septem*, seven; *forma*, form). Having seven forms.

SEPTIF'RAGAL (L. *septum*, fence; *frango*, I break). In Bot., Applied to that dehiscence when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.

SEPT'ULUM (L. dim. of *septum*, a fence). A division between small spaces or cavities.

SEPTUM (L. a fence). In Anat., The plate or wall which separates two cavities from each other; the partitions of a cavity divided into secondary cavities. In Bot., A partition separating a body into two or more cells.

SEQUE'LA (L. *sequor*, I follow). In Pathol., A morbid affection which follows another.

SEQUES'TRUM (Fr. *sequestrer*, to separate). The dead portion of bone which, in necrosis, is enclosed in the new shell of ossified lymph.

SERI''CEOUS (Gr. *sērikos*, silken). In Bot., Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface.

SERICTERIA (same) The glands which secrete the silk in the silkworm.

SEROCOLI'TIS. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

SERO-CYSTIC. Consisting of numerous cysts containing serum.

SERO-HEPATITIS. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.

SER'OLIN (L. *serum*, whey; *oleum*, oil). A peculiar fatty matter detected in the blood.

SERO-SANGUIN'OLENT. Consisting partly of serum and partly of blood, or of a mixture of both.

SEROS'ITY (L. *serum*, whey). The thin saline mixture which remains after the separation of the albumen from serum.

SERPENT'IFORM (L. *serpens*, serpent; *forma*, form). Having the form of a serpent.

SERPENTIG'ENOUS (L. *serpens*, serpent; *gigno*, I beget). Bred of a serpent.

SERPIG''INOUS (L. *serpo*, I creep). Creeping over the surface of the *skin*, or from one part to another.

SER'RATE, SER'RATED (L. *serra*, saw). Toothed like a saw.

SER'RATURES (same). In Bot., The teeth of a serrated leaf.

SERRE-ARTERE (Fr. grasp artery). An instrument invented by Deschamps for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for aneurism.

SERRE-NŒUD (Fr. grasp knot). An instrument used in applying ligatures.

SERROUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Serrate.

SER'RULATE, SER'RULATED (L. dim. of *serra*, saw). In Bot., Finely serrate; having very minute notches.

SERRULA'TIONS (same). In Bot., Notches like those of a very fine saw.

SER'TULUM (L. dim. of *sertum*, wreath of flowers). In Bot., A simple umbel.

SERUM (L. whey). A thin, watery, alcaline, albuminous fluid, which separates from the crassamentum during coagulation of blood; and which is secreted by certain membranes of the body.

SES'AMOID, SESAMOID'AL (Gr. *sēsamon*, fruit of the Sesame; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, in form and size, a seed or grain.

SESCU'PLE (L. *sesqui*, one and a-half; *plico*, I fold). In Chem., One and a half.

SESQUI-. In Chem., A prefix denoting that a salt contains an equivalent and a half of acid to one of base.

SES'SILE (L. *sedeo*, I sit). Attached by a base.

SETA (L. a bristle). In Bot., (1) The stalk that supports the theca of mosses; (2) The awn or beard of grasses, where it proceeds from the extreme point of a palea or glume; (3) The glandular aculeus of roses; (4) The abortive stamens or rudimentary perianth of Cyperaceous plants.

SETA'CEOUS (L. *seta*, bristle).

Bristle-shaped; resembling a bristle or horse-hair.

SETIF'EROUS (L. *seta*, bristle; *fero*, I bear). Producing or having bristles.

SE'TIFORM (L. *seta*, bristle; *forma*, form). Having the form of a bristle.

SETIG'EROUS (L. *seta*, bristle; *gero*, I bear). Bristly; producing, or covered with bristles or similar parts.

SE'TON (same). A kind of issue, made by a long skein of silk, cotton, or other similar material, being passed, by means of a flat needle, through a fold of skin.

SE'TOSE, SETOUS (same). In Bot., Bristly; set or covered with bristles.

SEVENTH SENSE. In Physiol., Applied to the instinctive sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SEX. The physical distinction between male and female, in animals and plants.

SEXDIG"ITISM (L. *sex*, six; *digitus*, finger). The state of having six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one foot.

SEX'UAL (L. *sexus*, sex). Pertaining to, or distinguishing, the sex.

SHAFT-CAUTERIZATION. The thrusting of little pointed sticks or shafts of dried chloride of zinc mixed with flour into tumours, &c., for the purpose of destroying them. —*Maisonneuve.*

SHAKES, THE. An American term for the fever and ague.

SHAMPOO'ING. A Hindoo process of rubbing and pressing the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHEATH. In Anat., An investment of areolar or fibrous tissue, which surrounds vessels, muscles, and tendons. In Bot., A petiole dilated at its base, and embracing, more or less of, the circumference of the stem. The altered form of leaf which, in the Monocotyledons, encloses a great extent of the stem. In Entom., The wing-case of an insect.

SHEATH-WINGED. In Entom., Having cases for covering the wings.

SHIELD (Sw. *skyla*, to cover). In Bot., 1. A little coloured cup, or line with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of Lichens. 2. A broad, table-like process in the flower of Stapelia and its allies.

SHIN. The anterior part of the leg, where the tibia is covered only with skin.

SHINGLES (L. *cingulum*, girdle). The popular Syn. of Herpes Zoster, the vesicular patches of which have a tendency to follow a circular direction in their course; usually embracing one half only of the trunk at the waist.

SHIV'ERY (Heb. *shabar*, to break into pieces). In Miner., Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact.

SHOCK (D. *schok*, a jolt). Sudden, or instantaneous depression of organic, nervous, or vital power, the result of severe injuries, or of overwhelming emotions.

SHOOT (Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot). 1. In Bot., A young branch which shoots out from the main stock. 2. Pl., annual growths; the annual layers of growth on the shells of oysters, &c.

SHORLA'CEOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Schoriaceous.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. An inability to see small objects without bringing them very close to the eye.

SHOULDER-BLADE. The broad triangular bone of the shoulder, covering the hind part of the ribs.

SHOW. The mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which generally takes place from the vagina one, two, or three days before labour.

SHOW-CHOO. A spirit distilled in China from the lees of a wine made from boiled rice.

SIAGANTRI'TIS (Gr. *siagōn*, jawbone; *antron*, cavern; and *itis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Antrum of the upper jaw.

SIAL'AGOGUE (Gr. *sialon*, saliva; *agō*, I lead). Applied adj. and subs. to substances which promote or increase the secretion of saliva.

SIALICA (Gr. *sialon*, saliva). Medicines affecting the salivary glands.

SIALOLOG''IA (Gr. *sialon*, saliva; *logos*, speech). A treatise on saliva.

SIBBENS (Celt. *sivin*, raspberry). 1. A disease strikingly resembling Frambœsia, which is endemic in some of the western counties of Scotland. 2. In the Orkneys a term for the Itch.

SIB'ILANT, SIB'ILOUS (L. *sibilo*, I hiss). Making a hissing or whistling sound.

SICCA'TION (L. *siccus*, dry). The act or process of drying.

SIDERA'TION (L. *sidus*, star). Sudden death without previous insensibility, or apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets.

SIDE'ROSCOPE (Gr. *sidēros*, iron; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.

SIENIT'IC. Containing, resembling, or possessing some of the properties of, the mineral sienite.

SIGAUL'TIAN, OPERATION or SECTION. Syn. of Symphyseotomy.

SIGMATOID, SIGMOID, SIGMOIDAL (Gr. letter (*sigma*) Σ; *eidos*, appearance). Curved like, or having the form of, the Greek Σ.

SIGN (L. *signo*, I mark out). A directly physical phenomenon, declaratory, either of the state of a disease, or of something which has happened, or may occur in the organic machine.

SILI'CATED (L. *silex*, flint). Coated, or mixed with flint.

SILICICALCA'REOUS. Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SILICIF'EROUS (L. *silex*, flint; *fero*, I bear). Producing, or united with a portion of, silex.

SILICIFICA'TION (L. *silex*, flint; *facio*, I make). Petrifaction; the conversion of any substance into stone by silicious matter.

SILI''CIOUS (L. *silex*, flint). Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature and qualities of, silex or silica. Flinty.

SIL'ICLE, SILIC'ULA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Silicule.

SILICULÆFORM (L. dim. of *siliqua*, pod; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a silicle.

SIL'ICULE (L. dim. of *siliqua*, pod). In Bot., Differs only from a siliqua in its figure, and in containing fewer seeds. It is never more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

SILIC'ULOSE, SILIC'ULOUS (same). In Bot., Having, pertaining to, or formed like, a silicule.

SILIG'INOSE, SILIG'INOUS (L. *siligo*, a kind of corn). Made of fine wheat.

SILIQUA (L. a pod). A syncarpous, one or two-celled, many-seeded, superior, linear fruit; dehiscent by two valves separating from the replum; seeds attached to two placentæ adhering to the replum, and opposite to the lobes of the stigma.

SI'LIQUIFORM (L. *siliqua*, pod; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a siliqua.

SIL'IQUOSE, SIL'IQUOUS (L. *siliqua*, a pod). In Bot., Having, pertaining to, or formed like, a siliqua.

SILK'-WORM ROT. *V.* MUSCARDINE.

SIM'ILOR (L. *similis*, like). An alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate silver and gold.

SIM'IOUS (L. *simia*, ape). Pertaining to, or like, the monkey.

SIM'PLE (L. *sine*, without; *plico*, I fold). In Bot., Undivided; having only one on a petiole or peduncle; having only one series

or set; not plumose or feathered. In Miner., Homogeneous.

SIM'PLE BODY. In Chem., Syn. of Element.

SIM'PLE MINERAL. A mineral composed of a single substance.

SIMPLES. Medicinal herbs.

SIMPLIST. Syn. of Rhizotomist.

SINAPISM (L. *sinapis*, mustard). A cataplasm or poultice of which mustard forms the basis.

SIN'CIPUT (L. *semis*, half; *caput*, head). The forepart of the head, as far back as the coronal suture.

SINE (L. *sinus*, winding). The straight line, drawn from one extremity of an arc, perpendicular to the radius, which passes through the other extremity.

SINEW. Popular syn. of Tendon.

SINGLE-FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams to the whole molluscan series of animals, in which the chain diverges from the radiate and articulate chain.

SIN'GLES. The crystalline sulphate of magnesia, as obtained from a concentrated solution of bittern.

SINGULT'OUS (L. *singultus*, hiccough). Pertaining to, or affected with, hiccough.

SIN'ISTRAD (L. *sinistra*, on the left hand). Towards the sinistral aspect.—*Barclay.*

SINISTRAL (same). In Conchol., Having the turns of the spiral made to the left.

SINISTRAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the lateral half, on the left of the mesial plane of the body.

SINISTRORSAL (L. *sinister*, left; Gr. *orsō*, I move). Rising from left to right.

SIN'UATE, SIN'UATED (L. *sinus*, a winding). In Bot., Having large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

SIN'UOUS (L. *sinus*, a winding). Tortuous.

SINUS (L. a hollow). In Anat., A cavity more expanded at the bottom or in the interior, than at the entrance. In Surg., A narrow channel lined by a pale pseudo-mucous membrane, which may or may not lead to a suppurating cavity. In Bot., A bay or recess. In Conchol., A groove or cavity.

SIPEERINE. An alcali yielded by the Bebeeru, a tree of British Guiana.

SIPHON (Gr. *siphōn*, tube). 1. In Pharm., A bent tube, whose legs are of unequal length, for transferring liquor from one vessel to another. 2. In Zool., Applied to certain membranous and calcareous tubes in the interior of Polythalamous shells; to certain tubular prolongations of the mantle in some univalve and bivalve molluscs; and to the mouth of certain suctorious, crustaceous, and apterous insects.

SIPHONOBRANCH'IATE (Gr. *siphōn*, tube; *bragchia*, gills). In Zool., Provided with a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills.

SIPHONOS'TOMOUS (Gr. *siphōn*, tube; *stoma*, mouth). In Nat. Hist., Furnished with a suctorious mouth like a tube.

SI'PHUNCLE. Syn. of Siphon (2).

SI'PHUNCLED, SIPHUN'CULATED (L. *siphunculus*, a little tap). Having, or furnished with, a siphuncle.

SIROC'CO. An oppressive relaxing wind, coming from Northern Africa, over the Mediterranean to Italy, Sicily, &c.

SITIOL'OGY (Gr. *sitos*, bread; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Dietetics.

SITZ-BATH. A half bath, in which the patient sits immersing his hips and lower extremities.

SIVVENS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Sibbens.

SIXTH SENSE. In Physiol., Applied to muscular sensation arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

SIZE (contracted from L. *scissus*, cut). In Phrenol., The faculty for measuring the size of bodies. Its organ is placed at the inner corner of the arch of the eyebrow.

SIZY. Applied to blood which is hyperinotic, or buffed.

SKELETOL'OGY (Gr. *skeleton*, the skeleton; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the hard parts of the body.

SKEL'ETON (Gr. *skellō*, I dry up). The framework of bones or hard parts, which supports and sustains the other organs of an animal body.

SKELETOPŒI'A (Gr. *skeleton*, body reduced to dry bones; *poieō*, I make). The branch of practical anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A swollen, hard, cold, tight-bound condition of the skin, the result of induration, arising from chronic inflammation, of the areolar tissue.

SKULL-CAP. Popular syn. of Cranium.

SLAG. The imperfect glossy or vitrifiable compounds, which are produced during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.

SLAVERING. Involuntary letting fall of the saliva.

SLIDING OF THE FLAP. Where in plastic operations the flap is made to slide over the portion to which it has to adhere.

SLING (Dan. *slingrer*, to reel). A handkerchief, or bandage, suspended from the neck, for the purpose of supporting the forearm, or of keeping it bent on the arm.

SLIT-AND-TAIL BANDAGE. A bandage in which the strips or tails of one part, pass through slits or holes in another part, of it.

SLOUGH. The dead portion which separates from the living in mortification; the soft mortified substance often seen on the surface of suppurating and ulcerating parts.

SMALL-POX. *V.* VARIOLA.

SMARAGDINE (Gr. *smaragdos*, emerald). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, emerald.

SMEGMAT'IC, SMEG'MATOUS (Gr. *smegma*, soap). Of the nature, or having the properties, of soap; soapy.

SMELT'ING (Sw. *smälta*, to melt). The operation by which certain mineral ores are reduced to the metallic state by fusion.

SNAGGLE-TEETH. Irregular and oblique teeth.

SNEEZING (L. *nasus*, nose). A deep inspiration, followed by a rapid convulsive expiration through the nostrils.

SNOW-BLINDNESS. A form of blindness occasioned by the reflection of the solar light from the snow.

SNOW-EYES. A sort of goggles or spectacles used by the Esquimaux, as a preventive to snow-blindness.

SNUFFLES (Dan. *snövler*, to give a crabbed answer). Breathing hard through the nose when obstructed with mucous secretion.

SOB (Sax. *seobgend*, complaining). A sudden, convulsive, short contraction of the diaphragm, directly followed by a relaxation, which drives out noiselessly the little air spasmodic inspiration had caused to enter the lungs.

SOB'OLES (L. a shoot). In Bot., A slender stem which creeps along horizontally below the surface of the earth, emitting roots and new plants at intervals.

SOBOLIF'EROUS (L. *soboles*, a shoot; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing young plants from a soboles.

SOFT'ENING. In Pathol., A diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

SOFT'NESS. In Phys., A condition of solid bodies, in which the particles are held together by a small cohesive force.

SOFT PALATE. That part of the palate which lies behind the hard or bony palate, and hangs as a soft movable curtain between the mouth and the pharynx.

SOLANO. A hot S.E. wind in Madrid, which frequently occasions pulmonary affections in men.

SOL'ANOID (L. *solanum* (*tuberosum*), the potatoe; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Having the form, and consistence of a potatoe.

SOLAR (L. *sol*, sun). In Anat., Having rays (branches or filaments) like the sun. In Chem., Exhibiting phosphorescent properties.

SOLDER (W. *sawd*, juncture). A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances, by being fused between them.

SOLENA'CEOUS (Gr. *sōlēn*, tube). In Zool., Pertaining to a family of marine bivalves, which are distinguished by the great length of the respiratory tubes.

SO'LENOID (Gr. *sōlēn*, tube; *eidos*, appearance). A system of small electrical currents, equal and equidistant, and returning into themselves, the planes of which are normals to any given line, whether straight or curved, in which their centres are situated, and which forms the axis of the solenoid.—*Ampère*.

SOLE'US (L. *solea*, a sole-fish). A muscle at the posterior part of the leg, so called from its shape.

SOLID (L. *solus*, alone). A body whose integrant particles are so united by the force of cohesion, that their relative positions cannot be changed without the application of sensible force.

SOLIDARITY (F. *solidaire*, a bond *in solido*). Strong union or connexion. Interdependence.

SOLIDIFICA'TION (L. *solidus*, solid; *facio*, I make). The state assumed by liquid bodies on parting with their free caloric.

SOL'IDISM (L. *solidus*, solid). The doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.

SOLIDUN'GULOUS (L. *solidus*, solid; *ungula*, hoof). In Zool., Having hoofs that are whole, or not cloven.

SOL'IFORM (L. *sol*, sun; *forma*, form). Formed like the sun.

SOLIP'EDOUS (L. *solidus*, solid; *pes*, foot). Syn. of Solidungulous.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. In Pathol., The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction.

SOLUBIL'ITY (L. *solvo*, I melt). The property of a body which renders it susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid.

SOLU'TION (same). 1. A chemical union of, the result of heterogeneous attraction between, a fluid and a solid. 2. The product of such union. 3. Termination of a disease, with or without critical signs. 4. Syn. of Crisis.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY. In Surg., The accidental separation of connected parts.

SOLVENT (L. *solvo*, I melt). Used adj. and subs. for any liquid or substance having the power of dissolving, or rendering liquid, other bodies.

SOMAT'IC, SOMATICAL (Gr. *sōma*, body). Pertaining to the body.

SOMATODYM'IA (Gr. *sōma*, body; *duō*, I mingle with). A double monstrosity, in which the trunks are united.

SOMATOL'OGY (Gr. *sōma*, body; *logos*, speech). A treatise on material substances. Syn. of Anatomy.

SOMATOT'OMY (Gr. *sōma*, body; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Anatomy.

SOMNAM'BULISM (L. *somnus*, sleep; *ambulo*, I walk). The act or practice of sleep-walking; or of executing, during sleep, actions that commonly take place during a state of consciousness.

SOMNIF'EROUS (L. *somnus*, sleep; *fero*, I bring). Causing or inducing sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUY, SOMNILOQUISM (L. *somnus*, sleep; *loquor*, I speak).

The act or custom of talking in sleep.

SOMNIPATHY (L. *somnus*, sleep; Gr. *pathos*, grief). The condition of artificial somnambulism, into which nervous, hysterical individuals are said to be thrown by the power of the mesmerist.

SOMNO-VIGIL. Syn. of Somnambulism.

SONIF'EROUS (L. *sonus*, sound; *fero*, I bear). 1. Producing sound; sounding. 2. Conveying sound, or the vibrations of sound, to the ear.

SONOM'ETER (L. *sonus*, sound; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for measuring sounds, or the intervals of sounds. An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena exhibited by sonorous bodies, and the ratios of their vibrations.

SONORE'ITY (L. *sonus*, sound). The quality of yielding sound when struck.

SONORIF'IC (L. *sonus*, sound; *facio*, I make). Producing sound.

SONO'ROUS. 1. Yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body. 2. Formed by the vibrations of sound, or by the vibrations produced by sound.

SOO'JEE. A granular preparation of wheat.

SOOT'-WART. Epithelial cancer of the scrotum, the result of irritation produced by soot.

SOPHISTICA'TION (Gr. *sophizomai*, I evade; L. *facio*, I make). In Pharm., The adulteration of any medicine.

SOPOR (L. sound sleep). A profound sleep, from which the patient is, with great difficulty, roused.

SOPORIF'EROUS (L. *sopor*, sound sleep; *fero*, I bring). Syn. of Somniferous.

SOPORIF'IC (L. *sopor*, sound sleep; *facio*, I make). Syn. of Somniferous.

SORBEFA'CIENT (L. *sorbeo*, I suck in; *facio*, I make). 1. Producing or promoting absorption. 2. A remedy that produces or promotes absorption.

SORDES (L. filth). 1. Accumulation of foul secretions about the teeth. 2. A viscid sanies discharged from ulcers. 3. Foul matter, dregs, or excretions of any kind.

SORE (Sax. *sar*, pain). Syn. of Ulcer.

SORE, BAY. An ulcer endemic in the Bay of Honduras, considered by Dr. Mosely to be true Cancer.

SORE'DIA (Gr. *sōros*, heap). In Bot., Heaps of pulverulent bodies scattered over the surface of the thallus in Lichens.

SOREDIF'EROUS (Gr. *sōros*, heap; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing Soredia.

SORENESS (Sax. *sar*, pain). Tenderness of any part of the body from slight pressure.

SO'RI (Gr. *sōros*, heap). In Bot., The collections of the thecæ or capsules which are found on the edges or the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

SO'ROSIS (Gr. *sōros*, heap). In Bot., A syncarpous fruit, consisting of a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit, by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovaria and floral envelopes.

SOTERIOL'OGY (Gr. *sōtērios*, salutary; *logos*, speech). A discourse on health; the science of promoting and preserving health.

SOUND. 1. In Surg., An instrument which is introduced into the bladder, to discover whether or no there is a stone in that viscus. An instrument for exploring the condition of the uterine cavity. 2. The impulse produced upon the ear by the vibrations of a sonorous body.

SOUNDING. Syn. of Searching.

SOUNDNESS. An unimpaired state of any organ or function.

SPADI''CEOUS (L. *spadix*, of a light-red colour). 1. Of a light-red colour. 2. In Bot., Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a spadix.

SPA'DICOSE (L. *spadix*). In Bot., Growing on the spadix.

SPA'DIX. In Bot., An amentum enclosed in a large bract or spathe.

SPAGYRISTS (Gr. *spaō*, I extract; *ageirō*, I collect). A sect of physicians who accounted for the changes in the body in health and disease, solely by chemical explanation.

SPANÆ'MIA (Gr. *spanos*, scarce; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood in which the fibrin and red corpuscles are diminished.—*Simon.*

SPANÆ'MIC (same). A medicine said, by long-continued use, to impoverish the blood.

SPARALLIUM. An injection for the vagina.—*Ruland & Johnson.*

SPA'ROID (L. *sparus*, gilt-head; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Like the gilt-head; pertaining to that family of spinous-finned fishes of which the gilt-head is the type.

SPARRY. In Miner., Resembling, or consisting of, spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

SPASM (Gr. *spaō*, I convulse). Involuntary contraction of a muscle, or muscular fibres.

SPASMODIC (Gr. *spasmos*, convulsion; *odos*, way). 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, spasm. 2. Syn. of Anti-spasmodic.

SPASMOL'OGY (Gr. *spasmos*, convulsion; *logos*, speech). A treatise on spasms.

SPASMO-PARALYSIS. A state of half-paralysis and half-spasm, occurring in muscles from certain not very clearly defined forms of disease in parts of the cerebro-spinal system.—*Marshall Hall.*

SPASTIC (Gr. *spaō*, I convulse). Inducing spasm. Syn. of Spasmodic (1).

SPATHA'CEOUS (L. *spatha*, ladle). In Bot., Furnished with, or like, a spathe.

SPATHE (same). In Bot., A large membranous bract, which encloses a spadix as a sheath.

SPATHIC (Gr. *spathēma*, close texture). In Miner., Foliated or lamellar.

SPATH'IFORM (Ger. *spath*, spar; L. *forma*, form). In Miner., Resembling spar in form.

SPATH'OSE, SPATH'OUS (L. *spatha*, a ladle). In Bot., Pertaining to, or formed like, a spathe. Syn. of Spathaceous.

SPATULA. An instrument for spreading plasters and ointments, stirring ointments; and depressing the tongue.

SPAT'ULATE (L. dim. of *spatha*, a meat slice). Shaped like a spatula. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

SPAYING (Gr. *spaō*, I extract). The operation of extirpating the ovaries from animals.

SPEC'IALIST. One who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts.

SPECIES (L. particular sort). 1. In Nat. Hist., A collection of individuals precisely resembling each other in those characters, which are capable of uniform and permanent continuance by natural propagation. 2. In Pharm., A simple; a component part of a compound mixture. A compound mixture. 3. In Miner., A collection of minerals which are composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions.

SPECIF'IC (L. *species*, particular sort; *facio*, I make). 1. Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine, supposed to be *specially* capable of removing some particular disorder. 2. Special; particular; peculiar.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. The comparative weight of equal bulks of different bodies.

SPECIFIC HEAT. The heat peculiar to the *species* of matter compared with a standard heat.

SPEC'TRUM (L. idea of a thing). In Nat. Phil., The coloured image formed on a white surface, by rays of light passing through a hole, and being refracted by a glass prism.

SPEC'ULAR (L. *speculum*, looking-glass). In Miner., Resembling

looking-glass; transparent; of a bright metallic lustre.

SPEC'ULUM (L. looking-glass). In Surg., An instrument for dilating and facilitating the examination of certain parts of the body.

SPEDALSKE, SPEDALSKED. A form of tubercular Lepra endemic in Norway.

SPERM (Gr. *speirō*, I sow). The thick, whitish, fecundating fluid of the male.

SPER'MADERM (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *derma*, skin). In Bot., The outer covering of a seed.

SPERM'APHORE (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Syn. of Placenta.

SPERMATHECA (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *thēkē*, receptacle). A receptacle attached to the oviduct of insects.

SPERMATIN (Gr. *sperma*, seed). The animal matter contained in sperm.

SPERMATISM (same). The doctrine that the embryo is produced by the spermatozoa.

SPERMATIZE (same). To yield seed.

SPERMATO'CELE (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *kēlē*, swelling). A swelling of the spermatic vessels.

SPERMA'TO-CYSTID'IUM (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *kustis*, bladder). In Bot., The male organ of mosses.

SPERMATOID (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or similar to, sperm.

SPERMATOL'OGY (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *logos*, speech). A treatise on sperm.

SPERMATO'ON (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *ōon*, egg). A seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

SPERMATOPHOBIA (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of Spermatorrhœa, giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease.

SPERMATOPHORA (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *pherō*, I bring). In Comp. Anat., The cylindrical capsules or sheaths which, in certain animals, convey the sperm.

SPERMATOPH'OROUS (same). Syn. of Seminiferous. Sperm-bearing.

SPERMATOPOETIC (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *poieō*, I make). Augmenting, or supposed to augment, the secretion of semen.

SPERMATORRHŒA (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *reō*, I flow). Involuntary emissions of spermatic fluid containing spermatozoa, and recurring to such an extent, and with such frequency, as to produce local and constitutional disturbance.

SPERMATOZO'A (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *zōon*, animal). Peculiar microscopic particles contained in sperm, having a flattened oval body, and a long, slender, filiform tail, and endowed with a power of executing a brisk lashing movement.

SPERMATOZOIDS (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *zōon*, animal; *eidos*, appearance). Syn. of Spermatozoa.

SPERMID'IUM (Gr. *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Syn. of Achenium.

SPER'MOGENS (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Applied to those Endogens which propagate by *seed*.

SPERMOL'OGIST (Gr. *sperma*, seed; *logos*, speech). One who treats of seeds.

SPHAC"ELATED (Gr. *sphakelos*, mortification). Affected with sphacelus; mortified.

SPHAC'ELISM. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Sphacelus. Inflammation of the brain.

SPHAC"ELUS (Gr. *sphazō*, I slay). An utter and irrecoverable mortification.

SPHÆREN'CHYMA (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere; *egchuō*, I pour in). In Bot., The spherical variety of the parenchyma of plants.

SPHAG'NOUS (L. *sphagnum*, bog-moss). Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

SPHAL'ERO-CAR'PIUM (Gr. *sphaleros*, faithless; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., A variety of anthocarpous

fruit, which is formed of apocarpous fruits: pericarp indehiscent; one-seeded; enclosed within a fleshy perianth.

SPHENOCEPHA'LIA (Gr. *sphēn*, wedge; *kephalē*, head). A monstrosity, in which the head is wedge-shaped.

SPHENOID (Gr. *sphēn*, wedge; *eidos*, appearance). Wedge-shaped; resembling a wedge.

SPHENOID'AL (same). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

SPHERIC'ITY (Gr. *sphaira*, globe). The state or quality of being orbicular or spherical.

SPHEROIDI'CITY OF FLUIDS. Applied to the phenomenon observed when a few drops of water are projected upon a slightly concave plate of silver, which has been previously heated to a temperature considerably above 212 degrees F.: the water recoils, as it were, and assumes the form of an oblate *spheroid*, presenting peculiar undulatory movements.

SPHEROID'ITY (Gr. *sphaira*, globe; *eidos*, appearance). The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHEROM'ETER (Gr. *sphaira*, globe; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, when great accuracy is required.

SPHER'ULE (L. dim. of *sphæra*, globe). A minute sphere, globule, or spherical body. In Bot., The globose peridium of some plants.

SPHINCTER (Gr. *sphiggō*, I contract). In Anat., A circular muscle which constricts or closes certain natural orifices.

SPHYGMIC (Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation). Of, or pertaining to, the pulse; pulsatory.

SPHYGM'OGRAPH, SPHYGMOGRAPHER (Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation; *graphō*, I write). An instrument which, when applied over an artery, shows the force and extent of the pulsations.—*Vierordt.*

SPHYGMOL'OGY (Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of the pulse.

SPHYGMO'METER (Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Sphygmoscope.

SPHYG'MOSCOPE (Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for indicating or measuring the quickness or force of the pulsations either of the heart or arteries.

SPICA (L. an ear of corn). The name of a bandage, so called in consequence of its turns, when applied, giving it the appearance of the arrangement of the grain in an ear of corn.

SPI'CATE (L. *spica*, an ear of corn). In Bot., Having a spike or ear.

SPI'COSE, SPI'COUS (same). Having spikes or ears; eared like corn.

SPIC'ULAR (L. dim. of *spica*, ear of corn). Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPI'CULE (same). In Bot., Syn. of Spikelet.

SPIC'ULIFORM (L. dim. of *spica*, ear of corn; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a spicule.

SPICULIG'ENOUS (L. dim. of *spica*, ear of corn; Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). Containing spicules.

SPIKE (L. *spica*, an ear of corn). In Bot., A form of indefinite inflorescence, where the secondary axis terminates in a flower, and is very short.

SPIKELET. In Bot., A small spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike.

SPINA BIFIDA. A congenital affection in which, in consequence of the spinous processes and laminæ of some of the vertebræ being cleft or deficient, a fluctuating tumour, consisting of the spinal membranes, nerves or cord, and fluid, forms in the middle line of the back.

SPINA VENTOSA. A disease consisting in an enlargement of a portion of a bone by superficial deposits, the interior of the bone being hollowed out by caries into a mere

shell. The Arabian writers applied the term *spina* from the disease occasioning a pricking in the flesh, and *ventosa* because it seems to be filled with wind.

SPINA'CEOUS (L. *spinacia*, spinach). Pertaining to Spinach, the class of plants to which it belongs.

SPINAL (L. *spina*, the spine). Pertaining to the vertebral column.

SPINAL ACCESSORY. In Anat., Applied to a spinal nerve which is accessory to the vagus or pneumo-gastric nerve.

SPINE (L. *spina*, thorn). In Anat., The collection of vertebræ forming the vertebral column, so called from the thorn-like processes of these bones. A longitudinal ridge on a bone. In Bot., A hard, pointed, modification of a portion of the fibro-vascular system of a leaf or any of its appendages. A hard pointed modified branch. In Zool., A thin, pointed, spike.

SPINES'CENT (same). In Bot., Furnished with soft spine-like processes.

SPINI-CEREBRATA. Syn. of Vertebrata; or animals which are not only vertebrate, but are provided with a brain and spinal column.

SPINIF'EROUS (L. *spina*, thorn; *fero*, I bear). Producing or bearing thorns or spines.

SPI'NIFORM (L. *spina*, thorn; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having the form of a spine or thorn.

SPINNARET. The organ with which certain insects form their silk or webs.

SPIN'ULE (L. dim. of *spina*, thorn). A minute spine.

SPINULES'CENT (same). In Bot., Having a tendency to produce small spine-like processes.

SPIN'ULOSE (same). In Bot., Covered or furnished with small spines.

SPI'NY (L. *spina*, thorn). In Bot., Full of spines or thorns.

SPIRACLE (L. *spiro*, I breathe). In Nat. Hist., A small external *breathing* hole, pore, or vent.

SPI'RAL-VESSELS. In Bot., Fine transparent membranous tubes, having one or more spiral elastic fibres coiled up in their interior.

SPIRIT (L. *spiro*, I breathe). An alcoholic liquor.

SPIRITUOUS (same). Refined; like spirit; pure; defecated. Syn. of Alcoholic.

SPIROID (L. *spira*, a wreath; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). In the form of, or resembling, a spiral.

SPIROM'ETER (L. *spiro*, I breathe; *metior*, I measure). An instrument for measuring the quantity of air contained in, or rather expelled from, the lungs after a deep inspiration.

SPIROM'ETRY (same). The process for measuring the quantity of air expelled from the lungs after a deep inspiration.

SPIS'SATED (L. *spissus*, thick). Thickened; rendered close or dense.

SPISS'ITUDE (same). Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

SPLANCHNIC (Gr. *splagchna*, entrails). Pertaining, or distributed, to the viscera.

SPLANCH'NICA (same). 1. Medicines suited for diseases of the bowels. 2. Diseases affecting the bowels.

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY (Gr. *splagchna*, bowels; *graphō*, I write). The branch of Anatomy which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY (Gr. *splagchna*, bowels; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the viscera. Syn. of Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNO-SKELETON (Gr. *splagchna*, bowels; *skeleton*, skeleton). The bones connected with the sense organs and viscera.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY (Gr. *splagchna*, bowels; *temnō*, I cut in two). The dissection or Anatomy of the viscera.

SPLAYFOOT. A condition, in

which the sole of the foot, instead of being concave, is flattened.

SPLEEN (Gr. *splēn*). A soft, highly vascular, organ, situated in the left hypochondrium at the cardiac end of the stomach.

SPLENAL'GIA, SPLENALGY (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *algos*, grief). Pain in the spleen.

SPLENCULUS. An accessory, or supplementary spleen.

SPLENEMPRAXIS (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *emphrassō*, I stop up). Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

SPLENIAL. An osseous plate in connexion with the mandible of Reptiles.—*Owen.*

SPLENICA (Gr. *splēn*, spleen). Medicines which affect the spleen.

SPLENI'TIS (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; and *itis*). Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENIUS (Gr. *splēn*, spleen). A muscle of the back, resembling the shape of the spleen of certain animals.

SPLENIZA'TION (same). A condition of the lung in Pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles the substance of the spleen.

SPLENOG'RAPHY (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *graphō*, I write). A description of the spleen.

SPLENOHÆMIA (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *aima*, blood). Hyperæmia of the spleen.

SPLENOID (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *eidos*, appearance). Like, or having the appearance of, the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENO-LYMPHATIC. Of, or pertaining to, the spleen and lymphatic glands.

SPLENOT'OMY (Gr. *splēn*, spleen; *temnō*, I cut in two). The dissection or Anatomy of the spleen.

SPLINT. In Surg., A thin piece of wood, or other substance used in the treatment of fractures, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position.

SPLINT BONE. The fibula, from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLINTER. In Surg., A piece of bone separated in a fracture, or from a diseased bone.

SPLITCLOTH. In Surg., A bandage for the head, which consists of a central portion and six or eight tails.

SPO'LIATIVE (L. *spolio*, I take away). Applied to blood-letting when performed to diminish the mass of blood.

SPONDYLE (Gr. *spondulos*, joint of the backbone). Syn. of Vertebra.

SPONDYLI'TIS (Gr. *spondulos*, joint of the backbone; and *itis*). Inflammation of a vertebra.

SPONDYLOLISTHE'SIS (Gr. *spondulos*, vertebra; *istēmi*, I place). Dislocation of a vertebra.

SPONGE-TENT. A piece of sponge dipped in hot melted wax till thoroughly imbued with it, and then formed into a more or less conical shape.

SPONGIFORM (L. *spongia*, sponge; *forma*, form). Syn. of Spongoid.

SPONGIOLE (Gr. *spoggia*, a sponge). In Bot., The hair-like prolongations of epidermal cells at the extremities of roots.

SPONGIO-PILINE (Gr. *spoggia*, sponge; *pilos*, felt). A fabric, composed of sponge and wool felted together in layers, and coated on one of its sides with caoutchouc.

SPONGIOUS (Gr. *spoggia*, sponge). Syn. of Spongy.

SPONGOID (Gr. *spoggia*, sponge; *eidos*, appearance). Of the nature of, or resembling, sponge.

SPONGY (Gr. *spoggia*, sponge). Full of small cavities or cancelli. Syn. of Spongoid.

SPONTA'NEOUS (L. *sponte*, of one's own free will). Occurring without any apparent cause.

SPORAD'IC, SPORADICAL (Gr. *speirō*, I scatter). Occurring in single and scattered cases.

SPORAGENETOUS (Gr. *spora*, seed; *gennaō*, I beget). A term employed to express immature characters under whatever circumstances they may arise, whether in the healthy

or strumous habit, or amongst the inferior races.—*Dr. T. G. Hake.*

SPORANGIA (Gr. *spora*, seed; *aggos*, vessel). In Bot., The parent cell which produces the spores.

SPORANGIOLUM (Gr. *spora*, seed; dim. of *aggos*, vessel). In Bot., A sporangium when so small as to be microscopic.

SPORAN'GIUM (Gr. *spora*, seed; *aggos*, vessel). In Bot., The case in which the reproductive germs of many cryptogamic plants are enclosed.

SPORE (Gr. *speirō*, I scatter). The reproductive body in Cryptogamous plants.

SPO'RID (Gr. *spora*, seed). In Bot., A naked corcle.

SPORIDIOLA (Gr. *spora*, seed; *eidos*, appearance). The sporules or reproductive organs of Fungi.

SPORIDIUM (same). 1. The reproductive body in Algaceous plants. 2. The immediate covering of the sporules in Fungi.

SPOROCARP'IUM (Gr. *spora*, seed; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., (1) Syn. of Sporangium; (2) A combination of Sporangia, enclosed or not in a common membrane.

SPO'ROGENS (Gr. *spora*, seed; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., A division of Endogenous plants, whose reproductive bodies are spores.

SPO'ROPHORE (Gr. *spora*, seed; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., The reproductive heads or tufts, which contain the sporules.

SPOROPHYL'LUM (Gr. *spora*, seed; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Among the Algæ, a leaf-like receptacle containing tetraspores.

SPORULE (Gr. *speirō*, I scatter). Syn. of Spore.

SPORULIF'EROUS (Gr. dim. of *spora*, seed; *pherō*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing or producing sporules.

SPOT-GLASS. A small plano-convex lens, designed for very highly illuminating an object, under the microscope, by making the light to impinge upon it in a very oblique direction: the object thus appears in relief upon a black ground.

SPRAIN (Dan. *sprenger*, to spring, burst, or crack). A violent stretching of tendinous or ligamentous parts, with or without rupture of some of their fibres.

SPUME (L. *spuma*, froth). The frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances, by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

SPUMIF'EROUS (L. *spuma*, froth; *fero*, I bear). Producing foam or spume.

SPUR. In Anat., The angle at which an artery leaves a cavity or trunk. In Bot., A long process resembling horn, produced by various parts of a flower.

SPUTA'TION (L. *sputo*, I spit often). Syn. of Exspuition.

SPUTUM (L. spittle). Whatever is expectorated, or ejected from the mouth by spitting.

SQUA'LOID (L. *squalus*, shark; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Like or resembling a shark.

SQUAMA (L. the scale of a fish). Syn. of Scale. Pl., Scaly diseases.

SQUAM'IFORM (L. *squama*, scale of a fish; *forma*, form). Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIG'EROUS (L. *squama*, scale of a fish; *gero*, I bear). Bearing or having scales.

SQUA'MOSE, SQUA'MOUS (L. *squama*, scale). Scaly; covered with scales. In Anat., Having edges covering each other like the scales of a fish; laying over each other like scales.

SQUAMULÆ (L. dim. of *squama*, scale). In Bot., The minute scales in the flower of a grass.

SQUAR'ROSE, SQUAR'ROUS (Gr. *eschara*, eschar). In Bot., Ragged, or full of loose scales; rough. Jagged. In Conchol., Consisting of scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface.

SQUINANCY (Gr. *kunagchē*, inflammation of the throat). Syn. of Quinsy.

SQUINTING (D. *schuin*, oblique, sloping). Popular syn. of Strabismus.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *V.* CHOREA.

STAFF (Sax. *staf*, a stick or club). A grooved, steel, curved instrument, passed into the bladder, for guiding the knife or gorget in lithotomy.

STAGE (Sax. *stigan*, to go). The period or degree of a disease.

STAGNA'TION (L. *stagno*, I stand as water does in ponds). The cessation of flowing, and accumulation, of a fluid in any part of the body.

STAH'LIANISM. The doctrine of Stahl, the Animist.

STALAC'TIFORM (Gr. *stalassō*, I fall by drops; L. *forma*, form). Like stalactite; resembling an icicle.

STALAC'TITE (Gr. *stalassō*, I fall by drops). A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle.

STALAG'MITE (Gr. *stalagma*, drop). Stalactical formations of carbonate of lime found upon the floors of calcareous caverns.

STALK'LETS. In Bot., Secondary petioles; petiolules; the stalks of leaflets.

STA'MEN (L. *sto*, I stand). The male organ of fructification in plants.

STAM'INAL (L. *stamen*, the grain of wood). Pertaining to the stamina, or chief properties.

STAM'INATE (L. *stamen*). In Bot., Furnished with stamens.

STAMINIF'EROUS (L. *stamen;* and *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing stamens.

STAMIN'EOUS (L. *stamen*). In Bot., Consisting of, or possessing, stamens; pertaining, or attached, to the stamen.

STAMMERING. Articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

STAMPEDE' (Span. *estampado*, footsteps, noise of stamping feet). In the Western States of America, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and causing them to run for many miles, until they often sink down, or die under their terrors.

STAND'ARD (Fr. *etendard*, banner). In Bot., The upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol.

STAN'NARY (L. *stannum*, tin). A tin mine.

STANNIF'EROUS (L. *stannum*, tin; *fero*, I bear). Containing or affording tin.

STAPEDIUS (L. stapes). A muscle emerging from the apex of the pyramid of the middle ear, and inserted into the neck of the stapes.

STA'PES (L. *sto*, I stand; *pes*, foot). One of the ossicles of the ear, which resembles a *stirrup*.

STAPH'YLE (Gr. *staphulē*, grape). In Anat., Syn. of Uvula.

STAPHYLO'MA (Gr. *staphulē*, grape; *ōmion*, projection). Any protrusion on the anterior surface of the eye.

STAPHYLOPLASTY (Gr. *staphulē* (grape) uvula; *plassō*, I form). The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

STAPHYLOR'RAPHY (Gr. *staphulē* (grape), uvula; *raphē*, seam). The operation for uniting a fissure of the soft palate.

STAPHYLOT'OMY (Gr. *staphulē* (grape), uvula; *temnō*, I cut in two). Amputation of the uvula.

STASIS (Gr. standing). Syn. of Stagnation.

STATIC, STATICAL (Gr. *stasis*, standing). Applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies.

STAT'ICS (same). That branch of Mechanical Science which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight &c., of solid bodies when at rest.

STA'TION (L. *sto*, I stand). In Bot., The peculiar locality where each species of plants is accustomed to grow.

STATIS'TICS, MEDICAL or VITAL (L. *status*, state). The application of numbers to the elucidation of Medical facts.

STAU'ROTYPOUS (Gr. [redacted]

cross; *tupos*, model). In Miner., Having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.

STEADINE (a contraction of Stearaïdine. Gr. *stear*, fat; *eidos*, appearance). A new adipose or rather saponaceous substance, recently introduced by M. Parisel, as a substitute for hog's lard in the preparation of medicinal ointments. It consists of lard mixed with about one per cent. of pure soda, and water; and to a certain extent is soluble in oils and water. Its consistency is at first intermediate between cerate and lard; soon, however, acquiring more firmness. Unlike lard it is not liable to liquefy during warm, and to harden in cold weather, and indefinitely preserves its colour and density, unless left constantly exposed to the atmosphere.

STEAM. The vapour of water; or the elastic aëriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.

STEARINE (Gr. *stear*, fat). One of the solid proximate principles of fat.

STEAROID (Gr. *stear*, fat; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling suet or fat.

STEAROP'TENE (Gr. *stear*, fat; *optō*, I see). A crystalline substance contained in many essential oils.

STEARRHŒ'A (Gr. *stear*, fat; *reō*, I flow). Augmented secretion from the sebaceous follicles.

STEATITIC (Gr. *stear*, fat). Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, steatite or soapstone.

STEATOCE'LE (Gr. *stear*, fat; *kēlē*, swelling). A tumour of the scrotum, consisting of a steatomatous substance.

STEATO'MA (Gr. *stear*, fat; *ōmion*, projection). An encysted tumour containing a substance similar to fat.

STEATOSIS (Gr. *steatoō*, I make into tallow). Fatty degeneration; abnormal accumulation of fat.

STEGNOT'IC (Gr. *stegnotēs*, constriction). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which tends to produce costiveness; or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

STEL'ENE (Gr. *stēlē*, column). Columnar.

STELLA (L. star). A bandage, whose turns, when applied, cross each other like the rays of a star, or the letter X.

STEL'LAR (L. *stella*, a star). Radiate; resembling stars.

STEL'LATE, STEL'LATED (same). In Bot., Radiated like the rays of a star.

STEL'LATED BANDAGE. *V.* STELLA.

STELLA'TION (L. *stella*, star). Radiation of light.

STEL'LED (same). Starry.

STELLIF'EROUS (L. *stella*, star; *fero*, I bear). Having, or abounding with, stars.

STEL'LIFORM (L. *stella*, star; *forma*, form). Like a star; radiated.

STEL'LULAR, STEL'LULATE (L. dim. of *stella*, star). In Nat. Hist., Having the appearance of, or resembling, little stars.

STEM'MATA (L. *stemma*, crown). The visual organs of worms.

STENONIAN DUCT (its discoverer). The duct of the parotid gland.

STERCORA'CEOUS (L. *stercus*, dung). Fæcal. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, fæces.

STE'REO-ELEC'TRIC CURRENT (Gr. *stereos*, solid). A current of thermo-electricity through solid bodies, when brought into contact at different temperatures.

STEREOM'ETER (Gr. *stereos*, solid; *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, and also of solid bodies.

STE'REOSCOPE (Gr. *stereos*, solid; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An optical instrument, by means of which two plane pictures of an object are represented on the retina as the single object in relief.

STEREOT'ICA (Gr. *stereos*, hard).

Accidental lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts.

STERIL'ITY (Gr. *sterros*, stubborn). Inability of conceiving in the female.

STERNAD (Gr. *sternon*, breast). Towards the sternal aspect.

STERNAL ASPECT. The aspect of the body where the sternum is situate.—*Barclay.*

STERNAL'GIA (Gr. *sternon*, breast; *algos*, grief). 1. Pain about the sternum. 2. Syn. of Angina Pectoris.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID. A muscle which stretches diagonally across the side of the neck, from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

STERNO-HYOID. A muscle extending from the sternum to the hyoid bone.

STERNOPAGIA (Gr. *sternon*, breast; *pēgnumi*, I drive in). A double monstrosity, in which the union of the fœtuses occurs at the sternum.

STERNO-THYROID. A muscle extending from the sternum to the thyroid cartilage.

STERNUM (Gr. *sternon*, breast). A flat, narrow bone, situated in the median line, at the fore part of the thorax.

STERNUTA'TION (L. *sternuo*, I sneeze). The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, STERNUTATORY, STER'NUTORY (same). Applied adj. and subs. to substances having the quality of provoking sneezing.

STERTOR (L. *sterto*, I snore). The deep snoring accompanying inspiration in certain diseases.

STETHO-GONIOM'ETER (Gr. *stēthos*, breast; *gōnia*, angle; *metron*, measure). An instrument designed by Dr. Scott Alison, for measuring the inclination of the thoracic walls.

STETHOM'ETER (Gr. *stēthos*, breast; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of mobility of the thoracic parietes, as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the chest.—*Dr. Quain.*

STETH'OSCOPE (Gr. *stēthos*, breast; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument, in the form of a cylinder (either solid or hollow), of some suitable material, used for conveying sounds from within the thorax and other cavities of the body, to the ear, in the practice of auscultation.

STETHOSCOPE, DIFFERENTIAL. An instrument, invented by Dr. Scott Alison, to enable the auscultator to listen to, and delicately appreciate, different sounds at different parts of the same surface, with the two ears respectively at the same instant.

STETH'OSCOPY (Gr. *stēthos*, breast; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). The mode of practising auscultation with the intervention of the stethoscope.

STHENIC (Gr. *sthenos*, strength). Attended with a preternatural and morbid augmentation of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIB'IAL (L. *stibium*, antimony). Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

STIB'IALISM (same). The aggregate phenomena produced by the exhibition, in large quantities, of antimony or its compounds.

STIB'IATED (same). Impregnated with Antimony.

STIB'IC (same). Containing, or derived from, Antimony.

STIBIO-DERMIC (L. *stibium*, antimony; Gr. *derma*, skin). Applied to the endermic method of using Antimony.

STIB'IOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Stibic.

STICHID'IUM (Gr. *stichos*, row). In Bot., Among the Algæ, a peculiar kind of lance-shaped, pod-like receptacle, containing tetraspores.

STICKING-PLASTER. *V.* ADHESIVE PLASTER (1).

STIGMA (Gr. a hole). In Bot., The expanded apex of the style. In Zool., The breathing pore of an insect.

STIGMATOSE (Gr. *stigma*, hole). In Bot., Having a long, lateral stigma.

STILLATI"TIOUS (L. *stilla*, a drop). Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STIL'LATORY (same). 1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation. 2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed.

STILL-BORN. Dead at the birth; dead born.

STILLICIDE (L. *stillicidium*, the dropping of the eaves of a house). The flow of any fluid guttatim.

STIM'ULANT (L. *stimulo*, I goad). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies having the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the body.

STIMULATION (same). A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'ULI, HOMOGE'NEOUS. Stimulants which "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favours the production of the natural composition of the parts."—*Müller.*

STIM'ULUS (L. *stimulo*, I goad). Anything which excites the organic action of any portion of the animal economy. In Bot., A sting.

STIPE (Gr. *stupos*, stalk). In Bot., The stem of the Monocotyledonous class of plants; the setæ of some mosses; the stalks of the higher forms of fungi; the part that supports the organs of reproduction in certain lichens; the petiole of the leaf of a fern; the filament which supports the pappus, and connects it with the seed; the stalk of a fruit within the corolla and calyx; the claw of a petal.

STIPELLES (L. dim. of *stipes*, stake). In Bot., Small stipules situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf.

STIP'ITATE (Gr. *stupos*, stalk). In Bot., Having, or furnished with, a stipe; supported by, or elevated on, a stipe.

STIPULA'CEOUS (L. *stipula*, stubble). In Bot., Having or furnished with, growing on or close to, consisting of, or resembling, stipules.

STIP'ULAR. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Stipulaceous.

STIP'ULARY (L. *stipula*, stubble). In Bot., Occupying the place of Stipulæ.

STIP'ULATE. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Stipulaceous.

STIPULA'TION (L. *stipula*, stubble). The situation and structure of the stipules.

STIP'ULE (same). In Bot., A small foliaceous appendage, generally situated at the base of the petiole.

STITCH. A popular term for an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

STŒCHIOL'OGY (Gr. *stoicheion*, element; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the theory of, elementary substances.

STOICHIOM'ETRY (Gr. *stoicheion*, element; *metrŏn*, measure). A branch of Chemistry, which treats of the proportions which substances must have when they enter into a state of neutrality.

STO'LON (L. *stolo*, a shoot). In Bot., A runner or shoot proceeding horizontally, and taking root at the joints.

STOLONIF'EROUS (L. *stolo*, a shoot; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing, putting forth, or bearing stolons.

STOMACH (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; *cheō*, I pour). A musculo-membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion.

STOMACH PUMP. An instrument

for introducing liquids to, and withdrawing matters from, the stomach.

STOM'ACHAL, STOMACHIC, STOMACHICAL (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; *cheō*, I pour). 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which is good for, or strengthens, the stomach.

STO'MATA (Gr. *stoma*, mouth). In Bot., Passages between the cells of the epidermis, bordered by cells of a peculiar form.

STO'MATE (same). In Bot., Having stomata.

STOMAT'IC (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy used in affections of the mouth.

STOMATI'TIS (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; and *itis*). Inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATO-GASTRIC (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; *gastēr*, stomach). Pertaining to the mouth and stomach.

STOMATOPLAS'TY (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; *plassō*, I form). The operation for remedying a contracted aperture of the mouth.

STOMOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *stoma*, mouth; *kephalē*, head). A genus of monsters having the two eyes close together, or else a Cyclopean eye; a mere tube for nasal apparatus; rudimental jaws, and the mouth imperfect or absent.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

STOPPING. The operation of stuffing the cavity of a carious tooth with some substance to prevent the access of foreign matter; the substance itself so employed.

STRABIS'MUS (Gr. *strephō*, I twist). A want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyes.

STRABOT'OMY (Gr. *strabos*, squinting; *temnō*, I cut in two). The application of tenotomy for the relief of squinting.

STRAIN (L. *stringo*, I grasp). Syn. of Sprain.

STRAMIN'EOUS (L. *stramen*, straw). Consisting of, or like, straw.

STRANGULA'TION (Gr. *straggos*, twisted). 1. Forcible obstruction of the air passages, either by the uniform pressure of a ligature round the neck, or by direct pressure on the trachea, or by both combined. 2. The condition of any part of the body too closely constricted.

STRAN'GURY (Gr. *straggeuō*, I squeeze; *ouron*, urine). A discharge of urine by drops, attended with pain.

STRAPPING. Strips of linen or calico spread with adhesive plaster.

STRATIFICA'TION (L. *stratum*, bed; *facio*, I make). 1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata, or layers. 2. The arrangement of substances in strata or layers.

STRA'TIFORM (L. *stratum*, bed; *forma*, form). In the form of strata.

STRA'TUM (L. a bed). In Geol. and Miner., A layer of any deposited substance, which is spread out over a certain surface by the action of water, or in some cases by wind.

STRETHOPHONE (Gr. *strephō*, I reflect; *phōnē*, sound). Syn. of Stethoscope, Differential.—*Dr. Scott Alison.*

STRIA (L.) In Anat. and Nat. Hist., A streak, groove, or thread-like line.

STRIATE, STRIATED (L. *stria*, groove). Streaked; marked with superficial or very slender lines or stripes.

STRICT (L. *strictus*, drawn out). In Bot., Upright; straight; not crooked.

STRICTURE (L. *stringo*, I tie hard). 1. A morbid contraction of some part of a tube or duct of the body. 2. The seat of constriction in strangulated hernia.

STRIDULOUS (L. *stridor*, noise). Making a small harsh sound or a creaking.

STRI'GÆ (L. *striga*, a row of things). In Bot., Little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their roots.

STRI'GOSE, STRI'GOUS (same). In Bot., Having, or covered with, *strigæ*.

STRIPED (D. *streep*, a line). Syn. of Striated.

STROBI'LE (L. *strobilus*, an artichoke). In Bot., An anthocarpous fruit: an *amentum*, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they often are woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass.

STROKE. 1. Popular term for an apoplectic or paralytic seizure. 2. Syn. of Impulse (of the heart).

STROMA (Gr. *strōma*, anything strewed or spread). The foundation texture or basis of an organ, or of any deposit.

STROMATIC (same). Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

STROMBU'LIFORM (Gr. *strombos*, top; L. *forma*, form). In Geol., Formed like a top.

STRON'TIAN, STRONTIT'IC. Pertaining to, or containing, strontia.

STRO'PHIOLATE, STRO'PHIOLATED (L. *strophiolum*, a little garland). In Bot., Having strophioles or caruncles.

STRO'PHIOLE (same). In Bot., Syn. of Caruncle.

STROPH'ULUS. Syn. of Lichen, when occurring in early infancy.

STRUCTURE (L. *struo*, I pile up). The arrangement of the organic elements of organized beings. 2. In Miner., The arrangement of the integrant particles of a mineral. In Geol., The arrangement of the parts of rocks, viewed on a larger scale than that of their texture.

STRUMA (Gr. *strōma*, anything strewed or spread). 1. Syn. of Scrofula. 2. In Bot., A swelling in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected to the lamina.

STRUTHIOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *struthos*, ostrich; *phagō*, I eat). Eating, or subsisting on, ostriches.

STRUTHIOUS (Gr. *struthos*, ostrich). Pertaining to, or like, the ostrich or ostrich tribe.

STRYCHNISM. The aggregate of the toxical phenomena induced by strychnia.

STUFFING. Popular term for dyspnœa accompanied with audible moist râles in the chest.

STUMP (D. *stomp*, blunt). The part of a limb, or other organ of the body, remaining after a portion has been amputated, or destroyed.

STUNNED (Fr. *etonner*, to astonish). Deprived, temporarily, of the senses from Concussion of the brain.

STUPE (L. *stupa*, tow). Tow or other article wrung out of plain or medicated hot water, &c., and applied to a part.

STUPEFACIENT (L. *stupor*, senselessness; *facio*, I make). Applied adj. and subs., to medicines of a stupifying quality.

STUPING (L. *stupa*, tow). The act of applying a stupe.

STUPOR (L. *stupeo*, I am senseless). Diminution, sometimes amounting to suspension, of the intellectual faculties.

STU'POSE (L. *stupa*, tow). In Bot., Full of filamentous matter. Having a tuft of hairs.

STUPRA'TION (L. *stuprum*, a rape). Violation of a female by force.

STUTTERING (Ger. *stottern*, to stop). Syn. of Stammering.

STYE (Sax. *stigan*, to ascend). Popular syn. of Hordeolum.

STYLE (L. *stylus*, pen). In Bot., The slender prolongation upwards from the ovary, bearing the stigma.

STYLIF'EROUS (L. *stylus*, pen; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Bearing a style or styles.

STYLIFORM (L. *stylus*, pen; *forma*, form). Syn. of Styloid.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle extended between the styloid process and stylo-maxillary ligament, and the tongue.

STYLOHYAL (*Styloid* and *hyoid*). A portion of the pleurapophysis of the hyoidean or hæmal arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen.*

STYLO-HYOID. 1. A muscle extended between the styloid process and the hyoid bone. 2. Applied to other parts in relation with this muscle.

STYLOID (Gr. *stulos*, style; *eidos*, appearance). Shaped like a style or pen.

STYLO-PHARYNGEUS. A muscle extended between the styloid process and the pharynx, and back part of the thyroid cartilage.

STYLOPOD (Gr. *stulos*, style; *pous*, foot). In Bot., The projection or swelling at the base of the styles in the Umbelliferæ.

STYLOSTEG'IUM (Gr. *stulos*, style; *stegō*, I cover). In Bot., Syn. of Orbiculus, or Corona.

STY'PTIC (Gr. *stupō*, tow). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines of an astringent quality.

SUB-. In composition signifies *moderately*, *somewhat*, or *under*, or *beneath*. In Chem., It denotes a *deficiency*.

SUB-AC'ETATE. In Chem., An acetate having an excess of the base.

SUBAC'TION (L. *sub*, under; *ago*, I do). The act of reducing a body to any state.

SUBALATE (L. *sub*, under; *ala*, wing). In Bot., Having a narrow wing or margin.

SUB-CLAVIAN (L. *sub*, under; *clavis*, key). Situated under the clavicle.

SUB-CREPITANT. Applied to a moist, auscultatory sound, produced by the bursting of larger bubbles than in crepitation, and heard both during inspiration and expiration in certain pulmonary diseases.

SUB'EROSE (L. *sub*, somewhat; *erosus*, gnawed). In Bot., Having the appearance of being a little eaten or gnawed.

SU'BEROUS (L. *suber*, cork). Corky; soft and elastic.

SUBHORNBLEND'IC. In Geol., Applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende.

SUBJECT. Applied, in the language of the dissecting-room, to a dead body.

SUBJECTIVE SENSATIONS. Sensations which originate centrally, or in the brain.

SUBJECTIV'ITY. In Phil., Individuality; that which relates or pertains to self, or to impressions made upon the mind.

SUBLIMATE (L. *sublimis*, high). The product of sublimation.

SUBLIMATION (same). In Chem., A process by which dry and solid matters are volatilized, and again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold.

SUBLOB'ULAR (L. *sub*, under; Span. *lobulo*, a small lobe). Placed, or situated under a lobe.

SUBME'DIAL (L. *sub*, under; *medius*, middle). In Geol., Syn. of Transition, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks, though differing in being often fragmentary, and containing organic remains.

SUBMEN'TAL (L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin). Situated under the chin.

SUBMU'COUS (L. *sub*, under; and *mucous*). 1. Situated under mucous membrane. 2. Applied to a sub-crepitant sound dependent on the presence of mucus in the bronchial tubes.

SUB-OPERCULAR (L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, cover). In Zool., One of the four bones of which the operculum in fishes consists.

SUBOXIDE. In Chem., An oxide which consists of one equivalent of oxygen and two of another element.

SUB'-PORPHYRIT'IC. Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

SUBPUBIC (L. *sub*, under; and *pubes*). Situated under the os pubis.

SUB-RES'IN. That portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

SUB-SALT. In Chem., (1) A salt having an excess of the base; (2) A salt in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

SUBSE'ROUS (L. *sub*, under; and *serous*). Situated under serous membrane.

SUBSES'SILE (L. *sub*, under; *sessilis*, sessile). In Bot., Almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

SUB'STANTIVE (L. *sub*, under; *sto*, I stand). Nutritious in themselves; possessing an inherent and independent activity.—*Paris.*

SUBSTITU'TION (L. *substituo*, I set before). Applied to those effects of chemical affinity which depend on the replacement of certain proportions of one body by the same proportions of another body.

SUBSULTUS (L. *subsulto*, I hop). In Med., A convulsive motion, twitching, or starting.

SUB'ULATE, SUB'ULATED (L. *subula*, an awl). In Nat. Hist., Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped; tapering to a point.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (L. *succedo*, I come in the place of). In Dent., An amalgam for filling teeth.

SUCCIF'EROUS (L. *succus*, juice; *fero*, I bear). Producing or conveying sap.

SUC'CINATED (L. *succinum*, amber). Combined with succinic acid.

SUC'CINOUS (same). Pertaining to amber.

SUC'CULENT, SUC'CULOUS (L. *succus*, juice). Full of juice; juicy.

SUCCUS'SION (L. *succutior*, I am jogged). A mode of determining the existence of fluid in the thorax, by giving the patient's body a sudden smart shake, and listening to the sounds thereby produced.

SUCKER (Span. and Port. *sacar*, to draw out). *V.* SURCULUS.

SUCTION (Fr. *sucer*, to suck). The producing a partial vacuum into which, when made by the mouth or otherwise, the fluid is forced by atmospheric pressure.

SUCTORIAL, SUCTORIOUS (same). Adapted for sucking or adhesion.

SUDAM'INA (L. *sudor*, sweat). Miliary vesicles apparently connected with copious sweating.

SUDA'TION (same). A sweating.

SUDATO'RIA (same). Syn. of Idrosis.

SUDATORY (same). Sweating.

SUDORIF'EROUS (L. *sudor*, sweat; *fero*, I bear). Carrying or conveying the sweat.

SUDORIF'IC (L. *sudor*, sweat; *facio*, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which produce or excite perspiration.

SUDORIPAROUS (L. *sudor*, sweat; *paro*, I prepare). Secreting the perspiratory fluid.

SUDOROUS (L. *sudor*, sweat). Consisting of sweat.

SUFFOCA'TION (L. *sub*, under; *focus*, fire-hearth). A suspension of the function of respiration, produced by other means saving those of drowning, or direct pressure on the windpipe.

SUFFRAG'INOUS (L. *suffrago*, the pastern or hough). Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

SUFFRUTES'CENT, SUFFRU'TICOSE, SUFFRUTICULOSE (L. *sub*, somewhat; *frutex*, a shrub). In Bot., Shrubby in a slight degree; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.

SUFFUMIGATION (L. *suffumigo*, I make smoke underneath). The application of fumes to any part of the body.

SUFFUSION (L. *suffundo*, I spread

over). An extravasation of some fluid.

SUGGILLA'TION (L. *sugillo*, I make black and blue). Syn. of Ecchymosis.

SUL'CATE, SUL'CATED (L. *sulcus*, furrow). In Nat. Hist., Furrowed; grooved; having furrows or grooves.

SULCUS (L. furrow). In Anat., A groove or furrow on the surface of bones and other organs.

SUL'PHO-SALTS, SUL'PHOSELS. SULPHUR SALTS. The name given by Berzelius to certain double sulphurets.

SUL'PHURATED (L. sulphur). Combined or impregnated with Sulphur.

SULPHU'REOUS (same). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, containing or impregnated with, Sulphur.

SUL'PHURET (same). In Chem., A combination of a metal with Sulphur.

SULPHURETTED (same). Having sulphur in combination.

SULPHURIZE (same). To impregnate wine with Sulphurous Acid.

SUL'PHURY (same). Partaking, or having the qualities, of Sulphur.

SUN-STROKE. 1. Syn. of Heliencephalitis. 2. Any affection occasioned by the action of the sun on some part of the body.

SUPER-. In composition signifies *above, over, excess*. In Chem., Prefixed to the name of a salt to denote an excess of acid.

SUPERCIL'IARY (L. *super*, above; *cilium*, edge of the eyelid). Pertaining, or in relation, to the supercilium or eyebrow.

SUPERCONCEPTION (L. *super*, above; *concipio*, I conceive). Syn. of Superfœtation.

SUPERFECUNDA'TION (L. *super*, above; *fœcundus*, fruitful). Syn. of Superfœtation.

SUPERFECUND'ITY (same). Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

SUPERFŒTATION (L. *super*, above; *fœto*, I bring forth). Abnormal conception, in which a female already pregnant, conceives a second time before the termination of the first gestation.

SUPERIMPREGNATION (L. *super*, above; Fr. *impregner*, to impregnate). Syn. of Superfœtation.

SUPERIOR (L. *super*, above). In Bot., Applied (1) to the ovary when it has no adherence to the calyx; (2) to the organ of a whorl which is directed toward the axis of the plant whence the pedicel arises.

SUPERMOL'ECULE. A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

SUPERNA'TANT (L. *super*, above; *no*, I swim). Floating on the surface.

SU'PERPLANT. A plant growing on another plant.

SUPER-POLARITY. Excessive irritability or sensibility.

SUPINA'TION (L. *supinus*, lying on the back). 1. In Anat., The movement of the forearm in which the palm of the hand is turned upwards. 2. In Pathol., The horizontal position on the back.

SUPINA'TOR (same). In Anat., A muscle whose action is to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

SU'PINE (same). Lying, or turned, with the face or fore-part upwards.

SUPPLEMENTARY AIR. The air reserved in the lungs after an ordinary expiration, but which can be expelled by a forcible expiration.

SUPPORTER (L. *supporto*, I support). A bandage, of various materials and shape, applied round the abdomen, for support and pressure.

SUPPOS'ITORY (L. *sub*, under; *pono*, I put). A solid medicine, of convenient shape and size, for introduction into the rectum.

SUPPRES'SION (L. *supprimo*, I

check). The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges.

SUPPURA'TION (L. *sub*, under; *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, secreted, or generated.

SUP'PURATIVE (same). Tending to, or promoting, suppuration.

SUPRA- (L.). In composition signifies *above, over, beyond, more than*.

SUPRAOCCIPITAL. The neural spine of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—*Owen*.

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, spine). Situated above the spine (of the scapula).

SU'RAL (L. *sura*, calf of the leg). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the calf of the leg.

SUR'CULUS (L. a shoot). In Bot., A sucker, or a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, immediately producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots from its base.

SURD'ITY (L. *surdus*, deaf). Deafness.

SURDO-MUTITY (L. *surdus*, deaf; *mutus*, dumb). The condition of being deaf and dumb.

SURGEON (Gr. *cheir*, hand; *ergon*, deed). One who practises surgery.

SURGEON-APOTHECARY. One who is both Surgeon and Apothecary.

SUR'GEONCY (Etym. as Surgeon). The office of Surgeon.

SURGEON-DENTIST. A legally qualified surgeon, who confines his practice to diseases and operations of the teeth.

SURGERY (same). 1. That part of the healing art, which includes the treatment of injuries of all kinds; of the greater portion of external and local maladies; of such internal diseases as produce recognizable external changes; and of all cases requiring external topical remedies, or manual, or operative interference. 2. The room or place where a Surgeon sees his patients, performs operations, or dispenses his medicines.

SUR'GICAL (same). Of, or pertaining to, Surgeons, or Surgery.

SUROXYDE (Fr. *sur*, over; and *oxyde*). An oxyde containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen, than of the base with which it is combined.

SUR'-RE'NAL (L. *sub*, beneath; *ren*, kidney). In Anat., Situated beneath the kidneys.

SUSCEPTIBIL'ITY (L. *suscipio*, I take up). Augmented impressibility.

SUSPEND'ED ANIMATION. That state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, but in which life is not actually extinct, and may, under favourable circumstances, be restored.

SUSPEN'SION (L. *suspendo*, I hang up). In Chem., Applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated again from it by filtration.

SUSPEN'SORY (same). Applied adj. and subs. to anything which suspends or holds up.

SUSPIRA'TION (L. *suspiro*, I sigh). The act of sighing, or voluntarily fetching a slow, long, and deep breath.

SUSURRA'TION (L. *susurro*, I whisper). The act of whispering.

SU'TURAL (L. *sutura*, suture). In Bot., Applied to the dehiscence of a pericarp, when it takes place at a suture.

SUTURE (L. *suo*, I sew). In Anat., A kind of synarthrodial articulation, in which the bones unite either by the reciprocal reception of a series of processes and indentations at their margins, or by the mere juxta-position of their plane but rough surfaces. In Surg., A mode of keeping the edges of a wound in apposition by stitching them together in various modes.

In. Bot., The point of junction of the valves of an anther, and of a simple fruit.

SWAB (Sax. *swebban*, to sweep). A piece of sponge or other material tied to a rod of some sort, for cleansing, or applying remedies to, the fauces; or deep-seated parts.

SWABBING (same). The process or operation of using a swab.

SWEAT. Syn. of Perspiration.

SWEATING-SICKNESS. A febrile epidemic which prevailed in some European countries, but particularly in England, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

SWEET' SPITTLE. In Pathol., An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWELLING. A morbid enlargement of the whole, or a part, of the body.

SWINE-POX. Popular name for a variety of Chicken-pox, in which the vesicles are acuminated.

SYCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *sun*, together; *kephalē*, head). A monster, who has two heads united together.

SYCO'MA (Gr. *sukon*, fig). A wart or excrescence, resembling a fig, on any part of the body.

SYCO'NUS (same). In Bot., An anthocarpous fruit consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarpia.

SYCO'SIS (same). A form of Acne affecting the sebaceous ducts, and hair tubes of the bearded portion of the face.

SYMBLEPHARON (Gr. *sun*, together; *blepharon*, eyelid). An union of the eyelid to the globe, following ulceration of both.

SYMBOL (Gr. *sumballō*, I comprehend). A letter or character significant of something else.

SYM'MELES (Gr. *sun*, together; *melos*, limb). A genus of monsters whose limbs are joined together.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

SYM'METRY (Gr. *sun*, together; *metron*, measure). The similarity in conformation and arrangement of many parts, situate either on, or on each side of, the median line of the body. In Bot., That kind of arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds with that of the other series.

SYMPATHET'IC (Gr. *sun*, together; *pathos*, affection). Dependant upon sympathy. In Anat., Applied to that system of nerves, which originate from a chain of ganglia extending along the side of the whole vertebral column.

SYMPATHY (same). That connexion or correspondence in the body, by which actions, motions, and sensations occur in certain parts, in consequence of a primary action, or irritation in other and distant parts.

SYMPHYOCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *sun*, together; *phuō*, I grow up; *kephalē*, head). A double monstrosity in which the union is by the head.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY (*Symphysis*; and Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis, proposed by M. Sigault as a substitute for Craniotomy.

SYMPHYS'IA (Gr. *sumphuō*, I grow together). An abnormal union of parts usually separate.—*Breschet.*

SYM'PHYSIS (same). The amphiarthrodial joints of the pelvis,—one between the two ossa pubis, and the others between the ilia and sacrum.

SYMPIESOM'ETER (Gr. *sumpiezō*, I compress; *metron*, measure). A kind of Barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

SYMPLECTIC (Gr. *sumplektos*, connected). A name given by Cuvier to one of the small tympanic bones in the skull of osseous fishes.

SYMPO'DIA (Gr. *sun*, together; *pous*, foot). A monstrosity in which the lower extremities are united.

SYMPTOM (Gr. *sumptōma*, predica-

ment). A functional or vital phenomenon of disease.

SYMPTOMAT'IC (same). 1. Proceeding from some prior disease in some part of the body. 2. According, or pertaining, to symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOG'RAPHY (Gr. *sumptōma*, predicament; *graphō*, I write). Syn. of Semeiography.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY (Gr. *sumptōma*, predicament; *logos*, speech). That branch of Pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease.

SYN- (Gr. *sun*, with). In composition signifies *with*, *together*, a *uniting*, a *joining*, or *agreeing*.

SYNAN'THEROUS (Gr *sun*, with; *anthos*, young bud). In Bot., Having the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

SYN'APTASE (Gr. *sun*, with; *aptō*, I connect). Syn. of Emulsin.

SYNARTHROSIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *arthron*, joint). A class of articulations, having but very limited motion and a continuity of surface, *i.e.*, without the intervention of a synovial cavity.

SYNCARP'IUM (Gr. *sun*, together; *karpos*, fruit). In Bot., An aggregate fruit, in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle which is pulpy.

SYNCARP'OUS (same). In Bot, Formed of several carpellary leaves united together.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *chondros*, cartilage). Syn. of Amphiarthrosis.

SYNCHONDROT'OMY (Gr. *sun*, together; *chondros*, cartilage; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Symphyseotomy.

SYNCHRONAL, SYNCHRONOUS (Gr. *sun*, together; *chronos*, time). Occurring at, or performed in, the same time.

SYNCHYSIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *chuō*, I pour). An unnatural fluidity of the vitreous humour, which may or may not be also discoloured, or "sparkling."

SYNCOPE (Gr. *sun*, together; *koptō*, I harass). A sudden diminution, or suspension of the heart's action, accompanied with a cessation of the function of respiration, and a loss of sensation and motion.

SYNDESMI'TIS (Gr. *sundesmos*, bond; and *itis*). Inflammation of articular ligaments.

SYNDESMOG'RAPHY (Gr. *sundesmos*, bond; *graphō*, I write). A description of the ligaments.

SYNDESMOL'OGY (Gr. *sundesmos*, bond; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDESMOSIS (Gr. *sundesmos*, bond). The articulation of bones by means of ligament.

SYNDESMOT'OMY (Gr. *sundesmos*, bond; *temnō*, I cut in two). Anatomy or dissection of the ligaments.

SYNECHI'A (Gr. *sun*, together; *echō*, I hold). Adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens, or of the iris to the cornea.

SYNERGY (Gr. *sun*, together; *ergon*, labour). A co-operation in action between different organs of the body in health and disease.

SYNGENE'SIAN, SYNGENE'SIOUS (Gr. *sun*, together; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Having the anthers united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct.

SYNIZE'SIS (Gr. *suniēmi*, I bring together). A complete obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

SYNNEURO'SIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *neuron*, ligament). In Anat., The connexion of parts by means of ligaments.

SYNOCHA (Gr. *sunechō*, I hold fast). Inflammatory Continued fever.

SYN'OCHAL (same). Pertaining to, or having the characters of, Synocha.

SYN'OCHUS (same). Continued fever, commencing as inflammatory, progressing and terminating as typhus.

SYNORHIZ'OUS (Gr. *sun*, with;

riza, root). In Bot., Having the points of the radicle incorporated with the albumen in the seed.

SYNOSTEOG'RAPHY (Gr. *sun*, together; *osteon*, bone; *graphō*, I write). The branch of Anatomy which describes the joints.

SYNOSTEOL'OGY (Gr. *sun*, together; *osteon*, bone; *logos*, speech). A treatise on the joints.

SYNOSTEOSIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *osteon*, bone). Union by bone.

SYNOSTEOT'OMY (Gr. *sun*, together; *osteon*, bone; *temnō*, I cut in two). Anatomy or dissection of the joints.

SYNO'VIA (Gr. *sun*, together; *ōon*, egg). A viscid, transparent liquid, somewhat like white of egg, secreted by synovial membranes.

SYNOVIPAROUS CRYPTS (Gr. *sun*, together; *ōon*, egg; L. *pario*, I beget). Protrusions or herniæ of a portion of the synovial membrane, from pressure from within, into, and at length through, the sub-synovial tissue and fibrous structure around the joint: in France, considered as normal structures. Supposed, on the other hand, by some to be the origin of true ganglion.

SYNOVI'TIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *ōon*, egg; and *itis*). Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

SYNTENO'SIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *tenōn*, tendon). A species of articulation, in which the bones are connected by tendon.

SYN'THESIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *tithemi*, I place). In Chem., The uniting of elements into a compound. In Surg., The uniting of divided or separated parts. In Anat., The connexion of the bones in the skeleton.

SYNTHETIC METHOD. The process of first artificially inducing, and then studying, a disease.—*Richardson.*

SYNTONIN (Gr. *sun*, together; *tonos*, tone). Syn. of Musculine.

SYNYME'NESIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *umēn*, skin). Union of bones by membrane.

SYPHILICOMA (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *komeō*, I maintain). A Syphilis hospital.

SYPHILIDES (Etym. unknown). The cutaneous eruptions of secondary and tertiary syphilis.

SYPHILIPHO'BIA (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of suffering from syphilis, which exists only in the imagination of the patient.

SYPH'ILIS (Etym. unknown). A virulent and specific venereal affection, dependent upon a distinct morbid poison, the result of contagion from another person.

SYPHILIZA'TION (same). Inoculation with the matter of syphilis to saturation.

SYPHILODERMA (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *derma*, skin). A syphilitic cutaneous eruption.

SYPHILOG'ENY (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *gennaō*, I beget). The generation or production of syphilis.

SYPHILOG'RAPHER (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *graphō*, I write). One who writes on syphilis.

SYPH'ILOID (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling syphilis.

SYPHILOMANIA (*Syphilis*; and Gr. *mania*, madness). Syphiliphobia, to the extent of determinedly submitting to antivenereal treatment.

SYRINGE (Gr. *surigx*, pipe). 1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, for the purpose of injecting fluids. 2. To make use of a syringe; to inject with a syringe.

SYRINGOT'OMY (Gr. *surigx*, fistula; *temnō*, I cut in two). Operation by incision for fistula *in ano*.

SYRUP (Ar. *sirab*, a drink). A solution of sugar either in water alone, or in liquids charged with some vegetable or other principle.

SYSPASIA (Gr. *suspaō*, I contract). A genus of diseases characterized by clonic spasm, diminished sen-

sibility, and inability of speech.—*Good.*

SYSSARCOSIS (Gr. *sun*, together; *sarx*, flesh). Connexion of bones by means of muscles.

SYSTALTIC (Gr. *sustellō*, I contract). Consisting of alternate contraction and dilatation.

SYSTAT'ICA (Gr. *sustasis*, putting together). Diseases affecting several or all the sensorial powers simultaneously —*Good.*

SYSTEM (Gr. *sustēma*, what consists of several parts). An assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged so as to form a complete whole. In Anat., An assemblage of parts or organs, which are essentially necessary to the performance of some function. In Nat. Hist., A methodical arrangement of objects.

SYS'TEMATISM (same). Reduction of facts to a system.

SYSTEMATOL'OGY (Gr. *sustēma*, what consists of several parts; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or a treatise of systems.

SYS'TEMIC (Gr. *sustēma*, what consists of several parts). Pertaining to the general system, or to the body generally.

SYS'TOLE (Gr. *sustellō*, I contract). The movement of contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

T BANDAGE. A bandage so named from its figure.

TAB'ASHEER. 1. A concretion found in the knots of the bamboo in the East Indies. 2. The sweet juice of the bamboo stalks.

TABEFACTION (L. *tabes*, wasting of the body; *facio*, I make). A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TABEFY (Ar. *tabba*, to be weakened). To emaciate; to waste gradually.

TABES DORSALIS. A wasting of the body, accompanied with pain in the back or loins, caused by an intemperate indulgence in venery.

TABES MESENTERICA. A wasting of the body from tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands.

TABET'IC, TABID (L. *tabeo*, I waste). Pertaining to tabes; wasted by disease.

TABIDNESS (same). The condition of being wasted by disease.

TABIF'IC (L. *tabes*, wasting of the body; *facio*, I make). Producing consumption, or tabes.

TABLE. In Anat., The plates of compact tissue which partly form the bones of the skull.

TACHYOTOMY (Gr. *tachus*, quick; *temnō*, I cut in two). The art of operating or cutting quickly.

TACTILE (L. *tango*, I touch). Pertaining to touch.

TACTION (same). The act of touching; touch.

TÆ'NIA (L. a ribbon). A genus of elongated, flattened, intestinal worms. In Anat., Applied to certain portions of organs in the form of lines, bands, or ribands. In Surg., A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

TÆNIACIDE (L. *tænia*, genus of intestinal worms; *cædo*, I kill). Syn. of Tæniafuge.

TÆNIAFUGE (L. *tænia*, genus of intestinal worms; *fugio*, I abominate). A remedy which destroys or expels tapeworm.

TÆ'NIOID (Gr. *tænia*, riband; *eidos*, appearance). Riband-shaped.

TAILING OF MERCURY. The peculiar appearance exhibited by Mercury, when poured upon a flat surface, in assuming the form of an irregularly elongated bar or tail.

TAKING. Popular syn. of Contagious.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION (*Taliacotius*, the discoverer). An operation for the restoration of lost noses.

TALCOSE, TALCOUS, TALCKY, TALCY (D. *talk*, tallow). Like, consisting of, or containing, talc.

TALIPES (L. *talus*, ankle; *pes*, foot). Syn. of Kyllosis.

T. *Calcaneus*. A variety of Club-foot, in which the foot rests only on the back part of the heel.

T. *Equinus*. A variety of Club-foot in which the heel is merely raised, and the patient walks on the ball of the foot.

T. *Valgus*. A variety of Club-foot in which the outer edge of the foot is raised up, and the patient walks on the inner ankle.

T. *Varus*. A variety of Club-foot in which the heel is raised, the inner edge of the foot drawn upwards, and the whole foot twisted inwards.

TAMPON (Fr. a plug). A plug or dossil of lint or rag for plugging a natural cavity of the body.

TANGIBIL'ITY, TAN'GIBLENESS (L. *tango*, I touch). The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAPE'TUM (L. *tapes*, tapestry). A spot of brilliant lustre at the posterior part of the inner surface of the choroid in many quadrupeds and fishes.

TAPE-WORM. A worm, consisting of a long flat body composed of many pieces curiously articulated together, parasitic in the human intestines.

TAP'PING. In Surg., The operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body, in which it has collected in large quantity.

TAP'-ROOT. In Bot., A root which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground without dividing.

TARANT'ISM (*Tarentum*, where it was observed; or *Tarantula*, a species of spider). A feigned or imaginary disease, endemic around Tarentum, characterized by an extreme desire for dancing to the sound of musical instruments, and popularly supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula.

TARDIGRADE, TARDIGRADOUS (L. *tardus*, slow; *gradus*, step). In Zool., Slow-paced; moving, or stepping slowly.

TARENTULISM. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Tarantism.

TARSOR'RHAPHY (L. *tarsi*, tarsal cartilages; Gr. *raphē*, seam). An operation for lessening the size of the opening between the eyelids.

TARSOT'OMY (L. *tarsi*, tarsal cartilages; Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

TARSUS (Gr. *tarsos*, sole of the foot). 1. The space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. 2. A thin sheet of cartilage seated in the substance of each eyelid.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. An earthy-like incrustation which occasionally forms upon the teeth, being deposited from the saliva.

TARTA'REOUS. Consisting of, resembling, or partaking of the properties of, Tartar.

TARTARIN, TARTARINE. Fixed vegetable alcali or potassa.—*Kirwan*.

TARTARINA'TED. Combined with Tartarin.

TARTARIZA'TION. The act of forming Tartar.

TATTOO'ING (Formed by a reduplication of the Polynesian verb "ta," to strike). The operation or practice of puncturing the skin, and forcing colouring matters or gunpowder into the punctures.

TAURICORN'OUS (L. *taurus*, bull;

cornu, horn). Having horns like a bull.

TAU'RIFORM (L. *taurus*, bull; *forma*, form). Having the form of a bull.

TAU'RINE (L. *taurus*, bull). 1. Pertaining to a bull. 2. One of the products of the decomposition of bile.

TAUTOCHRONOUS (Gr. *tauto*, the same; *chronos*, time). Syn. of Isochronous.

TAX'IDERMY (Gr. *taxis*, order; *derma*, skin). The act of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAXIS (Gr. *tassō*, I arrange). The operation of reducing a hernia by methodical pressure with the hand.

TAXONOMY (Gr. *tassō*, I arrange; *nomos*, law). Syn. of Biotaxy.

TEARS. The limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland.

TEAT (Gr. *thaō*, I suckle). Syn. of Nipple.

TEATED. Having teats or protuberances resembling teats.

TECNOLOGY (Gr. *teknon*, child; *logos*, speech). A treatise on children.

TEETHING. Popular syn. of Dentition.

TEGMEN'TUM (L. *tego*, I cover). In Anat., The upper, softer, and finer part of the crus cerebri. In Bot., The scaly coat which covers the leaf buds of deciduous trees.

TEG'UMENT (same). In Anat., The general name given to the combined structures, which form the skin. In Bot., Syn. of Tegmentum. In Entom., The coverings of the wings of the Order Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects.

TEI'NOSCOPE (Gr. *teinō*, I stretch; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An optical instrument formed by combining prisms of the same kind of glass in such a manner that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected.

TE'LA (L. a web). In Anat., Applied to web-like tissues.

TELEN'GISCOPE (Gr. *tēle*, in the distance; *eggus*, near; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

TELEOL'OGY (Gr. *telos*, end; *logos*, speech). The doctrine or science of "final causes."

TEL'LURAL, TELLU'RIC (L. *tellus*, earth). Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth.

TEM'PERAMENT (L. *tempero*, I moderate). In Physiol., A peculiar organization of the system common to several individuals, which to a certain extent influences the thoughts and actions.

TEM'PERATURE (L. *tempero*, I mix). In Phys., The state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer, or generally by its effects on other bodies; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses when compared with other bodies.

TEM'PERING (same). The process of giving iron or steel, especially the latter, the different degrees of hardness required for the various purposes to which it is applied.

TEMPLE (L. *tempus*, time). The depression on each side of the head between the eye and the ear.

TEMPORAL (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the temples.

TEM'ULENCE (L. *temetum*, strong wine). 1. Syn. of Delirium.—*Plater*. 2. An apoplectic state depending upon drunkenness.—*Ettmuller*. 3. Drunkenness, or a condition resembling drunkenness.

TENAC'ITY (L. *teneo*, I hold). In Phys., That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder.

TENAC'ULUM (same). A surgical instrument having a hooked extremity with a fine sharp point, which in operations is thrust through the walls of a bleeding

blood-vessel to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

TENDON (L. *tendo*, I stretch). A form of white fibrous tissue which serves to attach muscle to bone, or some other part of the sclerous system.

TENDONS, PAINFUL CREPITATION OF. A term applied by the French surgeons to the crackling sensation obtained by pressing an inflamed bursa at an early stage.

TEN'DRIL (L. *teneo*, I hold). In Bot., A filiform spiral prolongation of the fibro-vascular system of some leaves or their appendages, that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

TENESMUS (Gr. *teinō*, I stretch). A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining and pain, and with dejection of a small quantity of mucus only

TENOSYNIT''IS (Gr. *tenōn*, tendon; *sun*, with; and *itis*). Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

TENOT'OMY (Gr. *tenōn*, tendon; *temnō*, I cut in two). The division of, or operation of dividing, a tendon.

TENSION (L. *tendo*, I stretch). 1. The condition of a part which is stretched. 2. The degree to which a body is excited.

TENSIVE (same). Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

TENSOR (same). In Anat., A muscle that extends or stretches any part to which it is fixed.

TENT (same). In Surg., A roll of lint or linen, &c., used for the purpose of dilatation, or for preventing the too rapid closing of openings, sinuses, &c.

TEN'TACLE (L. *tento*, I feel). In Zool., A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals.

TENTAC'ULATED (same). Having tentacles.

TENTACULIF'EROUS (L. *tentaculum*; and *fero*, I bear). Producing tentacles.

TENTO'RIUM (same). A process of the dura mater which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

TENUIFO'LIOUS (L. *tenuis*, slender; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having narrow leaves.

TENUIROS'TRAL (L. *tenuis*, slender; *rostrum*, beak). In Ornith., Slender-beaked; having slender, elongated beaks.

TENU'ITY (L. *tenuis*, slender). Thinness; slenderness; rareness; rarity.

TEPIFAC'TION (L. *tepidus*, warm; *facio*, I make). The act or operation of warming, making tepid, or moderately warm.

TERATOG''ENY (Gr. *teras*, monstrous birth; *gennaō*, I beget). The formation, or production, of monsters.

TERATOL'OGY (Gr. *teras*, monstrous birth; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or description of, monsters. The branch of Physiology which treats of monsters and their production. The doctrine of the production of monsters.

TERATOSIS (Gr. *teras*, monstrous birth). The state or condition of a monster.

TERCERON. The offspring of a white parent and a Mulatto.

TER'CINE (L. *ter*, three). In Bot., The third covering of the ovule, or the sac formed by the hollowing out of the nucleus.

TEREBIN'THINATE, TEREBIN'THINE (L. *terebinthus*, turpentine). Pertaining to, consisting of, or partaking of the qualities of, turpentine.

TERETE (L. *teres*, long and round). Cylindrical and tapering; columnar.

TERGAL (L. *tergum*, back). Syn. of Dorsal.

TERMS (Gr. *terma*, limit). Syn. of Menses.

TERN (L. *termus*, three). Threefold; consisting of three.

TERN'ARY (same). Consisting of,

or arranged in, threes. Containing three units; composed of three atoms.

TERN'ATE (same). In Bot., Consisting of three leaflets. Arranged in threes.

TERRA'QUEOUS (L. *terra*, earth; *aqua*, water). Consisting of land and water.

TERRENE, TER'REOUS (L. *terra*, earth). Earthy; pertaining to, or consisting of, earth.

TERRES'TRIFY (L. *terra*, earth; *fio*, I am made). To reduce to earth.

TERRIG'ENOUS (L. *terra*, earth; *gigno*, I beget). Produced by, or procured from, the earth or the earths.

TERTIAN (L. *tertius*, third). Applied adj. and subs. to a disease or fever, whose paroxysms recur every third day.

TES'SELATED (L. *tessela*, a small square stone). In Bot., Variegated by squares; chequered.

TESSERAL (L. *tessera*, a die). In Crystall., Having equal axes.

TES'SULAR (L. *tessela*, a small square stone). In Crystall., Having three rectangular axes, all equal.

TEST (L. *testis*, witness). In Chem., A re-agent; a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; or it is a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance, by producing certain changes in appearance and properties. In Metall., A large cupel, or vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick-dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement.

TESTA (L. shell). In Bot., (1) The outer coat or integument of a seed; (2) A general name for the integuments of a seed.

TESTACEOG'RAPHY (L. *testa*, shell; Gr. *graphō*, I write). Syn. of Testaceology.

TESTACEOL'OGY (L. *testa*, shell; Gr. *logos*, speech). The science of testaceous molluscs, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering.

TESTACEOUS (L. *testa*, shell-fish). Pertaining to shells; consisting of shells and like substances; having a hard shell. In Bot., Brownish yellow, like that of unglazed brown earthenware.

TESTES (L. *testis*, witness). 1. The testicles. 2. The posterior tubercles of the quadrigeminal bodies of the brain.

TES'TICLE (same). The glands which secrete the spermatic fluid in males.

TESTICULAR (same). Pertaining to the testicles.

TESTIC'ULATE (same). In Bot., Shaped like a testicle.

TEST'-LIQUID. A solution of a substance employed as a test.

TEST'-OBJECTS. Minute objects derived sometimes from the animal, but usually from the vegetable kingdom, whereby one is enabled to prove the efficiency of a microscope.

TEST'-PAPER. A paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, for the detection of acidity or alcalinity in liquids.

TEST'-TUBE. A kind of tube for holding the substance (liquid or solid) to be tested.

TESTU'DINAL (L. *testudo*, tortoise). Pertaining to, or resembling, the tortoise.

TESTU'DINATE, TESTU'DINATED, TESTUDIN'EOUS (same). Resembling the back or shell of a tortoise.

TET'ANIC (Gr. *teinō*, I stretch). Pertaining to, denoting, or occasioning tetanus, convulsions, or spasms.

TETANIZED (same). Affected with, in a condition similar to, or made the subject of, tetanus, natural or artificial.

TET'ANUS (same). A disease characterized by a continuous contraction of all, or certain of,

the voluntary muscles, with occasional exacerbations or aggravations of the spasm, until either recovery or death.

TETRACHO'TOMOUS (Gr. *tetracha*, into four parts; *temnō*, I cut). In Bot., Ramifying in fours.

TETRADYNAM'IAN, TETRADYN'AMOUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *dunamis*, power. In Bot., Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

TETRAGYN'IAN, TETRAG'YNOUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having four pistils.

TETRAM'EROUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *meros*, part). In Bot., Consisting of four parts.

TETRAN'DRIAN, TETRAN'DROUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having four stamens.

TETRAPET'ALOUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *petalon*, leaf). In Bot., Containing four distinct petals.

TETRAPH'YLLOUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having or consisting of, four distinct leaves or leaflets.

TETRAP'TEROUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *pteron*, wing). Having four wings.

TETRAS'CELUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *skelos*, leg). A monster with four legs.—*Gürlt.*

TETRASE'PALOUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; and *sepal*). In Bot., Composed of four sepals.

TETRASPERM'OUS (Gr. *tetra*, four; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Having four seeds.

TET'RASPORE (Gr. *tetra*, four; *spora*, seed). In Bot., Among the Algæ, applied to a few angular spores when collected together.

TET'TER (corrupted from Gr. *dartos*, excoriated). A vague name for various cutaneous diseases.

TEXTURE (L. *texo*, I weave). In Anat. and Bot., The particular disposition of the tissues that make up an organ. In Geol., The mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure.

THALAMIC (Gr. *thalamos*, room). Of, or pertaining to, the optic thalami.—*T. J. Austin.*

THALAMIFLO'RAL (L. *thalamus*, bed-chamber; *flos*, flower). In Bot., Having the stamens arising immediately from below the base of the ovary.

THALAMUS (Gr. *thalamos*, bedroom). In Anat., A large ganglliform mass of the brain, from which the optic nerve derives some of its fibres of origin. In Bot., That portion of the receptacle situated between the calyx and pistils, and on which the ovary is situated.

THALASSIOPH'YTES (Gr. *thalassios*, marine; *phuton*, plant). Sea-plants; a general term applied to the vegetable productions of the ocean, of its rocks, and of its shores.

THAL'LOGENS (Gr. *thallos*, an olive bud; *gennaō*, I beget). In Bot., Plants having no axis, but consisting of cellular expansions, and bearing a thallus.

THAL'LOPHYTES (Gr. *thallos*, an olive bud; *phuton*, plant). Syn. of Thallogens.

THAL'LUS (Gr. *thallos*, an olive bud). In Bot., That part of a Cryptogamic plant which bears the reproductive organs.

THANATOID (Gr. *thanatos*, death; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling death. Apparently dead.

THANATOL'OGY (Gr. *thanatos*, death; *logos*, speech). A description, or the doctrine, of death.

THEBE'SIUS, FORAMINA OF. Certain orifices, either of the smallest cardiac veins, or only of small depressions, observable on the inner surface of the right auricle.

THECA (L. a sheath). In Bot., The reproductive capsule of a Fern; the organ which in Mosses, Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ, contains the reproductive matter

or spores. In Anat., Applied to certain strong fibrous sheaths in which certain soft parts of the body are enclosed,

THE'CAL (L. *theca*, sheath). Pertaining to the sheath of a tendon.

THE'CAPHORE (L. *theca*, sheath; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., An elongated receptacle which bears one ovary only, but not the petals nor stamens.

THECI'TIS (L. *theca*, sheath; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of a fibrous sheath.

THEIFORM (L. *thea*, tea; *forma*, form). Having the form of tea.

THEIN. An alcaloid, identical with Caffein, obtained from the leaves of the tea plant.

THELI'TIS (Gr. *thēlē*, woman's breast; and *itis*). Inflammation of the nipple.

THENAD (Gr. *thenar*, palm of the hand). Towards the thenal aspect. —*Barclay*

THENAL (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the thenar.

THENAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the thenar is situated.—*Barclay*.

THENAR (Gr. *thenō*, I strike). The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

THE'ORY (Gr. *theōria*, a view). A collected view of all that is known on any subject into one.

THERAPEU'TIC (Gr. *therapeuō*, I cure the sick). Pertaining to the art of restoring health; curative.

THERAPEUTICS (same). That part of Medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases.

THERAPEU'TIST (same). One who practises therapeutics.

THERIAKI. A name given in Turkey to Opium-eaters.

THERIOT'OMY (Gr. *thēr*, wild beast; *temnō*, I cut in two). Syn. of Zootomy.

THERMAL (Gr. *thermē*, heat). Pertaining to heat; warm.

THERMOD (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *odos*, way). The odylic force found in heat.—*Reichenbach*.

THER'MO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity produced by heat.

THER'MO-ELEC'TRICS. Metallic bodies, which, when combined together, produce thermo-electricity.

THER'MO-ELECTROM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current.

THER'MOGEN (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *gennaō*, I beget). The elementary matter of heat; caloric.

THERMOMETER (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring heat, or the temperature of bodies, by the relative expansion of a certain quantity of air, liquid, or solid.

THERM'O-MULTIPLIER. A thermo-electric pile, first employed by Melloni for detecting changes of temperature.

THER'MOPHONE (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *phōnē*, sound). An apparatus for producing sounds from heated bodies.

THER'MOSCOPE (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting the powers of heat.

THER'MOSTAT (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *istēmi*, I fix). An apparatus contrived by Dr. Ure, for regulating temperature in the processes of distillation and evaporization, &c., &c.

THERMOTEN'SION (Gr. *thermē*, heat; L. *tendo*, I stretch). A process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought-iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500° to 600° of Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension, in the direction in which the strain is afterwards to be exerted.—*Johnson*.

THERMOT'ICS (Gr. *thermē*, heat). The science of heat.

THESIOPNŒA (Gr. *thesis*, position; *pnoē*, breath). Postural respiration. *V.* PRONE-RESPIRATION.

THIGH-TONE. An empty and dull tone, as is produced by percussing the thigh, met with in cases of consolidation, or compression of the lung.—*Skoda.*

THIN'-OUT. In Geol., The extension, gradual diminution in thickness, and final disappearance of strata or layers.

THIO'NIC (Gr. *theion*, sulphur). In Chem., A term employed to designate certain compounds of sulphur and oxygen.

THLIPSENCEPH'ALUS (Gr. *thlibō*, I compress; *egkephalos*, brain). A monster in whom the skull is open in the frontal, parietal, and occipital regions.

THORACALGIA (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *algos*, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles at the anterior part of the thorax.

THORACENTESIS (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *kentaō*, I stab). The operation of tapping the chest in cases of effusion into the cavity of the pleura.

THORAC"IC (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the chest.

THORACODID'YMUS (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *didumos*, double). A double monstrosity, in which the union is at the thorax.—*Gürlt.*

THORACO-GASTRODID'YMUS (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *gastēr*, belly; *didumos*, double). A double monstrosity, in which the union is at the belly and chest.—*Gürlt.*

THORACOM'ETER (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *metron*, measure). Syn. of Stethometer.

THORACOT'OMY (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body; *temnō*, I cut in two). The operation of perforating the chest.

THORAX (Gr. *thōrax*, trunk of the body). The cavity of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen.

THRÆNINE (Gr. *threō*, I deplore). Syn. of Lacrymine.

THREPSOL'OGY (Gr. *trephō*, I nourish; *logos*, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

THROBBING (Gr. *thorubeō*, I disturb). 1. Beating with unusual force; palpitating. 2. Resembling, or apparently caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

THROMBO'SIS (Gr. *thrombos*, clot). The formation of a thrombus in the blood of a living vessel, the subsequent softening of the coagulum, and its conversion into a matter like pus. This being, according to Virchow, the process of so-called "suppurative phlebitis."

THROMBUS (same). A small bluish tumour, formed by the escape of venous blood from an opened or ruptured vein, and its extravasation and coagulation in the areolar tissue.

THRUSH. Popular syn. of Aphthæ.

THURIF'EROUS (L. *thus*, frankincense; *fero*, I bear). Producing, or bearing frankincense.

THYMELA'CEOUS (Gr. *thumos*, wart). In Bot., Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Plants, whose most remarkable property is the causticity which resides in the bark

THYMIATECH'NY (Gr. *thumiama*, incense; *technē*, art). The art of using perfumes in Medicine.

THYMIOSIS (Gr. *thumos*, wart). Syn. of Frambœsia.—*Swediaur.*

THYMI'TIS (Gr. *thumos*, wart; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Thymus gland.

THYMUS (Gr. *thumos*, wart). A temporary glandular organ situated partly in the thorax and partly in the lower part of the neck, in front of the great vessels.

THY'REO-, THYRO- (Gr. *thureos*, shield). In Anat., Names compounded with these words, refer to parts attached to, or in connexion with, the thyroid or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

THYREOITIS (Gr. *thyroid*; and

itis). Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

THYROID (Gr. *thura*, door, or *thureos*, shield; *eidos*, appearance). Having the shape of a folding door, or of a shield,

THYRSE (Gr. *thursos*, the Bacchanal staff). In Bot., A variety of the Panicle, where the basal divisions are not so long as the middle ones, producing an ovate appearance.

THYRS'OID (Gr. *thursos*, the Bacchanal staff; *eidos*, appearance). In Bot., Resembling, or having somewhat the form of, a thyrse.

TIB'IA (L. a flute). The shin- or largest bone of the leg.

TIBIAD (same). Towards the tibial aspect.—*Barclay*.

TIBIAL ASPECT. The aspect towards the side on which the tibia is situated.—*Barclay*.

TIC (Fr. spasm). A local and habitual convulsive movement of certain muscles.

TIC DOULOUREUX (Fr. painful spasm). Neuralgia of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves.

TIDAL AIR. The air which is inspired and expired in ordinary respiration.

TIGRETIER. Syn. in Abyssinia of Tarantism.

TI'GRINE (L. *tigris*, a tiger). Like a tiger.

TIM'BRE (Fr. tone). The quality of the tone of a vibration.

TIME. In Phrenol., The faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession. Its organ is seated above the middle of the eyebrow.

TINCTO'RIAL (L. *tingo*, I stain). Pertaining to, or imparting, colour.

TINCTURE. (same). A spirituous liquor impregnated with the active principles of some medicinal substance or substances.

TI'NEA (L. moth-worm). A generic name applied indiscriminately by various authors to certain forms of Porrigo and Eczema; and also to a pustular inflammation about the roots of the eyelashes.

TINGLING. A sharp, thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

TIPULARY (L. *tipula*). Pertaining to insects of the Crane-fly genus.

TISANE (Gr. *ptisanē*, barley broth). An aqueous medicine containing but little, if any, medicinal agent.

TISSUE (Fr. *tistre*, to weave). In Anat. and Bot., The peculiar intimate structure of a part.

TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL or ADVENTITIOUS. In Pathol., A production, morbid or foreign, yet organized and living, developed in some portion of the animal economy.

TISSUE, INOD'ULAR. The accidental fibrous tissue, developed in suppurating and cicatrizing wounds and ulcers.—*Delpech*.

TITANIF'EROUS (L. *titanium*; and *fero*, I bear). Producing titanium.

TITHONIC'ITY (Gr. *Tithōnos*). That property of light by which it produces chemical rays.

TITILLATION (L. *titillo*, I tickle). The act of tickling; the state of being tickled.

TITUBA'TION (L. *titubo*, I stagger). Restlessness; an inclination to a constant change of position.

TO-AND-FRO SOUND. The auscultatory *superficial* sound, as of the rubbing of two rough surfaces, backwards and forwards upon each other, heard in pericarditis.

TOCOLOGY (Gr. *tokos*, childbirth; *logos*, speech). Syn. of Obstetrics.

TOL'ERANCE (L. *tolero*, I bear). The power of bearing large doses of certain potent medicines.

TONE (Gr. *tonos*, tension). That state of the body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigour.

TONGUE. The muscular, mobile organ situate in the mouth.

TOMENTOSE', TOMENT'OUS (L. *tomentum*, shear-wool). In Bot., Covered with dense curled white down or hairs.

TOMENTUM (L. shear-wool). In Anat., The inner flocculent vascular surface of the cerebral pia mater.

In Bot., A species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.

TON'IC (Gr. *tonos*, tension). 1. Pertaining to tone. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to those medicines which increase the strength and give vigour of action to the system. 3. Long-continued, not rapidly alternating with relaxation.

TONICITY (same). The property of passive contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.

TONSIL (L. *tondeo*, I clip). Two prominent glands, situated one on each side of the fauces, between the pillars of the soft palate.

TONSIL-GUILLOTINE. An instrument for excising a portion of the tonsil.

TONSIL'LAR. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Tonsillitic.

TONSILLIT'IC (L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the tonsils.

TONSILLI'TIS. Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy.

TOOTH-ACHE. Popular syn. of Odontalgia.

TOOTH-BONE. A permanent thin layer of osseous tissue on the roots of the teeth, lining also the pulp-cavity for a little way in. It likewise invests the enamel with a delicate film on the first emergence of the tooth from the gum.

TOOTH'ED. In Bot., Divided so as to resemble teeth.

TOOTH'LETTED. In Bot., Furnished with very small teeth or projections.

TOOTH-RASH. Popular syn. of a variety of Strophulus.

TOPHA'CEOUS (L. *tophus*, a sandstone easily crumbling). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, hard calcareous matter.

TOPH'US (L.). In Surg., A soft tumour on a bone; a concretion in the joints. In Miner., A calcareous earth, consisting principally of carbonate of lime, precipitated by water and porous.

TOPIC, TOPICAL (Gr. *topos*, place). Limited; local.

TOR'CULAR HEROPHILI (L. a wine-press). The irregular cavity formed by the convergence, or confluence of the principal venous sinuses of the cranium.

TORMINA (L. *torqueo*, I twist). Transitory pains in the bowels, of a twisting or wringing character.

TOROSE, TO'ROUS (L. *torosus*, full of stems and branches). In Nat. Hist., Uneven; alternately elevated and depressed.

TORPENT (L. *torpeo*, I am benumbed). That which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

TORPOR (same). The condition of a part which has become numb, and almost incapable of motion.

TORPORIF'IC (L. *torpor*; and *facio*, I make). Tending to produce torpor.

TORREFAC'TION (L. *torridus*, hot; *facio*, I make). In Metal., The operation of roasting ores. In Pharm., The drying or roasting of drugs over or before a fire.

TORRICEL'LIAN VACUUM (*Torricelli*, the discoverer of the true principle of the construction of the barometer). The vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

TOR'SION (L. *torqueo*, I twist). In Surg., The act, or operation of turning or twisting; or of untwisting.

TOR'SION-BALANCE. A delicate instrument to measure small forces, such as those of electricity, magnetism, &c. Its principle consists in the *torsion* or twisting of a single fibre of very fine wire, silk, or spun glass.

TOR'ULOSE, TOR'ULOUS (L. dim of *torosus*, full of stems and branches). In Bot., Cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

TO'RUS (L. bed). In Bot., Syn. of Thalamus.

TOUCH. The sense of feeling, and of common sensation.

TOUCHER (Fr. to touch). The digital examination of the os and cervix uteri.

TOUR'NIQUET (Fr. *tourner*, to turn). In Surg., An instrument for diminishing or stopping the flow or course of blood, by the use of strong compression on a main arterial trunk.

TOXÆMIA (Gr. *toxikon*, poison for arrows; *aima*, blood). Syn. of Toxicohæmia.

TOXIC, TOXICAL (Gr. *toxikon*, poison for arrows). Poisonous.

TOXICOHÆMIA (Gr. *toxikon*, poison for arrows; *aima*, blood). Blood-poisoning.—*Pioiry*.

TOXICOL'OGY (Gr. *toxikon*, poison; *logos*, speech). 1. A treatise on poisons. 2. That branch of Medicine which treats of poisons.

TOXICO'SES (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). A class of diseases caused by the reception of poisons into the system.—*Fuchs*.

TRABECULA (L. dim. of *trabs*, a beam). In Anat. and Pathol., A fibre or band, forming a connecting, bounding, or surrounding medium.

TRACE, PRIMITIVE. The white streak or groove which, at a very early period, occupies the middle line of the area pellucida, and which is the "first trace" of the axis of the embryo.

TRA'CHEA (Gr. *trachus*, rough). The windpipe, or common air-passage of both lungs. Pl., the breathing tubes of insects. In Bot., The spiral vessels of plants.

TRACHEITIS. Inflammation of the trachea; croup.

TRACHELIAN (Gr. *trachēlos*, neck). Syn. of Cervical.

TRACHELIP'ODOUS (Gr. *trachēlos*, neck; *pous*, foot). In Zool., Having the foot united with the neck.

TRACHELIS'MUS (Gr. *trachēlos*, neck; *spasmos*, convulsion). Spasmodic action of the muscles of the neck.—*Marshall Hall*.

TRACHE'LO- (Gr. *trachēlos*, the neck). In Anat., A prefix which denotes, pertaining to, or in relation with, the neck.

TRACHEN'CHYMA (Gr. *trachēia*, windpipe; *egchuō*, I pour in). In Bot., The vascular tissue of plants, which consists of spiral vessels resembling the *trachea* of insects.

TRACHEO-BRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

TRACHEOCELE (L. *trachea*; Gr. *kēlē*, swelling). Syn. of Bronchocele.

TRACHEOPHONY (Gr. *trachus*, rough; *phōnē*, sound). Syn. of Laryngophony.

TRACH'EOTOME (Gr. *trachus*, rough; *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for opening the trachea.

TRACHEOT'OMY (same). The operation of making an opening into the trachea.

TRACHI'TIS (L. *trachea*; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the trachea.

TRACHYT'IC (Gr. *trachus*, rough). Pertaining to, or consisting of, the rock trachyte.

TRACT (L. *traho*, I draw). In Anat., Applied to certain regions or spaces.

TRACTIL'ITY (same). Syn. of Ductility.

TRACTORATION (same). Syn. of Perkinism.

TRACTORS, METALLIC. Metallic rods with pointed extremities, employed by Dr. E. Perkins of Connecticut, in his bubble of Tractoration.

TRADE-WINDS. Those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the Equator, and to the distance of about thirty degrees north and south of it.

TRA'GICUS (Gr. *tragos*, buck-goat). A flat bundle of short muscular

fibres covering the outer surface of the tragus.

TRAGUS (same). The small anterior triangular projection on the rim of the auricle of the ear.

TRALU'CENT (L. *trans*, on the other side; *luceo*, I shine). Transparent; clear.

TRAMON'TANE (L. *trans*, beyond; *mons*, mountain). Living, lying, or being, beyond the mountain.

TRANCE (L. *transeo*, I pass over). Popular syn. of Catalepsy.

TRANSCA'LENCY (L. *trans*, on the other side; *caleo*, I am hot). The state of being pervious to heat.

TRANSCENDEN'TAL (L. *trans*, beyond; *scando*, I mount). In Phil., Pertaining to that which transcends or goes beyond the limits of actual experience. Applied to that "knowledge which occupies itself not so much with objects as with the way of knowing these objects, as far as this is possible *à priori*."—*Kant*.

TRANSFORMA'TION (L. *trans*, from one place to another; *forma*, form). 1. Syn. of Metamorphosis. 2. The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. 3. Transmutation, or supposed change of one metal into another. 4. In Pathol., The conversion of the texture of one part into the proper texture of another part.

TRANSFUSION (L. *trans*, over; *fundo*, I pour out). The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSI"TION (L. *transeo*, I pass over). In Geol., Noting a change or passage from one state to another.

TRANSI"TION OF MATTER. The continuous processes of decomposition and recomposition which take place in organic substances.

TRANSLU'CENCE, TRANSLU'CENCY (L. *trans*, on the other side; *luceo*, I shine). In Miner., The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable.

TRANSMISSIBIL'ITY (L. *trans*, over; *mitto*, I send). The faculty of transmitting impressions.

TRANSMUTABIL'ITY (L. *trans*, from one place to another; *muto*, I change). Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANSPIRA'TION (Fr. *transpirer*, to perspire). The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin or lungs. In Bot., The exhalation of watery vapour from the surface of the leaves of plants.

TRANSPOSI"TION (L. *trans*, over *pono*, I put). In Anat., The occupation of a situation different to the ordinary one.

TRANSUDA'TION (L. *trans*, through; *sudo*, I sweat). The act or process by which a fluid passes through a porous tissue or substance.

TRANSVERSE (L. *trans*, over; *verto*, I turn). In Anat., In a direction across other parts

TRAPE'ZIFORM (Gr. *trapezion*, a figure with four sides; L. *forma*, form). Syn. of Trapezoid.

TRAPE'ZIUM (Gr. *trapezion*, a figure with four unequal sides). In Anat., The first bone of the second row of the wrist bones.

TRAPE'ZIUS (same). A large trapeziform muscle at the posterior part of the neck and back.

TRAPE'ZOID (Gr. *trapezion*, a figure with four sides; *eidos*, appearance). Having the shape of a trapezium.

TRAPEZOID'AL (same). Having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAUMAT'IC (Gr. *trauma*, wound). Pertaining to, produced by, or adapted for, wounds.

TRAU'MATISM (same). The state

of the system induced by a severe wound.

TREMOR (L. *tremo*, I tremble). An involuntary trembling of a part, or the whole, of the body.

TRENCH'ANT (Fr. *tranchant*, an edge). Sharp-edged; cutting.

TREPAN (Gr. *trupaō*, I bore with an auger). 1. A circular saw, used formerly in the operation of trepanning. It was made to cut through the bone by a series of *complete* rotations. 2. To perforate the skull and take out a piece.

TREPH'INE (same). 1. The modern cylindrical saw, with a movable centre-pin, used for perforating the cranium. It is made to cut through the bone by a series of rapid *half*-rotations, alternately to the right and left. 2. To perforate with a trephine. Syn. of Trepan (2).

TRI- (Gr. *treis*, three). In composition signifies *three*, or *thrice*.

TRIACHE'NIUM (Gr. *treis*, three; and *Achenium*). In Bot., A fruit which consists of three *achenia*.

TRIADELPH'OUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *adelphos*, brother). In Bot., Applied to plants whose filaments are combined into three masses.

TRIAN'DRIAN, TRIAN'DROUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *anēr*, male). In Bot., Having three distinct and equal stamens.

TRIAS'SIC. In Geol., Pertaining to, or composed of, trias or the upper new red sandstone.

TRIBA'SIC SALTS (Gr. *treis*, three; *basis*, base). In Chem., A class of oxygen-acid salts, which contain three atoms of base to one of acid.

TRIBOM'ETER (Gr. *tribō*, I rub; *metrōn*, measure). An apparatus for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.—*Musschenbroeck and Coulomb.*

TRI'CA. In Bot., The shield or reproductive organ of a lichen.

TRICEPHALUS (Gr. treis, three; *kephalē*, head). A monster with three heads.

TRICEPS (L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head). In Anat., A muscle having, or arising by, three heads.

TRICHI'ASIS (Gr. *thrix*, hair). A growing inwards of the eyelashes.

TRICHID'IUM (Gr. *thrix*, hair). In Bot., A tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which supports the sporules of some fungaceous plants.

TRICHI'NA SPIRA'LIS. A microscopic parasite sometimes discovered, in myriads, in the muscles of voluntary motion.

TRICHOCEPHALUS DISPAR (Gr. *thrix*, hair; *kephalē*, head). The long thread-worm, whose favourite place of abode is the cæcum.

TRICHOG"ENOUS (Gr. *thrix*, hair; *gennaō*, I beget). Hair-forming; promoting the growth of hair.

TRI'CHOMAPHYTE (Gr. *thrix*, hair; *phuton*, a plant). A cryptogamous growth found in, and said to be the cause of, plica.

TRICHOMATOSE (Gr. *thrix*, hair; *ōmion*, projection). Interlaced, twisted, and agglutinated.

TRICHOM'ONAS VAGINÆ (Gr. *thrix*, hair; *monas*, unity). An animalcule found by Donné in the vaginal mucus.

TRICHO'SIS (Gr. *thrix*, hair). A generic term for all diseases of the hair and hair-follicles.—*Good.*

TRICHOT'OMOUS (Gr. *tricha*, in three parts; *temnō*, I cut). In Bot, Divided into three parts.

TRICHOTOMY (same). Division into three parts.

TRI'CLINATE (Gr. *treis*, three; *klinō*, I bend). In Miner., Having the three axes all obliquely inclined to each other.

TRICOC'COUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *kokkos*, kernel). In Bot., Having three cells with one seed in each.

TRICUS'PID (L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, point). Having three points.

TRICUS'PIDATE (same). In Bot., Three-pointed; ending in three points.

TRIDAC'TYLE, TRIDAC'TYLOUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *daktulos*, finger). Three-fingered. Having three fingers or toes.

TRIFACIAL (L. *tres*, three; *facies*, face). In Anat, Applied to the fifth pair of nerves, which divides into three great branches, and is distributed to the face.

TRIFA'RIOUS (L. *trifarium*, three manner of ways). In Bot., Arranged in triple rank, or in three rows.

TRIF'ID (L. *tres*, three; *findo*, I cleave). In Bot, Divided half way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins.

TRIFLO'ROUS (L. *tres*, three; *flos*, flower). Three-flowered; bearing three flowers.

TRIFO'LIATE, TRIFO'LIATED (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having three leaves or leaflets

TRIFO'LIOLATE (L. *tres*, three; dim. of *folium*, leaf). In Bot., Having three folioles.

TRIG'AMOUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *gamos*, marriage). In Bot., Having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all in the same head.

TRIGAS'TRIC (Gr. *tri*, three; *gastēr*, belly). In Anat., A muscle which has three bellies.

TRIGEMINI (L. *tres*, three; *geminus*, double). Another name for the fifth pair of nerves, from its sub-divisions.

TRIGONAL (Gr. *treis*, three; *gōnia*, angle). In Bot., Having three prominent longitudinal angles.

TRIGONE (same). A small smooth triangular space, at the anterior part of the fundus of the bladder.

TRIGONOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Trigonal.

TRIGYN'IAN, TRI'GYNOUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *gunē*, female). In Bot., Having three styles.

TRI'HILATE (L. *tres*, three; *hilum*, small mark). In Bot., Having three hila or scars.

TRIJ'UGATE, TRIJ'UGOUS (L. *tres*, three; *jugum*, joke). In Bot., Having three pairs of leaflets.

TRIM'EROUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *meros*, part). In Bot., Consisting of three parts.

TRINERV'ATE, TRI'NERVE, TRI'NERVED (L. *tres*, three; *nervus*, nerve). In Bot., Having three unbranched vessels, extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

TRIP'ARTITE (L. *tres*, three; *partio*, I divide). In Bot., Divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.

TRIP'EDAL (L. *tres*, three; *pes*, foot). Having three feet.

TRIPHYL'LOUS (Gr. *treis*, three; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., Having three leaves.

TRI'PLOID (Gr. *triploos*, triple; *eidos*, appearance). Consisting of three parts or branches.

TRIQUE'TROUS (L. *triquetra*, triangle). Three-sided; having three plane or longitudinal sides.

TRIS- (Gr. *treis*, three). In Chem., A prefix denoting that a salt has three equivalents of base to one of acid.

TRISEP'ALOUS (Gr. *treis*, three; and *sepal*). In Bot., Having three sepals.

TRISMUS (Gr. *trizō*, I gnash the teeth). Tetanus affecting the muscles of the jaw.

TRISPLANCH'NIC (Gr. *tri*, three; *splagchna*, entrails). Distributed to three great splanchnic cavities.

TRISTERNAL (L. *tres*, three; *sternum*, breast-bone). The third bony portion of the sternum.—*Béclard*.

TRITERN'ATE (L. *tres*, three; *ternus*, three). In Bot., Three times ternate.

TRITOX'IDE. In Chem., A non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base, with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRITURA'TION (L. *tero*, I rub),

The act of reducing a substance to fine powder by rubbing.

TRIVALVE. A shell with three valves.

TROCAR (Fr. *trois*, three; *quart*, quarter). In Surg., An instrument, consisting of a perforator and canula, for evacuating fluids from cavities.

TROCHANTER (Gr. *trechō*, I run). In Anat., 1. Two processes at the upper extremity of the thigh bone. 2. The great trochanter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHANTER'IAN (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the great trochanter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHANTIN (same). The lesser trochanter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHANTIN'IAN (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the lesser trochanter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHE (Gr. *trochos*, wheel). Syn. of Lozenge.

TROCHIN (Gr. *trechō*, I turn). The smaller tuberosity at the superior extremity of the humerus.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHIN'IAN (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the trochin.—*Chaussier*.

TROCH'ITER (same). The larger tuberosity at the superior extremity of the humerus.—*Chaussier*.

TROCHITER'IAN (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the trochiter.—*Chaussier*.

TROCH'LEA (same). In Anat., An articular surface, or a cartilaginous loop, formed and acting like a pulley.

TRO'CHLEATE (same). In Bot., Twisted like a pulley.

TRO'CHOID (Gr. *trochos*, wheel; *eidos*, appearance). In Anat., Applied to an articulation, in which one bone rotates upon another.

TRO'NA. A sesquicarbonate of soda, which occurs native on the banks of the lakes of soda, in the province of Sukena in Africa.

TROPHI (Gr. *trephō*, I nourish). In Entom., The parts of the mouth employed in receiving and preparing the food.

TRO'PHIC (same). Nourishing; nutritious. Syn. of Trophical.

TROPH'ICAL (same). Pertaining to nourishment or nutrition.

TROPHONEUROSES (Gr. *trephō*, I nourish; *neuron*, nerve). Diseases of nutrition, induced by modified nervous influence.—*Romberg*.

TRO'PHOSPERM (Gr. *trephō*, I nourish; *sperma*, seed). In Bot., Syn. of Placenta.—*Richard*.

TROSTER. A Rhenish spirit made from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

TRUNC'ATE (L. *truncо*, I cut off). In Bot., Blunt; as if cut off.

TRUNCA'TION (same). The act, or process of cutting off, or shortening.

TRUNK (same). 1. The body of an animal without the limbs. 2. A proboscis or snout. 3. In Anat., The main body of a vessel. 4. In Bot., The woody stem of trees. In Entom., The segment of the body between the head and the abdomen.

TRUSS (Fr. *trousser*, to tuck up). In Surg., An apparatus for keeping up a reduced hernia.

TRUTINA'TION (L. *trutina*, pair of scales). The act of weighing.

TRUTTA'CEOUS (L. *trutta*, trout). Pertaining to the trout.

TU'BAL (L. *tubus*, any hollow body). Developed in a tube.

TUBE (same). In Anat., Applied to certain vessels and canals. In Bot., The part where the sepals of a calyx, or the petals of a corolla, are united.

TUBE-CASTS. Moulds of the tubuli uriniferi, found, by the microscope, in the urine of certain renal diseases.

TUBE OF SAFETY. In Chem., A tube, open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, while the lower is immersed in water.

TUBER (L. *tumeo*, I swell). In Anat., (1) Syn. of Tuberosity; (2) A name given to other parts that are rounded. In Bot., An annual thickened subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced the succeeding year.

TU'BERCLE (L. *tuber*, an excrescence). 1. In Pathol., A small mass of yellow, or yellowish grey, opaque, unorganized substance, deposited in various parts of the body. 2. A small hard superficial tumour, circumscribed, and permanent, or suppurating partially. 3. A small, hard, greyish tumour, observed in the course of nerves, and apparently formed from the neurilemma. 4. In Anat. and Bot., Applied to certain small eminences or elevations on various organs.

TUBER'CULAR, TUBERCULATE (same). Of, or pertaining to, full of, or affected by, tubercles, warts, or little round knobs.

TUBERCULA'TED (same). Full of, or affected by, tubercles. In Bot., Having small knobs or pimples.

TU'BERCULES (same). In Bot., Simple roots, which acquire a succulent condition, become reservoirs of vegetable food, and serve for propagation, in consequence of being terminated by a bud; little tubers.

TUBERCULI'TIS (L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of a tubercle, or of tubercular masses.—*Jos. Frank.*

TUBERCULIZA'TION (L. *tuberculum*, little swelling). The morbid state which gives rise to the development of tubercle.

TUBERCULIZED. Converted, or metamorphosed, into tubercle.

TUBERCULOCELE (L. *tuberculum*, a tubercle; Gr. *kēlē*, swelling). Tubercular disease of the testicle.

TUBERCULOID (L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or not unlike crude tubercle.

TUBERCULO-INFLAMMATORY. Pertaining to the inflammation associated with tubercular deposit.

TUBERCULO'SIS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Tuberculization.

TUBERCULOUS (same). Syn. of Tubercular.

TUBERIF'EROUS (L. *tuber*, a tuber; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing tubers.

TUBERIFORM (L. *tuber*, a tuber; *forma*, form). Of the form of, or resembling, a tuber.

TUBEROS'ITY (L. *tuber*, excrescence). In Anat., A rough, unequal process or eminence on a bone.

TU'BEROUS (same). In Bot., Bearing, or consisting of, roundish fleshy bodies or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads

TUBIFORM (L. *tubus*, tube; *forma*, form). Having the form of a tube.

TU'BULATED (L. dim. of *tubus*, tube). In Pharm., Furnished with, or having, a small tube (and stopper).

TU'BULATURE (same). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

TUBULE (same). A small tube; or duct.

TU'BULIFORM (L. dim. of *tubus*, tube; *forma*, form). Having the form of a small tube.

TU'BULOSE (L. dim. of *tubus*, tube). Resembling a tube or pipe.

TU'BULOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Tubulated, and Tubulose.

TUFA'CEOUS (It. *tufo*, porous ground). Pertaining to, or resembling, calcareous tufa.

TUMEFAC'TION (L. *tumor*, swelling; *facio*, I make). The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; swelling.

TUMOUR (L. *tumeo*, I swell). 1. In Surg., A swelling which arises from the growth of a distinct and new production. 2. A morbid

enlargement of any part of the body.

TU'MULOSE, TU'MULOUS (L. *tumulus*, hillock). Full of hills.

TUNE (L. *tonus*, tone). In Phrenol., The faculty which gives the perception of melody.

TUNIC. In Anat. and Bot., A membrane that covers or envelops some part or organ.

TU'NICATED. In Bot., Covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.

TU'NICLE (L. *tunica*, skin). A natural covering; an integument.

TUNNELLING. The mode of treating stricture of the urethra by making pressure upon it from within.

TURBINA'CEOUS (Fr. *tourbe*, turf). Of, or belonging to, peat, or rather turf.

TURBINALS (L. *turbo*, a top). Bones developed for the more immediate support of each olfactory capsule in fishes.—*Owen.*

TURBINATE, TURBINATED (same). Shaped like a top; of a spiral oblong form.

TURGES'CENCE, TURGIDITY, TURGIDNESS (L. *turgeo*, I swell). A swelled condition from a superabundance of fluids in a part. Distension of a part beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent

TU'RIO (L.) In Bot., A fleshy bud elongated into a stem, and covered with scales on its first appearance.

TURIONIF'EROUS (L. *turio*; and *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing turiones.

TUR'MERIC-PAPER. Unsized paper brushed over with tincture of turmeric.

TURN OF LIFE. The period of the natural cessation of the menses. The aggregate of symptoms which occasionally occur at that period.

TURNING. 1. The manual operation by which one presentation of a fœtus is substituted for another less favourable. 2. The rectification of certain malpositions of the fœtus *in utero*.

TURRIC'ULATED (L. *turricula*, little tower). In Conchol., Resembling, or having the form of, a turret.

TUSSICULAR (L. dim. of *tussis*, cough). Pertaining to a slight cough.

TUSSICULA'RIA (same). Syn. of Bechics.

TUSSIVE (L. *tussis*, cough). Pertaining to, or produced by, cough.

TWITCH'ING. Sudden, short, or irregular spastic contractions of the tendons.

TYCH'ICA (Gr. *tuchē*, chance). Accidental injuries or deformities.—*Good.*

TYMPANAL, TYMPANIC (Gr. *tumpanon*, drum). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the tympanum.

TYMPANI'TES (Gr. *tumpanon*, drum; and *itis*). An elastic distension of the abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the intestines or in the peritoneum.

TYMPANI'TIS (same). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

TYM'PANUM (Gr. *tumpanon*, drum). The drum-like cavity which constitutes the middle ear.

TYMPANY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Tympanites.

TYPE (Gr. *tupo*, stamp). A certain peculiarity in the form of a disease. In Nat. Hist., That form which gives the character of similarity to a group of individuals. In Anat., The primary model according to which the parts of an animal body are formed.

TYPHIA. Syn. of Typhoid (1), or the fever propagated, and sometimes generated, by cesspool poison.

TY'PHIC. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Typhous.

TYPHINIA. The relapsing fever, or fever propagated, and sometimes generated, by famine.

TYPHLITIS (Gr. *typhlos*, blind; and *itis*). Syn. of Cæcitis.

TYPHLO-ENTERI'TIS (Gr. *typhlos*, blind; *enteron*, intestine; and *itis*). Syn. of Typhlitis.

TYPHOID (Gr. *tuphos*, stupidity; *eidos*, appearance). 1. A form of continued fever, invariably associated with a specific lesion of the intestinal glands, and corresponding glands of the mesentery. 2. Resembling Typhus.

TYPHOMANIA. The form of delirium observed in Typhus.

TYPHOON' (Gr. *tuphōn*, whirlwind). A hurricane in the Eastern or Chinese Seas.

TYPHO-PNEUMONIA. The pneumonia sometimes a complication of Enteric or Typhoid fever.

TYPHOUS (Gr. *tuphos*, stupidity). Of, or pertaining to, Typhus.

TYPHUS (same). A form of continued fever, characterized by a very early and marked muscular prostration, and great cerebral disturbance; or the fever propagated, and sometimes generated, by the over-crowding of human beings in dirty apartments.

TYPIC, TYPICAL (Gr. *tupos*, stamp). Characterized by periodicity; or by the observance of a particular type.

TYP'ICO-VERT'EBRA. In Anat., Applied to one of the segments of the endo-skeleton of the vertebrata which constitute the axis of their bodies, and form the protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks.

TYRO'MA (Gr. *turos*, cheese; *ōmion*, projection). A tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.—*Dr Craigee.*

TYSON'S GLANDS. The numerous lenticular sebaceous glands collected around the cervix and corona of the penis.

U.

UDOM'ETER (Gr. *udōr*, water; *metron*, measure). A rain-gauge.

ULCER (Gr. *elkos*, wound). A solution of continuity on the surface of any of the soft parts of the body, caused by the destruction of a portion of their substance by disease; or by an injury which has not been repaired.

ULCERA'TION (same). 1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or of becoming ulcerous. 2. A superficial ulcer.

ULCERO-MEMBRANOUS. Applied to diseases characterized by the formation of ulcers covered with membranous exudations.

UL'CEROUS (Gr. *elkos*, wound). 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer. 2. Ulcerated.

UL'CUSCLE, ULCUS'CULE (L. dim. of *ulcus*, ulcer). A little ulcer.

-ULE. In Chem., This termination indicates that the compound enters into combination as the radicle of a series.

ULITIS (Gr. *oulon*, gum; and *itis*). Inflammation of the gums.

ULNA (Gr. *ōlenē*, arm). The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

ULNAD (same). Towards the ulnar aspect.—*Barclay.*

ULNAR ASPECT. The aspect towards the side on which the ulna is situated.—*Barclay.*

ULTIMI-STERNAL. The sixth or last bony portion of the sternum.—*Béclard.*

ULULA'TION (L. *ululo*, I howl). Howling.

UM'BEL (L. *umbella*, a screen-fan). In Bot., A form of indefinite inflorescence, where the secondary axes are very long, and the primary axis very short, forming a kind of axis from which all the others, whose summits are nearly on the same level, spring.

UM'BELLATE, UM'BELLATED

(same). In Bot., Consisting of, growing on, or bearing, umbels.

UM'BELLET. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Umbellule.

UMBELLIF'EROUS (L. dim. of *umbella*, a screen-fan; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Producing or bearing umbels.

UM'BELLULATE (L. dim. of *umbella*, a screen-fan). In Bot., Disposed in small umbels.

UM'BELLULE (same). In Bot., A small or partial umbel; the divisions of an umbel.

UMBILIC, UMBIL'ICAL (L. *umbilicus*, navel). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the navel.

UMBIL'ICATE, UMBIL'ICATED (same). Hollowed or depressed in the centre like a navel.

UMBILI'CUS (L.). In Anat., The navel. In Bot., Syn. of Hilum. In Conchol., A circular perforation in the base of the lower whorl or body of many spiral univalves.

UM'BONATE, UM'BONATED (L. *umbo*, boss of a shield). Having a knob in the centre like that of the ancient shield.

UMBRIF'EROUS (L. *umbra*, shade; *fero*, I bear). Casting or making a shade.

UN'CIFORM (L. *uncus*, hook; *forma*, form). Hook-like; having a curved or hooked form.

UN'CINATE (L. *uncus*, hook). In Bot., Hooked at the end.

UN'CINATED (same). In Nat. Hist., Beset with bent spines like hooks.

UNCTION (L. *ungo*, I smear). Syn. of Inunction; and Ointment.

UNCTUOS'ITY (same). In Miner., The property which imparts to the fingers the sensation of being coated with some greasy matter.

UNC'TUOUSNESS (same). The quality of resembling oil or grease.

UN'DULATE, UN'DULATED (L. dim. of *unda*, wave). In Bot., Waved.

UNDULA'TION (same). In Med., A particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart. In Phys., A vibration resembling a wave, propagated in succession through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium. In Surg., A certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

UNDULA'TIONIST (same). One who advocates the undulatory theory of light.

UN'DULATORY THEORY. In Opt., The hypothesis, according to which the phenomena of light are explained by the supposed vibrations or undulations of an ethereal medium, set in motion by the luminous body.

UNGEAL, UNGUAL, UNGUEAL (L. *unguis*, nail). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the nails.

UNGUENT (L. *ungo*, I smear). Syn. of Ointment.

UNGUIC'ULATE, UNGUIC'ULATED (L. *unguis*, nail). In Bot., Furnished with, or having, claws.

UN'GUINOUS (L. *ungo*, I smear). Consisting of, or resembling, oil or fat.

UN'GUIS (L. nail). In Anat., The lachrymal bone, from its resemblance to the nail of a finger. In Bot., The claw or lower contracted part of a petal.

UN'GULATE (L. *ungula*, hoof). Having hoofs; shaped like the hoof of a horse.

UNICORN'OUS (L. *unus*, one; *cornu*, horn). Having only one horn.

UNIFA'CIAL (L. *unus*, one; *facies*, face). Having but one front surface.

UNIF'LOROUS (L. *unus*, one; *flos*, flower). In Bot., Bearing one flower only.

UNIG'ENOUS (L. *unus*, one; *genus*, race). Of one kind; of the same genus.

UNIJ'UGATE (L. *unus*, one; *jugum*, yoke). In Bot., Applied to a pinnerved compound leaf consisting of only one pair of leaflets.

UNILAT'ERAL (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, side). In Bot, One-sided; leaning to one side.

UNION BY THE FIRST or SECOND INTENTION. *V.* INTENTION.

UNIPARIENT, UNIP'AROUS (L. *unus*, one; *pario*, I bring forth). Producing one at a birth.

UNIPOL'AR (L. *unus*, one; *polus*, pole). Applied to substances of imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the voltaic chain.

UNISEX'UAL (L. *unus*, one; *sexus*, sex). In Bot., Having one sex only.

UNIT JAR. A small insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery. Its use is to announce the number of the repeated discharges which pass through it, and from which an estimate may be formed of the amount of electricity which passes into the larger jar or battery.

UNI'TING BANDAGE. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation.

UNITY OF ORGANIZATION. A term suggestive of certain generalizations in Anatomy and Physiology, and capable of two applications:—*one*, to the analogies which exist between the permament organization of the lower animals, and certain transitory states of the higher species; the *other*, to the correspondences traceable between the parts composing the organization of different species.

UNIVOCAL (L. *unus*, one; *vox*, word). Regular; pursuing always one method.

UNNAMED BONE. *V.* INNOMINATUM.

UNWELL. A woman is popularly said to be *unwell* at each menstrual flux.

UPHEAV'AL. In Geol., An eruption; a sudden bursting up of the surface.

UPODERM'IC (Gr. *upo*, under; *derma*, skin). Applied to a method of treating local neuralgia by injecting solutions into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

U'RACHUS (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *echō*, I hold). A fibro-cellular median cord, the vestige of a fœtal structure, which connects the fundus of the bladder with the dense fibrous tissue in the situation of the umbilicus.

URÆ'MIA (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *aima*, blood). A condition of the blood in which it contains urea.

URANISCOPLASTY (Gr. *ouraniskos*, palate; *plassō*, I form). The operation of engrafting in case of imperfection of the soft palate.

URATE (Gr. *ouron*, urine). A compound of uric acid and a base.

URCEOLAR (L. dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher). In Bot., Of, or pertaining to, a pitcher; having, or expanded into, a pitcher.

URCEOLATE (same). In Bot., Shaped like a pitcher.

URCEOLUS (same). In Bot., A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts, which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

URE'A (Gr. *ouron*, urine). The chief and characteristic nitrogenous constituent of urine.

URE'TER (same). A nearly cylindrical tube which conducts the urine from each kidney into the bladder.

URETERI'TIS (L. *ureter*; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the ureter.

URE'THRA (Gr. *ouron*, urine). The excretory tube of the bladder; and which conducts also the semen of the male.

URETHRI'TIS (L. *urethra*; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the urethra.

URETHROPLASTY (L. *urethra*; and Gr. *plassō*, I form). The operation of remedying defects in the canal of the urethra.

URETHORRHA'GIA (L. *urethra*; and Gr. *rēgnumi*, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urethra.—*Frank.*

U'RETHROTOME (L. *urethra*; and (Gr. *temnō*, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing urethral strictures; or for opening the urethra in lithotomy.—*Le Cat.*

URETHROT'OMY (same). The operation of opening or incising the urethra.

URET'ICA (Gr. *ouron*, urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC (Gr. *ouron*, urine). Obtained from, or existing in, urine.

URINÆMIA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Uræmia.

U'RINAL (Gr. *ouron*, urine). A vessel, or reservoir, for receiving the urine into.

URINARY (same). Of, or pertaining to, the urine.

URINA'TION (same). Syn. of Micturition.

URINE (Gr. *oureō*, I make water). The fluid secreted by the kidneys.

URINIF'EROUS (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *pherō*, I bear). Carrying or conveying urine.

URINIP'AROUS (L. *urina*, urine; *paro*, I prepare). Secreting, or preparing, urine.

URINOM'ETER (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of the urine.

URN. In Bot., The hollow vessel in which the spores or false seeds of mosses are lodged.

URODIAL'YSIS (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *dialuō*, I disperse). A partial and temporary suppression of urine.—*Schönbein.*

UROERYTHRIN (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *eruthros*, red). Syn. of Urorhodine.

UROGEN'ITAL. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the urinary and genital apparatus.

UROGLAUCINE (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *glaukos*, blue). Indigo-blue, an urinary deposit sometimes precipitated spontaneously by the decomposition of Uroxanthine.

U'ROHYAL (Gr. *oura*, tail; L. *hyoides*, hyoid bone). A bone extending backwards from the basihyal symphysis, in most fishes.—*Owen.*

UROL'OGY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Uronology.

UROM'ELES (Gr. *oura*, tail; *melos*, limb). A genus of monsters, in which the incomplete lower extremities are united, and terminate in an imperfect foot, the sole of which is directed forwards.—*I. G. St. Hilaire.*

UROMPH'ALUS (Gr. *oura*, tail; *omphalos*, navel). A monstrosity, consisting in the projection of the urachus at the navel.

URONOL'OGY (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *logos*, speech). The branch of Medicine which treats of the urine.

UROPHANIC (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *phainō*, I display). Passing through the body, and reappearing in the urine without undergoing decomposition.—*Thudichum.*

URORHO'DINE (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *rodon*, rose). Indigo-red, an urinary deposit resulting from the decomposition of uroxanthine. Syn. of Purpurine.

UROS'COPY (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *skopeuō*, I scrutinize). The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

URO'SES (Gr. *ouron*, urine). Diseases of the urinary organs.—*Alibert.*

UROSTEALITH (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *stear*, suet; *lithos*, stone). A peculiar fatty constituent of certain urinary calculi.—*Heller.*

UROUS ACID. Syn. of Xanthine.

UROXANTHINE (Gr. *ouron*, urine; *xanthos*, yellow). A constituent, existing, in small quantities, in healthy urine but, obtained in considerable proportion in certain diseases of the kidneys and spinal cord.

URROSACINE (L. *urina*, urine; *rosaceus*, of, or belonging to, roses). Syn. of Purpurine.

UR'SIFORM (L. *ursa*, bear; *forma*, form). In the shape of a bear.

UR'SINE (L. *ursa*, bear). Pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

URTICA'RIA (L. *urtica*, nettle). A cutaneous eruption, in which the skin has the appearance of having been stung with nettles.

URTICA'TION (same). The act of whipping a limb with nettles.

US'TION (L. *uro*, I burn). 1. The act of burning, or of applying the actual cautery. 2. The state or effect of being cauterized or burnt.

US'TULATE (same). In Bot., Blackened.

USTULA'TION (same). In Pharm., The operation of drying by heat. The operation of roasting ores.

UTERINE (L. *uterus*, womb). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the womb

UTERO-ABDOM'INAL. 1. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen. 2. Characterized by one fœtus in the womb, and one also in the cavity of the belly.—*Boivin.*

UTERO-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER. An abdominal belt used in Prolapsus Uteri.

UTERO-GESTATION. The period of pregnancy.

UTERO-OVA'RIAL. Characterized by one fœtus in the womb, and one also in the ovary.

UTERO-TUBAL. Characterized by one fœtus in the womb, and one also in the fallopian tube.

U'TRICLE (L. dim. of *uter*, a bladder). In Anat., (1) The larger of the two sacs, which compose the vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth of the ear; (2) a recess, median depression, or *cul-de-sac*, situated in the prostatic portion of the urethra. In Bot., (1) A one-celled, one or few-seeded, superior, apocarpous fruit, having membranous coverings, and dehiscing by a partial circumscissile dehiscence; (2) Any thin bottle-like body; (3) The two confluent glumes of Carex.

U'TRICLE, PRIMORDIAL. In Bot., The delicate membrane which lines the internal surface of the wall of all young cells.—*Mohl.*

U'VEA (L. *uva*, grape). The dense striated layer of pigment on the posterior surface of the iris.

UVEI'TIS (L. *uvea*; and Gr. *itis*). 1. Inflammation of the Uvea. 2. Syn. of Iritis.

U'VEOUS (L. *uva*, grape). Resembling a grape or bunch of grapes. 2. Pertaining to the Uvea.

U'VULA (L. dim. of *uva*, grape). In Anat., (1) The red conical process depending from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate; (2) applied to certain lobules, elevations, or tubercles, somewhat resembling this process in form.

UVULI'TIS (L. *uvula*; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the uvula.

V.

VACCINAL (L. *vacca*, cow). Of, or pertaining to, Vaccinia, or the Cow-pox.

VACCINA'TION (same). The operation of inoculating persons with the virus of the Cow-pox.

VACCINA'TOR (same). One who inoculates with the Cow-pox virus.

VAC'CINE (same). Of, or pertaining to, Vaccinia or Vaccination.

VAC'CINE LYMPH or MATTER. The lymph contained in the vesicles of Vaccinia.

VACCINEL'LA (L. dim. of *vacca*, cow). 1. Spurious Cow-pox. 2. A secondary eruption occurring sometimes during Vaccinia.

VACCIN'IA (L. *vacca*, cow). The Cow-pox, an eruptive vesicular disease, originally of the cow, and conveyed by inoculation to Man, as a preventative to Small-pox.

VACCINIST (same). Syn. of Vaccinator.

VACCINOPHO'BIA (L. *vaccina*, cow-pox; Gr. *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of the fancied ill-effects of Vaccination.

VAC'UUM (L. *vacuus*, empty). A space empty and devoid of all matter. In Phys., The interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air, and every other gas, have been extracted.

VAGAL. Of, or pertaining to, or in relation with, that portion of nervous centre whence arises the vagus nerve.

VAGI'NA (L. sheath). In Anat., 1. A membranous and dilatable tube extending from the vulva to the uterus. 2. Applied to other structures having the form of sheaths. 3. In Bot., A dilated petiole, which embraces a more or less considerable portion of the circumference of the stem.

VAG"INAL (L. *vagina*, sheath). 1. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Vagina. 2. Of, or pertaining to, a sheath.

VAG'INANT (same). In Bot., Sheathing; investing like a tube.

VAGI'NATE, VAGI'NATED (same). In Bot., Sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf.

VAGINI'TIS (*Vagina*; and *itis*). Inflammation of the Vagina.

VAGINOPEN'NOUS (L. *vagina*, sheath; *penna*, feather). In Entom., Sheath-winged; having the wing covered with a hard case or sheath.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, VALETU'DINARY (L. *valetudo*, sickness). Applied adj. and subs. to one of delicate health, or subject to frequent diseases.

VALLEY (L. *vallis*). In Anat., A deep fossa separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum on the lower surface.

VALSAL'VA, SINUSES OF. Three small bulgings externally a little above the origin of the aorta, correspondlng with the position of the semilunar valves,

VALVÆFORM (L. *valvæ*, folding doors; *forma*, form). Having the form of a valve.

VALV'ATE (L. *valvæ*, folding doors). Having, resembling, or opening like, a valve; consisting of valves.

VALVE (same). In Anat., A membranous duplicature allowing the passage of fluid in one direction, and preventing its reflux or regurgitation. In Bot., The outer coat of a capsule or other pericarp; one of the pieces which compose a capsule or pericarp; one of the leaflets which compose the calyx and cerol in grasses. In Conchol., The shell.

VAL'VET, VALV'LET, VALV'ULA. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Valvule.

VALV'ULAR (L. *valvæ*, folding doors). Consisting of, or containing, valves.

VALV'ULE (L. dim. of *valvæ*, folding doors). A little valve. In Anat., Applied to various small valve-like folds. In Bot., One of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VAPORABIL'ITY. The quality of being capable of vaporization.

VAPORA'TION. The act or process of converting into, or of passing off in, vapour.

VAPORIF'IC (L. *vapor*, vapour *facio*, I make). Forming, or converting into vapour or steam; expelling in a volatile form.

VAP'ORIZATION (L. *vapor*, vapour). The artificial formation of vapour.

VA'POROSE, VA'POROUS (same). 1. Full of vapours or exhalations. 2. Windy; flatulent.

VA'POUR. An aëriform fluid, of less permanency than a gas, and readily reducible to the liquid state on a slight diminution of temperature. In Meteor., That invisible elastic fluid which rises constantly from the surface of land and water all over the world, at common temperatures, and which, uniting itself to the air, ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and is carried by the winds to great distances.

VA'POUR-BATH. 1. The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place; the place itself. 2. In Chem., An apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

VAPOUR-DOUCHE. A topical vapour bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VA'POURS. A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible.

VA'POURY. Full of vapours; hypochondriacal.

VARICEL'LA (L. dim. of *variola*, small-pox). Chicken-pox: a vesicular exanthema, of very much milder character than Small-pox.

VARICEL'LAR (same). Of, or pertaining to, Varicella. Of the nature or character of Varioloid (1).

VARI'CIFORM (L. *varix*, dilated vein; *forma*, form). Resembling a varix.

VARICOBLEPHARON (L. *varix*, distended vein; Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid). A varicose tumour of the eyelid.

VARICOCE'LE (L. *varix*, distended vein; Gr. *kēlē*, swelling) A varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

VARICOM'PHALUS (L. *varix*, distended vein; Gr. *omphalos*, navel). Varicose tumour of the navel.

VAR'ICOSE (L. *varix*, distended vein). Affected with, pertaining to, or connected with, varix.

VARICO'SIS (same). The condition, or state, of a varix.

VAR'ICOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Varicose.

VARIEGA'TION. In Bot., The disposition of two or more colours in the several parts of plants.

VARI'OLA (L. *varius*, spotted). Small-pox; a severe form of exanthema, commencing with an eruption of papules, passing gradually on to vesicles and pustules, and attended more or less with smart febrile symptoms.

VARIOLA'TION (same). Variolous inoculation.

VAR'IOLOID (L. *variola*, small-pox; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). 1. Modified small-pox. 2. Resembling Small-pox.

VARIOLO-VACCINA'TION. Inoculation with variolo-vaccine lymph.

VARIOLO-VACCINE. Applied adj. and subs. to the cow-pox produced by the inoculation of cattle with variolous matter.

VA'RIX (L. dilated vein). An enlarged and tortuous condition of a vein or veins.

V. *Aneurismal.* An enlarged and tortuous condition of a vein, which presents a vibrating thrill at each beat of the pulse, from the admission of arterial blood into the vein. It is produced when an artery is punctured through a vein, and the two vessels adhere together, the communication between them remaining permanent.

VAROLI, BRIDGE OF. *Vide* PONS VAROLII.

VAS'CULAR (L. *vas*, vessel). Pertaining to, consisting of, or full of, vessels.

VAS'CULAR AREA. In Physiol., The space over which the vessels, formed in the germinal membrane of the egg, spread themselves.

VAS'CULAR SYSTEM. That part of the animal and vegetable economy which relates to the, or consists of, vessels.

VAS'CULAR TISSUE. In Bot., That species of tissue which is composed of very elongated membranous tubes, and which takes distinctive names according to the modification the walls of the tubes undergo.

VAS'CULARES (same). In Bot., Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers.

VASCULARIZA'TION (same). The act or process of becoming vascular. Vascularity.

VASCULIF'EROUS (L. *vas*, vessel; *fero*, I bear). In Bot., Having seed vessels divided into cells.

VA'SIFORM (L. *vas*, vessel; *forma*, form). Shaped like a blood-vessel or tube.

VAS'IFORM TISSUE. In Bot., A name formerly given to that variety of cellular tissue now called *pitted tissue*, or Bothrenchyma.

VASO-DENTINE. That modification of dentine, in which the vascular canals run nearly parallel with, and equidistant from, each other, through the major part of its extent.—*Owen*.

VASO-MOTOR. Applied to those nerve-fibres which supply the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

VAULT (Span. *voltear*, to turn). In Anat., A part convex superiorly, concave and arched inferiorly.

VAULT'ED (same). In Bot., Arched like the roof of the mouth.

VEAL'-SKIN. In Pathol., An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin.

VEBRIS'SÆ (L. *vibro*, I frizzle). 1. The stiff, long-pointed bristles which grow from the upper lip and other parts of the head in mammals. 2. The hairs which grow and stand forward from the upper and under sides of the mouth in birds.

VEC'TIS (L. lever). An obstetrical instrument, consisting of a single blade, used alternately as a tractor and a lever, for extracting the fœtus alive.

VEGETABIL'ITY (L. *vigeo*, I flourish). Vegetable growth. Syn. of Vegetality.

VEG'ETAL FUNCTIONS (same). The functions common to plants and animals.

VEGETAL'ITY (same). The aggregate of vital phenomena existing alone in vegetables, though found also in animals.

VEGETA'RIAN (same). An embracer and practiser of vegetarianism.

VEGETA'RIANISM (same). The doctrine that man ought to live exclusively upon vegetables.

VEGETA'TION (same). A fungous excrescence; a fleshy granulation.

VEG"ETATIVE (same). Pertaining to growth, or nutrition.

VEG'ETIVE (same). Having the nature of plants.

VEGETIV'OROUS (L. *vigeo*, I flourish; *voro*, I devour). Subsisting on, or eating, plants.

VEG'ETO-ALCALIES. Alcaloids obtained from the vegetable kingdom.

VEG'ETO-AN'IMAL. Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.

VEG'ETO-SULPHU'RIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

VEILED PUFF. *Vide* PUFF, VEILED.

VEIN (L. *venio*, I proceed). A non-pulsating membranous vessel for conveying the blood from the arteries towards, and to the heart.

VEIN'LET. In Bot., A small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

VEINSTONE. Syn. of Phlebolite.

VEIN-TRUSS. An instrument similar in shape to, though much smaller than, a hernia truss, invented by Dr. Colles, of Dublin, for the palliative treatment of varix.

VELLICA'TION (L. *vellico*, I twitch). Syn. of Tic.

VELOCITY (L. *velox*, swift). In Phys., That affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.

VE'LUM (L. *velo*, I hide or cover). In Anat., Applied to various parts which act as veils, or covers. In Bot., A horizontal membrane con-

necting the margin of the pileus of a Fungus with the stipes.

VENAL (L. *vena*, vein). Syn. of Venous.

VENALIZED (same). Applied to that condition of the blood, which consists in the retention of its venous character after having passed through the lungs.

VENA'TION (same). In Bot., The manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

VEN'EFICE (L. *venenum*, poison; *facio*, I make). The practice of poisoning.

VENENA'TION (L. *venenum*, bad medicine). The act of poisoning. Poison.

VEN'ENOSE (same). Poisonous; venomous.

VENERA'TION (L. *veneror*, I worship). In Phrenol., The organ which produces the sentiment of respect and reverence; and, when directed to the Supreme Being, adoration.

VENE'REAL (L. *Venus*, goddess of love). Pertaining to, or connected with, the pleasures of love or sexual intercourse.

VENE'REOUS (same). Giving vigour or inclination to venery.

VEN'ERY (same). Sexual intercourse.

VENESEC'TION (L. *vena*, vein; *seco*, I cut). The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood.

VEN'OM (L. *venenum*, bad medicine). A noxious matter secreted by certain animals.

VEN'OMOUS (same). Poisonous; noxious to animal life.

VENOS'ITY (L. *vena*, vein). A condition in which the blood is supposed to be more venous, and to move more slowly; and the venous blood itself to be in greater quantity.

VE'NOUS (same). Pertaining to a vein or veins, or to the blood of the veins. Contained in a vein.

VE'NOUS SYSTEM. In Anat., The whole assemblage of veins.

VENOUSNESS (L. *vena*, vein). Syn. of Venosity.

VENTILA'TION (L. *ventus*, wind). The act or operation of supplying a necessary quantity of fresh and pure air.

VEN'TILATOR (same). An instrument or machine for expelling foul and stagnant air, and introducing fresh and pure.

VEN'TOSE (same). A cupping glass.

VENTOS'ITY (same). Syn. of Flatulence.

VENTRAD (L. *venter*, belly). Towards the ventral aspect.—*Owen*.

VEN'TRAL (L. *venter*, belly). 1. Of, pertaining to, or in relation with, the Abdomen. 2. Pertaining to the inferior surface of the body. 3. In Bot., Belonging to the anterior surface of anything.

VEN'TRICLE (L. dim. of *venter*, stomach). In Anat., Applied to certain small cavities of the body.

VENT'RICOSE, VENT'RICOUS (L. *venter*, belly). In Bot., Bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle. In Conchol., Inflated; swelling out in the middle.

VENTRIC'ULAR, VENTRICULOUS (L. dim. of *venter*, stomach). Pertaining to a ventricle; bellied; distended in the middle.

VENTRIL'OQUISM, VENTRIL'OQUY (L. *venter*, belly; *loquor*, I speak). A species of vocal mimicry of sounds, by which an illusion is produced on the hearer, who imagines that the sound comes not from the mimic, but from some other appropriate source, at a given or varying distance, and in any or even several directions successively.

VENTRIPOTENT (L. *venter*, belly; *potens*, powerful). Syn. of Abdominous.

VENULE (L. dim. of *vena*, vein). A small vein.

VER'JUICE (Fr. *verjus*, sour grapes). An acid liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c.

VERMEOL'OGY (L. *vermes*, worm; Gr. *logos*, speech). A discourse or

treatise on, or that part of Natural History which treats of, worms.

VERMI"CEOUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Vermicular.

VER'MICIDE (L. *vermes*, worm; *cædo*, I kill). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which destroys intestinal worms.

VERMICULAR (L. *vermes*, worm). Syn. of Vermiform. Pertaining to a worm. Resembling the motion of a worm.

VERMICULA'TION (same). The act or operation of moving in the form of, or after the manner of, a worm.

VER'MICULE (L. dim. of *vermes*, worm). A little grub or worm.

VERMIC'ULOSE, VERMIC'ULOUS (L. *vermes*, worm). Full of, or resembling, worms.

VERMIFORM (L. *vermes*, worm; *forma*, form). Having the form or shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGAL, VERMIFUGE (L. *vermes*, worm; *fugo*, I drive away). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

VERMINA'TION (L. *vermes*, worm). 1. Syn. of Helminthiasis. 2. A griping of the bowels. 3. Infestment of the skin by parasitic animalcules.

VERM'INOUS (same). Tending to breed, or caused by, worms.

VERMIP'AROUS (L. *vermes*, worm; *pario*, I bring forth). Producing worms.

VERMIV'OROUS (L. *vermes*, worm; *voro*, I devour). Devouring, or feeding on, worms.

VERNA'TION (L. *verno*, I bud). In Bot., The disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

VER'NIER. A small movable scale, running parallel to the fixed scale of a barometer or other graduated instrument, and having the effect of subdividing the divisions of the instrument into more minute parts.

VERNIX CASEOSA. The unctuous coating to the surface of the body in the fœtus, formed by the fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

VERRU'CÆ (L. Pl., warts). In Bot., Warts, or sessile glands, produced upon various parts of plants.

VERRU'COSE, VERRU'COUS (L. *verruca*, wart). Warty; having little knobs, elevations, or excrescences resembling warts.

VERRUCULOSE (L. dim. of *verruca*, wart). Having minute, wart-like prominences.

VERS'ATILE (L. *verto*, I turn). In Bot., Swinging lightly on a stalk, so as to be continually changing direction.

VERS'ICOLOURED (L. *verto*, I turn; *color*, colour). Having various colours; changeable in colour.

VERSION (L. *verto*, I turn). Syn. of Turning.

VER'TEBRA (same). One of the twenty-four bones which, by their union, form the vertebral column. One of those segments of the Endo-skeleton which constitute the axis of the body, and the protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks; and may also support diverging appendages.—*Owen*.

VER'TEBRAL (L. *vertebra*, bone of the spine). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the vertebræ.

VER'TEBRATE (same). 1. Syn. of Vertebrated. 2. In Bot., Contracted at intervals, like the vertebræ of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

VER'TEBRATED (same). Provided with, or having, vertebræ.

VERTEBRODYM'IA (L. *vertebra*, bone of the spine; Gr. *dumi*, two). A double monstrosity, in which the union is by the vertebræ.

VERTEX (L. *verto*, I turn). The top or crown of the head, where the hairs turn. The uppermost point.

VERT'ICIL (L. *verticula*, a whorl). In Bot., (1) A mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring, upon the same plane; (2) That arrangement of leaves upon the

stem, in which more than two of them are opposite to one another, or are in the same plane.

VERTICILLAS'TER (same). In Bot., The cymose inflorescence of Labiate plants.

VERTICIL'LATE, VERTICIL'LATED (same). Arranged like the rays of a wheel or spindle.

VERTIC'ITY (L. *vertex*, pole of the world). The property of the loadstone, or of a magnet, by which it turns to some particular point.

VERTI'GO (L. *verto*, I turn). An affection in which objects appear to be all turning round, and the individual affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

VERUGAS (L. *verruca*, wart). A disease of Peru, manifesting itself by sore-throat, and pyrexia, followed in a few days by an eruption of red pimples or boils, which increase to about the size of an egg, and discharge blood copiously.

VERU MONTANUM. A little elevation of the mucous membrane and subjacent tissue, on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

VES'ICAL (L. *vesica*, bladder). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the bladder.

VESICANT (same). Syn. of Blister (1); and Epispastic.

VESICA'TION (same). The action, or the process of formation, of a blister.

VESIC'ATORY (same). Applied adj. and sub. to substances having the property of producing vesication.

VESICLE (L. dim. of *vesica*, bladder). 1. A small irregularly circumscribed elevation of the cuticle containing a transparent watery fluid. 2. A small membranous cavity; a small bladder or cyst.

VESICULÆ (same). Cutaneous diseases characterized by an eruption of vesicles.

VESIC'ULAR (same). Of, or pertaining to, a vesicle. Consisting of, or containing, vesicles.

VESIC'ULATE (same). Bladdery; full of bladders.

VESIC'ULO-TYMPANIT'IC. Applied to a sound elicited by percussion, which consists of the vesicular and tympanitic sounds combined.—*Flint.*

VES'PIARY (L. *vespa*, wasp). The nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.

VESSEL (L. *vas*). In Anat., Any tube or canal, in which the blood, and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated. In Bot., Long tubes formed by the anastomosis of elongated cells, and the absorption of their separating walls.

VESTIBULE (L. *vestio*, I cover). In Anat., (1) The angular space between the nymphæ; (2) The central chamber of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

VET'ERINARY (L. *veterinus*, that bears burdens). Pertaining to beasts of burden.

VEXIL'LUM (L. standard). In Bot., The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VIABLE (Fr. *vie*, life). Properly organized, and sufficiently developed to live.

VI'BICES (L. *vibex*, a wheal). Large purple cutaneous spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip.

VIBRATIL'ITY (L. *vibro*, I quiver). Capability of being preternaturally vibrated.

VIBRA'TION (same). 1. A regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended. 2. The tremulous motion produced in a body when its particles are disturbed by any action or impulse.

VI'BRATORY (same). Vibrating; consisting in vibration. Causing to resemble vibration.

VIB'RIO (same). A genus of Infusory Animalcules.

VICA'RIOUS (L. *vices*, changes). Taking the place of another.

VILLI (L. *villus*, nap of cloth). In

Anat., Little elevations or processes (set close together) of the superficial part of the corium of certain mucous membranes, covered with epithelium, and containing blood-vessels and lacteals. In Bot., Long, straight, and soft hairs on the surface of a plant.

VIL'LIFORM (L. *villus*, wool; *forma*, form). In Zool., Applied to the teeth of certain fishes, which are slender, sharp-pointed, and so minute, numerous, and closely aggregated, as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet.

VILLOUS (L. *villus*, wool). Covered with villi; or with long, straight, and soft hairs.

VI'MEN (L. a twig). In Bot., A long and flexible shoot.

VIM'INAL (L. *vimen*, a twig). Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs.

VIMIN'EOUS (same). Made of twigs or shoots.

VINA'CEOUS (L. *vinum*, wine). 1. Pertaining to wine or grapes. 2. Of the colour of wine.

VINDE'MIAL (L. *vinea*, vine; *demo*, I gather). Pertaining to a vintage or grape-harvest.

VINDEMICA'TION (same). The operation of gathering grapes.

VINOSE, VINOUS (same). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or resembling, wine.

VIOLA'CEOUS, VIOLES'CENT (L. *viola*, violet). Having, or resembling, the colour of violets.

VI'PAROUS. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Viviparous.

VI'PERINE (L. *vipera*, viper). Pertaining to a viper.

VI'PEROUS (same). Having the qualities of a viper; venomous.

VIRES'CENT (L. *vireo*, I am green). Greenish; slightly green.

VIRGINAL (L. *virgo*, virgin). 1. The external genital organs of a virgin. 2. Pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGULT'UM (L. a young twig). In Bot., A young slender branch.

VIRILES'CENCE (L. *vir*, a man). The condition of the old female, in which she partakes of certain of the male characteristics.—*Mehlis.*

VIR'ULENT (L. *virus*, poison). Of the nature of, or caused by, a virus. Very poisonous or venomous.

VIRUS (L. poison). 1. The inappreciable agent which, resulting from a morbid process, produces by transmission the same infectious disease in another individual. 2. The morbid matter which is known in certain diseases to convey such an agent.

VISCERAL (L. *viscus*, entrail). Syn. of Splanchnic.

VISCERAL SENSE. Syn. of Seventh Sense.

VISCERA'TION (L. *viscus*, entrail). Syn. of Exenterismus.

VISCOS'ITY, VIS'COUSNESS (L. *viscus*, birdlime). That quality of soft substances which makes them adhere, so as to be easily parted.

VISNOMY. A barbarous contraction of Physiognomy, *q. v.*

VIS'UAL (L. *video*, I see). Pertaining to, concerning, or used in, vision.

VIS'UAL ANGLE. The angle formed at the eye by the rays of light which come from the extremities of the object.

VIS'UAL RAYS. Lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.

VITAL (L. *vita*, life). Pertaining to, or essential to, life.

VITAL AIR. Oxygen gas.—*Condorcet.*

VITAL CAPACITY. A designation for the number of cubic inches of air, a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration.—*Hutchinson.*

VITAL FLUID. In Bot., The latex or milky juice of plants.

VITAL PRINCIPLE. The unknown cause of life.

VITALISM (L. *vita*, life). The doctrine which ascribes every organic function to the direct agency of the vital principle.

VITALIST (same). A believer in Vitalism.

VITALISTIC. Pertaining to vitalism.

VITAL'ITY (same). The principle of animation, or of life.

VITALIZE (same). To furnish with the vital principle.

VITALS (same). The parts of animal bodies which are essential to life.

VITAR'OBORANT (L. *vita*, life; *roboro*, I strengthen). Applied adj. and subs. to any agent conducive to the strengthening of the system, or vital powers.

VITEL'LARY. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Vitelline.

VITEL'LICLE (L. dim. of *vitellus*, yelk). 1. The little yelk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yelk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. 2. The nutrient portion of the yelk of the ova of Fishes.

VIT'ELLINE (L. *vitellus*, yelk of egg). Pertaining to, in relation with, or resembling, the yelk.

VIT'ELLINE DUCT. The constricted part at which the vitellicle is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal.

VITEL'LO-INTESTI'NAL DUCT. A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yelk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

VITELLO-MESENTERIC. Syn. of Omphalo-mesenteric.

VITELLUS (L. yelk). In Bot., A membrane enclosing the embryos in some plants.

VITILIGOI'DEA (L. *vitiligo*, white leprosy; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). A cutaneous disease resembling the white leprosy. It appears sometimes in a tubercular form, at other times in yellow, irregular, slightly elevated patches, of but little hardness.

VITREO-ELECTRIC. Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VITREOUS (L. *vitrum*, glass). Syn. of Hyaline. In Chem. Phil., Applied to that kind of electricity elicited by rubbing glass.—*Du Fay*.

VITRES'CENCE (same). The quality of being capable, or the susceptibility, of conversion into glass.

VITRIFAC'TION (L. *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, I make). The act, process, or operation, of converting into glass by heat.

VIT'RIFIABLE (L. *vitrum*, glass; *fio*, I am made). Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

VITRIFICA'TION. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Vitrifaction.

VIT'RIFORM (L. *vitrum*, glass; *forma*, form). Having the form or resemblance of glass.

VITRIOLA'TION. The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOL'IC. Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or obtained from, vitriol.

VIT'RIOLOUS. Containing vitriol.

VIT'TÆ (L. Pl garlands). In Bot., (1) The receptacles of oil which are found in the fruits of certain plants; (2) Various stripes which are found upon leaves.

VIT'TATE (L. *vitta*, garland). In Bot., Striped.

VIT'ULINE (L. *vitulus*, calf). Pertaining to a calf, or to veal.

VI'VENCY (L. *vivo*, I live). Manner of supporting life or vegetation.

VIVIFICA'TION (L. *vivus*, alive; *facio*, I make). 1. The act of giving life. 2. In Chem., The act of giving new lustre, force, or vigour.

VIVIP'AROUS (L. *vivus*, alive; *pario*, I bring forth). Producing young in a living state. In Bot., Producing bulbs that are capable of vegetation; or seeds that germinate on the plant.

VIVISECTION (L. *vivus*, alive; *seco*, I cut). The dissection of an animal while alive.

VIVISECTOR (same). One who performs vivisection.

VOCAL (L. *vox*, voice). Connected

with the formation of, or pertaining to, the voice.

VOLA'CIOUS (L. *volo*, I fly). Apt or fit to fly.

VOLAL'KALI. Volatile alkali (by contraction).

VOLATIL'ITY (L. *volo*, I fly). That property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated.

VOLATILIZA'TION (L. *volo*, I fly). The act or process of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapour.

VOLCANIZA'TION. The process of undergoing, or being affected by, volcanic heat.

VOLCA'NO. In Geol., An opening in the surface of the earth, or frequently in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, and other substances are ejected.

VOLI"TION (L. *volo*, I will). 1. The act, or power of, willing. 2. The actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea.—*Locke.*

VOLITIONAL MOTOR. Applied to those nerve-fibres which are the channel between the will and the muscles.

VOL'TA-ELECTROM'ETER. An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents.

VOLTAG'RAPHY (*Volta*; and Gr. *graphō*, I write). The art of copying in metals, deposited by electrolytic action, any form or pattern, which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, VOLTAISM (*Volta*). Syn. of Galvanism.

VOLTAM'ETER (*Volta*; and Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the amount of voltaic electricity passing in a current through it, by means of the quantity of water decomposed in a given time.

VOL'TAPLAST (*Volta*; and Gr. *plassō*, I form). A kind of voltaic battery used in Electrotyping.

VOL'TATYPE (*Volta*; and Gr. *tupos*, impression). A metallic cast formed by the voltaic battery.

VOL'UBILATE, VOL'UBILE, VOL'UBLE (L. *volvo*, I roll). In Bot., Climbing by winding or twining round another body.

VOL'UME (same). In Phys., The *apparent* space which a body occupies.

VOLUTION (same). In Nat. Hist., A spiral turn or wreath.

VOL'VA (same). In Bot., The wrapper or involucrum-like base of the stem of certain fungi.

VOMER (L. ploughshare). A thin, flat, quadrilateral bone, set up vertically in the nasal fossæ.

VOM'ICA (L. *vomo*, I cast up). A collection of purulent matter in the lungs.

VOMICINE. Syn. of Brucia.

VOMITINE. Syn. of Emetine.

VOMI"TION (L. *vomo*, I cast up). The act or power of vomiting.

VOMI'TIVE (same). Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach.

VOMI'TO (Sp). The yellow fever, in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

VOM'ITORY (L. *vomo*, I cast up). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which produces or procures vomiting.

VOMITURITION (same). 1. An ineffectual effort to vomit. 2. Slight or easy vomiting.

VORAG'INOUS (L. *vorago*, gulf). Full of gulfs.

VOR'TICAL, VOR'TICOSE (L. *verto*, I turn). Whirling, turning.

VORTIG'INOUS (same). Having a motion round a centre.

VULCANIZA'TION. The act, process, or operation, of immersing India-rubber in a bath of, or otherwise treating it with, fused Sulphur, until, by absorption of a portion of the Sulphur, it assumes a carbonized appearance, and eventually acquires the consistence of horn, an increase of its valuable properties, and the addition of some new ones.

VUL'NERARY (L. *vulnus*, a wound). Applied adj. and subs. to any sub-

stance useful in healing wounds, or adapted to the cure of external injuries.

VUL'NEROSE (same). Full of wounds.

VULNIF'IC (L. *vulnus*, wound; *facio*, I make). Causing wounds.

VUL'PINE (L. *vulpes*, fox). Pertaining to the fox.

VUL'TURINE (L. *vultur*, vulture). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture.

VUL'TUROUS (same). Like a vulture.

VULVA (L. womb). The parts of the female genitals which are visible externally. 2. The longitudinal opening between the labia majora of the female genitals.

VULVAR (L. *vulva*, womb). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the vulva.

VULVIFORM (L. *vulva*, womb; *forma*, form). In Bot., Having a cleft with projecting edges.

VULVI'TIS (L. *vulva*, womb; and Gr. *itis*). Inflammation of the vulva.

W.

WA'FER-PAPER. An article of confectionery, now employed for the exhibition of nauseous electuaries, &c. It is made of fine wheat-flour and milk, or of cream and water, with a little white wine and sugar.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT. A dress used for restraining the violence of maniacs, or those labouring under violent delirium.

WARM-BLOODED ANIMALS. Animals (mammalia and birds) which have a two-fold circulation, viz., that which takes place in the lungs, called the *pulmonic*, and that which takes place through the entire system, called the *systemic* circulation.

WART. A vegetation, consisting of elongated papillæ of the cutis vera, clothed with cuticle.

WART'ED. In Bot., Covered with, or having on the surface, protuberances like warts.

WARTY. Full of, resembling, or pertaining to, warts.

WASH. Syn. of Lotion.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. A species of Psoriasis which affects the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WASHING. In Pharm., Syn. of Elutriation. In Miner., The operation of separating, by means of water, the metallic portion of ores from the earthy matters with which they are intermixed.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. The water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing.

WATER-BED. A bed or mattress, made of waterproof India-rubber, and filled with cold or hot water.

WATER-BRASH. Popular syn. of Pyrosis.

WATER-CUSHION. A cushion of various shapes, made and used similarly to the water-bed.

WATER-DRESSING. The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water.

WATER-GALL. 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the rainbow.

WATER-GILDING. The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.

WATER-PANG. Popular syn. of Pyrosis.

WATER-STRAPPING. The treatment of ulcers and certain cutaneous eruptions of the legs, with

strips of linen or cotton saturated with water.

WATERS, THE. A popular term for the fluid secreted by the amnion, and contained in its cavity.

WATERS, GREEN. A popular term for the Lochia, when they become of a greenish, yellowish, or soiled-water colour.

WATER-TIGHT. Having that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of water.

WAT'TLED (Sax. *watel*, a twig). In Bot., Having processes like the wattles of a cock.

WAXING KERNELS. A popular term for the small tumours formed by enlarged lymphatic glands.

WAX'Y CASTS. Microscopic filaments, composed of a waxy-looking substance which has become moulded in the tubuli uriniferi, found in the urine in certain forms of renal disease.

WAX'Y DEGENERA'TION. A species of degeneration of an organ, due to the deposit in it of a waxy-looking fibrinous material.

WAY. In Anat., A name given to different canals in the body.

WEANING-BRASH. A severe form of Diarrhœa which at times attacks the infant on weaning.

WEASAND. Popular syn. of Trachea.

WEATH'ERED. In Miner. and Geol., Having the surface altered in colour, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off, by exposure to the weather.

WEB. In Anat., That which resembles a web. In Ornith., The membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.

WEBERIAN CORP'USCLE, or ORGAN. The longitudinal depression which exists at the anterior part of the veru montanum in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

WEED. A short attack of fever, to which parturient females are especially liable during the early part of their convalescence, though it may occur at a later period.

WEIGHT. 1. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole, or a part of the, body. 2. In Phys., The pressure which a body exerts vertically downwards, in consequence of the action of gravity.

WELD'ING (Ger. *wellen*, to join). The process of uniting together two or more pieces of iron, or iron and steel, when heated to whiteness, by means of pressure by hammering.

WELK (Ger. *welken*, to wither). A non-suppurating tubercular protuberance, generally occurring on the face.

WELTER'S TUBE. A safety-tube introduced into a Woulfe's bottle, to prevent retrograde pressure.

WEN. An encysted tumour.

WET-STRAPPING. Syn. of Water-strapping.

WHARTONIAN DUCT. The duct of the submaxillary gland.

WHEAL. A ridge, or elevation of the skin, produced by a rod or whip, or by the sting of a nettle; or as if produced in either of these ways.

WHEEZE. To breathe hard, and with an audible sound.

WHISPER, CAVERNOUS. A blowing sound heard over pulmonary cavities when the patient whispers.—*Flint.*

WHISPERING SOUFFLE. A bellows sound heard over solidified lung and cavities, when words are whispered.—*Flint.*

WHITE BLISTERS. Syn. of Burnt Holes.

WHITE FIBROUS TISSUE. In Anat., An inelastic tissue exhibiting a beautiful silvery-white aspect. It is composed of exceedingly delicate fibrillæ, running parallel to one another, and, if not stretched, disposed to take a wavy course.

WHITE' GUM. Popular term for a species of *Strophulus*, in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish.

WHITE' SUBSTANCE OF SCHWANN. A white substance which forms a tube within the tubular membrane of a nerve-tube.

WHITE-SWELLING. A popular generic term for those colourless, swollen, larger joints, generally resulting from chronic inflammation of any of the articular tissues.

WHITES. Popular syn. of Leucorrhœa.

WHITLOW (Sax. *hwit*, white; *low*, a flame). An inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in suppuration.

WHOOPING-COUGH. Syn. of Pertussis.

WHORL. In Comp. Anat., The spiral arrangement of Polyps on a stem. In Bot., A species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in the form of a ring. In Conchol., The spiral turn of a shell.

WHORLING. The act of disposing parts in a series of spiral curves round an axis.

WILD'-FIRE. Popular name of *Lichen Circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

WILD'-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus Volaticus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD'-LICH'EN. *Lichen Agrius*, an eruptive disease, in which the papulæ are distributed in clusters or large patches of a vivid red colour.

WILLIS, CIRCLE OF. WILLISIAN CIRCLE. A remarkable anastomosis which exists between the branches of the vertebral and internal carotid arteries within the cranium.

WIND. Popular syn. of Flatulence.

WIND CONTUSION. A severe gun-shot contusion, or injury (accompanied with no, or but slight, damage to the skin), supposed to be occasioned by the mere sudden compression and displacement of the air by the ball. The phenomenon is probably, however, produced when the ball, having its velocity greatly diminished, assumes a curvilinear or rolling motion. It then turns round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb, instead of forcing a passage through it.

WIND'-BORE. The extremity of the suction pipe of a pump.

WIND'-DROPSY. Syn. of Tympanites.

WIND'-GALL. A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WINDINESS. Popular syn. of Flatulence.

WINDY. Flatulent.

WINE'-TEST. A re-agent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead.

WING. In Bot., The side petal of a papilionaceous flower; any membranous border, or dilatation, of a seed, foot-stalk, stem, branch, flower-stalk, or calyx.

WIRSUNG, CANAL OF (its discoverer). The pancreatic duct.

WISDOM TEETH. The most posterior of the true molar teeth, not generally appearing before seventeen.

WIT (Ger. *wissen*, to know). In Phrenol., The faculty which produces the sentiment of the ludicrous, and gives the tendency to view objects in that light.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. Two temporary glands which precede the development of the genito-urinary organs in reptiles, birds, and mammalia, including man.

WOMB. The hollow organ in the female for the reception, retention and support of the ovum during its development.

WONDER. In Phrenol., A faculty of the mind which produces the sentiment of *wonder*, surprise, or astonishment, and gives the love of the new and the strange.

WOODS, THE. A term applied to

sarsaparilla, guaiacum, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOOD'Y-FIBRE. Syn. of Woody Tissue.

WOOD'Y-STEM. In Bot., A stem of a hard or woody nature, and which lasts for many years.

WOOD'Y-TISSUE. In Bot., The basis of the wood in trees, and which consists of elongated cells or tubes of a woody nature, generally pointed at both ends, and lying close together, but having no direct communication with each other.

WORM. In Chem. and Pharm., The spiral metallic pipe through which, during distillation, the vapour passes, and in which it is cooled and condensed. Pl., A generic name for the parasitic animals which have been met with in the human body.

WORM-CAKE. A cake containing an agent for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORMIAN BONES. Certain bony islets occurring in the sutures of the cranium.

WORM-POWDER. A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORM-TEA. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of spigelia root, senna, manna, and savine, mixed in various proportions.

WOR'NAL, WOR'NIL. A tumour on the backs of cattle, occasioned by a dipterous insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs in each puncture.

WOULFE'S APPARATUS. In Chem., An apparatus consisting of a series of bottles with several necks, used in distillation, and for impregnating water and other liquids with gases or vapours.

WOUND (W. *gwanu*, to stab). In Surg., A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, occasioned by external violence.

WOUND BALSAM. Popular name for the Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

WRISBERG, NERVE OF. The smaller internal cutaneous nerve of the brachial plexus.

WRIST-DROP. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the forearm, caused by the poison of lead.

WRITERS' SPASM. Involuntary spasms of the muscles of the thumb and index finger, occasionally observed in those who write much.

WRY'NECK. A deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward.

X.

XAN'THIC FLOWERS (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow). In Bot., Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.

XAN'THIC OXYDE (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow). A rare ingredient of calculous concretions, which forms a lemon-coloured compound by the action of nitric acid.

XAN'THIDE (same). A compound of xanthogen and a metal.

XAN'THINE. 1. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Xanthic Oxyde. 2. The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

XAN'THOGEN (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *gennaō*, I beget). The base of hydroxanthic acid, taking its name from the yellowish colour of some of its compounds.

XAN'THOPHYLLE (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *phullon*, leaf). In Bot., A peculiar waxy matter to which is sometimes attributed the yellow colour of some leaves.

XANTHOPSIN. A substance into which Santonin, when internally exhibited, is said (under certain conditions, not as yet well ascertained) to be transformed, wholly or in part, in the economy. This

substance is excreted by the urine, which it makes of a peculiar yellow colour, and is detectable therein by means of caustic alcalies which immediately redden the urine.—*Falck of Marburg.*

XANTHO'SIS (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow). A yellow discolouration frequently noticed in cancerous tumours.—*Lebert.*

XAN'THOUS (same). 1. Yellow. 2. Having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.—*Prichard.*

XANTHU'RIA (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *ouron*, urine). A condition of the system and urine, in which the latter deposits xanthic oxyde.

XERODERMA (Gr. *xēros*, dry; *derma*, skin). A dry and harsh condition of the skin.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA (Gr. *xēros*, dry; *ophthalmos*, eye). A dryness of the eye from deficiency, either of the tears, or of the conjunctival mucus.

XIPH'OID (Gr. *xiphos*, sword; *eidos*, appearance). 1. Having some resemblance to a sword, or sword's point. 2. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the cartilage so called.

XIPHOPA'GES (Gr. *xiphos*, sword; *pēgnumi*, I fix). A double monstrosity, in which the union is at the epigastrium.

XYLOI'DINE (Gr. *xulon*, wood; *eidos*, appearance). 1. A highly combustible precipitate, in the form of a white powder, obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. 2. Paper, which has acquired the toughness of parchment and the combustibility of tinder, by having been immersed in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water.

XYLOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *xulon*, wood; *phagō*, I eat). Eating or feeding on wood.

Y.

YAM. A large esculent tuber or root produced by various plants of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates.

YAVA-SKIN. The name given, in the Polynesian Isles, to Elephantiasis of the Antilles, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *Yava*.

YAWN'ING (Sax. *geonan*). Consists of a deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration.

YAWS (Afric. *yaw*, a raspberry). Syn. of Framboesia.

YEAST (D. *gisten*, to ferment). The frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid substance produced during the fermentation of wine, beer, and vegetable juices. It is a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants.

YEAST-PLANT. The fungous plant, or rather the state of the *Penicillium glaucum* or vinegar plant, which constitutes yeast.

YEL'LOW-FE'VER. A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon yellow and the deepest orange yellow, and often, also, with what is called black vomit.

YEL'LOW FIBROUS TISSUE In Anat., A kind of fibrous tissue

distinguished by its yellow colour and its great elasticity. It is found in certain ligaments, in the walls of arteries, and in the vocal cords of the larynx.

YEL'LOW GUM. The jaundice of infants.

YEL'LOW WASH. A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep-yellow colour.

YSAM'BRA. An old Spanish poison, consisting chiefly of hellebore.

YT'TRIOUS (*Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden). Pertaining to, or containing, the metallic oxyde or earth Yttria.

YUCA. A plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage.

Y-WER-A. A spirit distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Tee-root.

Z.

ZAMBO. The offspring of a Negro and Mulatto.

ZE'INE. The gluten of *Zea mays*, or Indian corn.

ZE'OLITE (Gr. *zeō*, I boil; *lithos*, stone). A class of earthy minerals, so named from their boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe.—*Cronstedt.*

ZEOLIT'IFORM (Gr. *zeō*, I boil; *lithos*, stone; L. *forma*, form). Having the form of zeolite.

ZE'RO. The numeral 0, which fills the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a series.

ZE'RO, ABSOLUTE. The imaginary point in the scale of temperature at which the whole heat is exhausted. It is the expression of absolute cold, or privation of caloric.

ZINCIF'EROUS (L. *zincum*, zinc; *fero*, I bear). Producing zinc.

ZINCK'Y (L. *zincum*, zinc). Pertaining to, or having the appearance of, zinc.

ZINC'ODE (L. *zincum*, zinc; Gr. *odos*, way). The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZINC'OID (L. *zincum*, zinc; Gr. *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or pertaining to, zinc. Applied to the zincous plate which is in connexion with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole or zincode.

ZINCOL'YSIS (L. *zincum*, zinc; Gr. *luō*, I loose). In Elect.-Chem., A mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc, or the positive metal.

ZINC'OLYTE (same). In Elect.-Chem., A body decomposible by electricity, the decomposition being occasioned by the action of zinc or the positive metal.

ZINCOPO'LAR. In Elect.-Chem., Applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity.

ZINC'OUS (L. *zincum*, zinc). Pertaining to, or characteristic of, zinc, or the zincode.

ZINC'OUS ELEMENT. In Elect.-Chem., The basic or positive element of a binary compound.

ZINC'OUS POLE. In Elect.-Chem., That pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or *zincous* attraction.

ZO'MIDINE (L. *zōmos*, broth).

Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with osmazome.

ZONA PELLU'CIDA. A thick membrane forming the external investment of the ovulum. Anatomists are divided in their opinion respecting its nature.

ZONATE (Gr. *zōnē*, girdle). In Bot., Having a dark belt, zone, or concentric band.

ZONE (same). In Anat. and Nat. Hist., A band or stripe, or the appearance of a band or belt running round an object.

ZONULA CILIARIS, ZONULE OF ZINN. The circle formed by the ciliary processes of the choroid and of the vitreous body, collectively.

ZOOBIOL'OGY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *bios*, life; *logos*, speech). Animal Physiology.

ZO'OCARP (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *karpos*, fruit). Syn. of Zoospore.

ZOOCH'EMY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; Ar. *kimia*, occult art). Animal Chemistry.

ZOO'GEN (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *gennaō*, I beget). A glairy or mucus-like organic substance found in mineral waters, to which it is said to communicate the flavour and odour of flesh-broth.—*Gimbernat.*

ZOOG'ONY (same). The doctrine of the formation of the organs of animate beings.

ZOOG'RAPHY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *graphō*, I write). A description, or the Natural History of, animals.

ZO'OID (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *eidos*, appearance). Resembling, or pertaining to, an animal.

ZO'OLITE (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *lithos*, stone). A petrified or fossil animal.

ZOOL'OGY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *logos*, speech). The Natural History of animals.

ZOON'OMY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *nomos*, law). 1. The Science which treats of the laws of animal life. 2. The laws of animal life.

ZOOPH'AGOUS (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *phagō*, I eat). Feeding on animals.

ZOOPHYSIOL'OGY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *phusis*, nature; *logos*, speech). Animal Physiology.

ZO'OPHYTE (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *phuton*, plant). In Nat. Hist., A plant-like animal, or one of the lowest beings in the animal scale, having its parts more or less distinctly arranged round an axis.

ZOOPHYTOL'OGY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *phuton*, plant; *logos*, speech). The Natural History of zoophytes.

ZOOSPERM (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *sperma*, seed). Syn. of Zoospore.

ZO'OSPORE (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *spora*, seed). In Bot., The reproductive bodies of sexless water-plants, which enjoy the power of locomotion for a certain time.

ZOOT'OMY (Gr. *zōon*, animal; *temnō*, I cut). The Anatomy or dissection of the lower animals.

ZOSTER (Gr. *zostēr*, girdle). The specific name of a form of Herpes, which goes (generally only half) round the body like a girdle.

ZUMOL'OGY (Gr. *zumē*, leaven; *logos*, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermentation.

ZUMO'METER, ZUMOSIM'ETER (Gr. *zumē*, leaven; *metron*, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZYGAPOPH'YSES (Gr. *zugon*, yoke; *apophusis*, a process in anatomy). The processes which grow out of the distal ends of the neurapophyses and hæmapophyses of an ideal typical vertebra.—*Owen.*

ZYGODACTYL'IC, ZYGODAC'TYLOUS (Gr. *zugon*, yoke; *daktulos*, finger). In Ornith., Having the toes disposed in pairs.

ZYGO'MA (Gr. *zugon*, yoke; *omion*, projection). The osseous process of the temporal bone which articulates with the malar bone.

ZYM'OME (Gr. *zumē*, leaven). One of the supposed constituent principles of the gluten of wheat.

ZYMO'SES (same). Zymotic diseases.

ZYMOT'IC (same). Occasioned by a morbific principle, which acts upon and in the organism similar to a ferment.

THE END.

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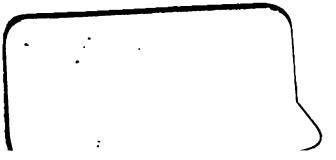
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